

BRILL

SOSSA



Admiral Benbow, as he appeared in 1702, when he was killed at the Battle of Vigo. The picture was painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller, and engraved by J. Smith.

VICE ADMIRAL BENBOW.

BORN 1650;—DIED 1702.

See p. 9.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine:
AND
Historical Chronicle.

From JULY to DECEMBER, 1819.

VOLUME LXXXIX.

(BRING THE TWELFTH OF A NEW SERIES.)

PART THE SECOND.

PRODESSE ET DELECTARE.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.



By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

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TO SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

On completing his *LXXXIXth* Volume.

154806

AS on the fair transcendent tides,
The silver Swan majestic rides,
His graces all appear;
So, *Urban*! thro' thy polish'd lines,
Magnificence with grandeur shines;
Thus brilliant thy career.

What joys supreme, and pleasures high,
Thy different works the mind supply,
Tha says with transports fill;
For wood'ring 'mid thy classic store,
Vast heaps are found of richest lore,
Arrang'd with taste and skill.

Whether tempestuous storms arise,
Or driving snows obscure the skies,
Or heavy rains descend;
Should lightnings thro' the welkin play,
If Sol emits a scorching ray,
Sylvanus proves a friend.

Precluded, then, abroad to stray
Thro' laughing fields of corn so gay,
Or thro' the verdant mead;
How sweet to take thy *Volumas* down,
To search for deeds of great renown,
And gallant actions read.

Or turn to high behests of State;
The Senate's long and warm debate,
The speaker's skill admire;
The various Marriage Lists unfold;
The Births of noble heirs behold;
What Barons great expire.

Thy critical remarks review,
Replete with Learning, candid, true,
As various Works arise;
Should censures keen the book assail,
Or commendations just prevail;
Amusement each supplies.

Occurrences, lo! next appear,
As circling thro' each varied year,
Momentous, high, and great;

Such as at *Aix Chapelle* were seen,
Where mighty Sov'reigns grac'd the scene,
And Ministers of State.

There to consult fair *Europe's* weal,
Her deep and bleeding wounds to heal,
That flow'd thro' every land;
And o'er the universe to bring
Sweet Peace on silken downy wing,
With Commerce in her hand.

The Nations all, with one accord,
Hail *Alexander*, *Russia's* Lord;
Who War's fierce horrors brav'd;
Forgetting *Moscow's* burning flame:
His just retort was not the same,
But stately *Paris* sav'd.

While Time on rapid pinjon flies,
Events Domestic, see! arise,
And joy prevails around;
The Bells send forth the merry notes,
The Cannons ope their brazen throats;
The strains of Musick sound.

Heirs to the Throne, behold! are given,
Ordain'd by all-indulgent Heav'n,
To favour *Britain's* land;
When these its potent Sceptre wield,
May they the choicest blessings yield,
Beneath their mild commend.

Tho' Envy with a thousand stings,
And Malice with envenom'd wings,
Urban did once assail;
Like dew before the morning heat
Vanquish'd, they sought their foul retreat,
Their shafts could not prevail.

Unrival'd now thy *Mag.* bears sway
O'er Publications of the day,
On which the eye may pore;
Its excellence in ev'ry page
Shall gild and decorate the age,
Till Time shall be no more.

Teversal Rectory,
Dec. 31, 1819.

WILLIAM RAWLINS.

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P R E F A C E.

IN announcing a continuation of our labours, we have once more to thank our numerous and kind Friends. In taking a Review, however, of the Times, as usual, we feel ourselves much in the situation of Æneas, when he made his perilous journey to visit the shade of his father Anchises. We have to pass a River Styx, and the courts where Minos is sitting in judgment, and inflicting punishment upon various Revolutionary Ixions, Tityuses, and Prometheuses, in order to arrive at those peaceful classical shades, where the spirit of Musæus sings in heavenly strains the grand elementary principles of creative power. We trust, however, that those Giant Sons of Earth, Anarchy and Irreligion, will not remove the mountains which the Parliamentary power of our Constitutional Jupiter has laid upon them.

In a Country like our own, not dependent upon territory, but on commerce, arts, and a paper circulation, it is impossible that any other than pure selfish Adventurers can desire Revolution. Annihilate the Funds and our Bank Notes, what property is there left in England? We believe that it was Mr. Burke who said, that, if all the real property of England was divided in equal shares among the whole population, there would not be more than one week's subsistence. Commerce could not subsist without security, peace, law, a circulating medium, and property guaranteed. But whence could those arise, in an unsettled state of things? Conceive an annual income of fifty millions, spent among the people, diverted from trade and luxury in the greater part, and the arts thrown for support and encouragement upon the ignorant, who do not regard them. We do not wish to see that venerable matron Britannia, "the Old Lady in Threadneedle-street," placed in a course of the most violent and poisonous medicines by our political quacks, because we believe, that the insulting process would certainly end in her dissolution; and that the treatment would be infamously misapplied to a character, slandered indeed, but

but in truth uncontaminated. Honest men ought to guard so high a family name from such villainous liberties and mischievous designs.

What may be the fittest remedies for political hydrophobia we leave to our authorized and legitimate State-physicians. Standing unmoved on the rock of our Constitution, we trust that SYLVANUS URBAN will preserve the proud attitude of a Guardian of Truth, Piety, Virtue, and Science. Miserable as it is, to see our lower population dispersed, like wild beasts and birds of prey, in search of plunder : grating as is their harsh croak ; we yet hope that the rising of the British Lion in power, in the glory of his might, will compel them to fly for safety to the peaceable regions of security and industry. Upon the productive labours of the Nation now wholly depends its possible well-being : for by what other means is the Revenue to be supported, and the population to be fed ? Our infatuated Revolutionists cry out for 'bread, but will only receive a stone. They would support life by inflammatory speeches, and public meetings, and precarious robbery. Pretending to be in a state of starvation, they look not for the spade, but the sceptre. They pray not to their God ; and they insult his Providence, which has been pleased to ordain inequality of station, only that the rich may be bankers for the poor, and disperse among them those comforts, which under no other system they could permanently possess.

Where there is no Literature, there is no Civilization : and wretched would be the support which it would derive from the friends of mere factious oratory. Their matter, to please their hearers, must consist of low crude opinions, and erroneous principles. Can Adam Smith be quoted with success among such hearers as our Northern Republicans ? If the Bible be despised, will Blackstone be regarded ?

The Friends of Literature are therefore called upon to act, as well as the Friends of Order, lest the Barbarians divert the river of public opinion from its channel, in order to bury Science, as their ancestors the Goths did Alarick, in its hollow bed, and so restore the stream, and bury in eternal oblivion its honourable grave.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For J U L Y, 1819.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. URBAN, *Norton Vicarage.*
MY relation, the Rev. W. Green, Rector of Hardingham, Norfolk, of whom you have given a short account in your Magazine for Nov. 1794, was well skilled in the Hebrew language. This appears from his translation of various parts of the Old Testament, and from several complimentary letters written to him by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Dr. Thos. Newton, and those eminent Hebrew Scholars, the Bishop of Waterford, Dr. Grey, and Dr. Blayney, now in my possession; and some of which I will forward to you, for insertion in your valuable Magazine.

Mr. Green was an exemplary Parish Priest, respected and beloved by his parishioners and neighbours. He might have had more preferment, but he was not ambitious of it. He declined the offer of the living of Barnham Broom, handsomely made to him by Sir John Wodehouse, though he was afterwards induced to accept it by the persuasion of the exemplary Bishop of Norwich.

As Dr. Bagot's Letter places in an amiable view the pious, learned, and disinterested Rector, and shows the great esteem in which he was held, both by the Bishop and Sir John, I am induced to send it. I hope it will not be thought uninteresting.

Yours, &c. HENRY PEARSON.

“Rev. Sir, *Waterford,*
Sept. 4, 1786.”

“I WAS very happy at receiving so very candid and so very instructive a Letter from a Brother Clergyman, and a Brother Commentator on the Hebrew Scriptures. Immediately after transcribing your remarks into the margin of my own copy, or into the blank leaves prefixed, that I might preserve them from the accidents to which loose papers are subject, I sit

down to make you my best acknowledgments for them. They show the hand of a master throughout; and, if God continues to me the present state of my health and of my eyes, the publick, through me, may receive the benefit of them, after I have dispatched my present task, which is no less than an Exposition of Ezekiel, on the plan of the work which I have ventured to publish. I have already transcribed for the press as far as the xxxvth chapter. Allow me the liberty of saying, that any observations which you may have made on that Prophet will be highly acceptable to me.

“I am happy to hear that your *Poetical Parts of Scripture* are to be translated into Dutch. All your publications are very deserving of reputation at home and abroad.

“I used *Tyrus*, Amos i. 9, because ‘But I will send a fire on the wall of Tyre’ would have offended my ear very much. Though *Tyrus* occurs as often as *Tyre* in our version, I wish with you that the latter was used every where.

“Your conjecture, that *Soah*, פִּיטָה, should be admitted into the second hemistick, Amos v. 9, pleases me very much. In examining your word I made a curious discovery. Looking into Trommius, I found that פִּיטָה was translated *ταλαιπωρία*, Zeph. i. 15, the very word which the LXX use Amos v. 9; and I was delighted with this confirmation of your criticism. But on examining the London Polyglott, Zeph. i. 15, I found *ἀυρία*, which is also the reading in the editions of Grabe and Breitinger. But *ταλαιπωρία* is confirmed by Trommius's copy, the Aldine edition, the Antwerp Polyglott, and Sixtus Quintus's edition; in which latter curious book the note is, ‘In plerisque

que libris est *ταλαιπωρίας*.' Hence we learn the expediency of collating the manuscripts and editions of the LXX.

"Hab. i. t2. 'Oh, let us not perish!' makes by far the best sense of the present reading, which is very well illustrated by you. But the learned Mr. Hugh Farmer lately communicated to me a well-supported various reading which had escaped me: *לֹא תָמוּת*; *thou shalt not die*, or, *thou diest not*; a continuation of the contrast between the false gods and Jehovah. See Chald. Bibl. Kenn. Pol. syn. Glassii phil. sacr. p. 52. The perfections of God are expressed negatively, Numb. xxiii. t9. 1 Sam. xv. 29. Mal. iii. 6.

"Your ingenious emendation of Hab. iii. t6. did not escape my notice; and I ought to have inserted it in my notes. But the *supera emendandi rabies*, mentioned by Archbishop Secker, in his *Oratio Synodalis*, was always in my mind; though the corrupt state of the text has compelled his Grace, throughout his annotations, to propose as many corrections as the boldest critic among us. Whenever, therefore, a sense which seems worthy of the sacred writers arises from the present text, I thought it the more eligible way to admit it; though in my study I might give a secret preference to a conjectural emendation.

"You are the only person that has spoken out to me on the subject of Bishop Lowth's neoteric style of translation, and unnatural arrangement of words. Mr. Blayney followed him too closely in this. I have the honour of being well acquainted with both Authors. What I said was very painful to me. But I thought that their manner of rendering was likely to furnish a serious argument against undertaking a new version.

"Translating a single book of the Hebrew Scriptures is not the work of one man. He cannot attend to every thing. Friendly communications, like your's to me, are necessary. I sent Bishop Lowth such material observations as occurred to me on a diligent reading of his Isaiah; and his Lordship was so good as to say that he would have admitted them into an Appendix, if they had come to him early enough for his second edition.

Mr. Blayney's work will be very useful to better Hebrews, who may

hereafter translate Jeremiah. But, in my opinion, his deviations from the true sense of the text are endless; and therefore I did not attempt pointing them out to him.

"I offered some of my friends on the English Bench a hundred guineas, as a subscription towards procuring a transcript of the Ambrosian MS. mentioned in my preface, p. x. and printing it. This is a favourite object with me.

"A year after the publication of my last work, 172 copies were sold in England, and six in this country.

"As to translating the same Hebrew word by the same English one, I readily allow the latitude contended for by you. Whenever the version is made hard by it, let a more elegant word be substituted. But let unnecessary variety be avoided. In the N. T. *κόπος* is thrice joined with *μολέθης*. Why should we render in one place 'by weariness and painfulness,' and in two other, 'by labour and travel'?

"With the highest respect, and with the warmest thanks for your very friendly and useful communications, I am, Rev. Sir, your very faithful and much obliged humble servant,

WILLIAM WATERFORD*."

Norwich,
Nov. t, 1789.

"Dear Sir,
"From a conversation with our worthy friend Sir John Wodehouse, I collected that he had offered you the living of Barnham Brome, which Mr. Wodehouse is about soon to vacate. The disinterested principles on which you declined the offer, certainly do you honour; at the same time I cannot help wishing you to reconsider the matter. To solicit and to accept are two very different things. The situation of the cure is such as renders it perfectly compatible with what you hold at present; and tho' you may reasonably object to undertake the laborious part of the duty in your own person, yet whoever you should employ as a curate would act immediately under your own eye and direction. The offer, I am satisfied, was made on the part of Sir John, purely from the esteem and regard he has for you, without the smallest

* Dr. Wm. Newcome. In 1795 he was translated to the Archbishopric of Armagh, and died in 1800.

idea even of an implied condition of any kind. Your tenure, therefore, would be perfectly free, as it ought to be. Should you find on the experiment that the possession of the living subjected you to any inconvenience, either in body or mind, you cannot, I trust, have a doubt of my readiness to comply with your wishes in accepting your resignation. It is equally certain that Sir John would not desire you to hold it under those circumstances. But, if no such inconvenience should arise, it would be a satisfaction to him to have discharged his trust in the most reputable manner for himself, and expressive of his esteem for you: and you will yourself readily admit that it can be no discredit to any man to be understood to have received a token of Sir John Wodehouse's friendship. Having said thus much as the common friend of both, I beg to be considered as by no means aiming to control your determination, but only to bring it again under your review; that you may not seem hastily to reject a proposal so kindly and handsomely made. In such a question I am well aware there may be considerations very proper to fix your resolution, of the full weight of which no man can judge so well as yourself.

"I am, dear Sir, with the most assured regard,
your very faithful servant,

L. NORWICH *.

"P. S. As I took the liberty (on perceiving Sir John's concern at the idea of your not having accepted the living) to request he would not dispose of it 'till I had written to you; I should be much obliged to you to let Sir John know as soon as you have completely made up your mind on the subject; which I much wish may be in the manner most satisfactory both to him and yourself."

MR. URBAN,

*West-square,
July 12.*

WHERE Judge Blackstone, in his *Commentaries*, treats of the nature and origin of *Juries*, I am somewhat surprised that he has taken no notice of those Judges who sat on state trials in republican Rome, and who (according to my humble con-

ception of the business) might not improperly be considered as *Juries*, though not exactly similar to ours. In one respect, indeed, they materially differed, as they were not individually appointed by any one man, or body of men, but *chosen by lot* from those classes who were qualified to sit in judgement; and the lots (previously examined by the accuser and the accused) were drawn in open court, under the immediate inspection of the *Quasitor*, or presiding Judge, selected for that particular occasion; though it appears that the consuls were allowed to *propose* a considerable number of names, from which the Jury might be thus chosen.

The *Quasitor* seems to me to have been the only individual in the Court whose official character (for the time being) bore any resemblance to that of our British Judges; to whom, however, he appears to have been, in one important part of his functions, evidently inferior: for I cannot find that he had any right to *charge the Jury*; and, on the whole, I conceive that we cannot properly consider him in any other light, than that of *Chairman, Speaker, or Foreman*, of the *Jury*; as he gave no vote himself, and only announced the result of the concluding ballot.

Asconius Pedianus, in different parts of his *Comments on Cicero*, notices the *lots*, the *challenges*, &c. But I shall here confine myself to the description given in his *Argument to the oration for Milo*, which conveys a pretty clear and satisfactory idea of the Jury that sat on the memorable trial, to which we are indebted for that celebrated master-piece of Roman eloquence.

But, first, it may be proper to recollect, *who* were the persons qualified to act as Judges on such occasions.—From history, then, we learn, that, after various changes and transfers, the judicial power—or (more properly speaking) the *qualification* to sit on the bench—was, at the time of that trial, vested in the Senate, the Equestrian Order, and the Tribunes of the treasury.

To return to Milo—the *Quasitor* being chosen for his trial—and, pursuant to a special Act passed on that particular occasion, he was chosen by the suffrages of the people, from the number of those who had filled the office

* Dr. Lewis Bagot, D.D. translated to St. Asaph, 1790; and died in 1802.

office of consul)—the proceedings began.—First, a number of Judges (not yet chosen by lot) attended to hear the evidence on both sides; which being concluded, the choice of the Jury was made, in the manner above described; and *eighty-one* names were drawn by lot, viz. *twenty-seven* from each of the three orders before mentioned.

In presence of these *eighty-one*, the pleadings took place; two hours being allowed to the accuser, and three to the defendant.

The pleadings being closed, the accuser rejected *five* names of each order, and the defendant as many; which reduced the whole number to *fifty-one*; and these *fifty-one*, immediately proceeding to judgment, decided the cause by a majority of votes, which were given by ballot.

Yours, &c. JOHN CAREY.

Mr. Urban, July 1.

A VERY eminent Traveller*, in describing the Antiquities of the Greek Islands, has noticed two Inscriptions in the walls of the Castle of Stanchio, upon marble tablets; the one imports that

"The Senate and People have honoured Suetonia, the daughter of Calus, who has lived chastely and with decorum; both on account of her own Virtue and the Benevolence she has shewn towards her Father."

The other,

"The People erect Anaxinœa, daughter of Euceon, wife of Charmylus, on account of her Virtue, and Chastity, and Benevolence towards her Husband."

Upon these Inscriptions he observes:

"What an exalted idea do these records convey of the state of Society, in a Country where the private virtues of the inhabitants were considered as public benefits, and were gratefully and publicly rewarded by the Senate and the People. Were the filial Piety and the Chastity of its Women thus honoured and rewarded even amidst the depraved State of Public Morals, in the modern Cities of Europe—were these Virtues estimated at a high price, each nation might boast of an Anaxinœa and a Suetonia."

Now, Mr. Urban, without wishing to detract from the abovementioned

Ladies any part of their claim to the distinction so honourably conferred upon them, and without impeaching the candour of the very learned Traveller who has favoured us with the narrative, and without endeavouring to raise the reputation of my own countrywomen, even in this depraved age, by lowering that of the Greek Ladies, who flourished eighteen hundred years ago; I cannot help drawing an inference quite contrary to that above quoted. It appears to me, rather, that instances of virtue were then of so rare occurrence as to excite general admiration, and be deemed worthy of the highest distinction; but was every Englishwoman, now, possessing filial piety and domestic virtue, to be in like manner honoured, the very walls of our houses must be inscribed from the ground to the attics, and our streets would be paved with their tablets.

Being a bachelor, Mr. Urban, I feel some interest in the subject, because I hope, should it be my fortune to enter connubial life, that I have not hitherto been in a dream; but that experience will confirm the observation, that, with few exceptions, all my countrywomen might claim honorary distinctions upon the same grounds as those ladies of Stanchio; but that the practice of such virtues is of too common occurrence to excite any extraordinary feeling, while the want of them is so seldom observed, that every woman deficient in filial piety or connubial virtue, is universally reprobated, even though of the highest possible rank in society; and it would seem an affront to the fair sex to offer extraordinary rewards for a line of conduct, which is considered as absolutely necessary to be observed in order to obtain the countenance of the world. H. W.

Mr. Urban, July 2.

DR. Adam Clarke, in the 4th volume of the last edition of "Harmer's Observations on various passages of Scripture," has, in a note to page 175, mentioned a custom as prevalent in the Fenny counties in England, which I shall be much obliged by any of your intelligent Correspondents if they will have the goodness to point out with more precision. "Fine Nets," says the learned Editor, "are hung round beds in some of the Fenny counties

* Dr. Clarke, Part II. Section II. pp. 324, 325.

counties in England, as a defence against the gnats, which in those places are exceedingly troublesome, so as wholly to prevent a person from sleeping." Having had occasion to travel at different times through Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, and Essex, which I presume may be reckoned amongst the description of counties above alluded to, without noticing any thing of the kind, either at the inns or private houses, I have some doubts respecting the accuracy of the above statement, which I shall be glad to have removed.

In the same volume of the above-mentioned work, the Author, speaking of the Persian needle-work, and attempting to illustrate the expression made use of by the mother of Sisera, in the 5th chap. of Judges, "Of diverse colours of needle-work on both sides," seems not to have known that however "our common embroidery" could not be accurately described on account of its beauty on both sides, the Persian needle-work so far differs from it, that the embroidered handkerchiefs and napkins which are made in the Harams, and by the Turkish and Persian females, are exquisitely finished on both sides; so that the figures, leaves, and flowers wrought upon them, appear equally perfect, whether viewed on one side or the other. Those delicate fabrics which Lady Mary Wortley Montague and other travellers have described, and of which many beautiful specimens have been at different times brought to England of late years, confirm this account which I have introduced. Mr. Harmer seems to have been unacquainted with it; and Dr. Clarke has, at least, omitted to allude to it in his illustrations of the text. S. T. B.

MR. URBAN, R.—*Hants, July 10.*

THE word *Dandiprat*, or *Dandiprat*, has, we believe, not been well defined by any author, otherwise than by way of contempt and ridicule; and the term *Dandy*, on the same principle, at the present day, is applied to a certain set of men not unlike those formerly denominated *Fribbles*, who, instead of supporting the dignity and manliness of their own sex, incline to the delicacy and manners of a female. But from what source the word *Dandy* is derived seems hitherto uncertain.

That *Dandy* and *Dandiprat* meant a term of reproach and ridicule, as above-said, we have sufficient authority for. In Colgrave's Dictionary (1650), it is defined by *Monche d'Estille*, handle of a currycomb, slender little fellow, or dwarf.

Torriano, in his Italian Dictionary, construes *Dandiprat* by *Nano*, or *Homicciuolo*, a dwarf, pretty little man, or mannikin. Johnson merely says that *Dandiprat* means a little fellow, urchin; a word sometimes used in fondness, sometimes contempt; and derives it from *Dandin*, a noddy, or ninny.

That the word means something diminutive is clear, from a child's book of nonsensical verses, out of date many years since; one of which begins, "Little Jack Dandiprat was my first suitor," &c. And again, "Spicky spandy, Jacky Dandy," &c. But, independent of size, the word appears to define something very slender; for, in Bulwer's "Artificial Changeling" (1653), in one of the complimentary sets of verses to the author, after noticing various distortions of the human figure, he mentions one having

"Eares of so huge a compasse, and
broad eyes, (bies.)
As men were swine, and turn'd to owle-

And, in contrast—

"Sometimes with lacings and with
swaiths so strait,
For want of space we have a Dandiprat."

And again—

"Sir Jeffries Babil, dilling petite
A peccadillo of Barnabie's night,
Things so pucil and small, the statute
wise

Exempt from coupling, being under size."

And further, we find the word used for something of little or no value, in a dialogue between *Comen Secretary* and *Jeloway* (see *Beloe's Anecdotes*, vol. 1. p. 890), where Secretary says:

"Yes, but take heede by the pryce ye
have no losse. [marke for a goose.
A mode merchaunt, that wyll gyve v
Beware a rolling ey, which waverynge
thought make that, [Pratt."
And for such stuffe passe not a Dandy

But to the purport of this Letter, which is principally to enquire whence the word *Dandiprat* or *Dandiprat* has origin. We are told, in Camden's Remains, concerning Great Britain (1636), p. 188, that "King Henry the
Seventh

Seventh stamped a small coin called *Dandiprat*, and first I read coined *Shillings*."

Leake, also, in his *Historical Account of English Monies* (1748), p. 182, mentions the same; and the definition of the word in Bailey's Dictionary is, "a small coin made by Henry the Seventh;" but in the reign of that Monarch we do not find mention of any such thing, unless it be possible that the farthing of this reign, in Snelling's *Silver Coins*, Plate II. fig. 43, being very minute, might be so nick-named.

I have therefore, Mr. Urban, troubled you with the above, in hopes that some of your Correspondents may have it in their power to inform us from what source the words *Dandy* and *Dandiprat* may have originated, and if from a Coin, as above hinted, what it was, and whether it had rise in the reign of King Henry the Seventh, or in that of any other of the Kings of England.

Yours, &c.

J. L.

Mr. URBAN, June 25.

I HAVE of late paid particular attention to the variation produced in Flowers by planting them in gardens, in a richer soil than what they are accustomed to in a wild state; and I am convinced many popular errors yet remain to be eradicated respecting the causes and extent of this variety in the colour and multiplication of the petals of plants. I shall not, at present, enter into any discussion respecting the causes, but merely state a few facts which have fallen under my notice.

In two borders, contiguous to each other, some common garden poppy-seeds were scattered. In one of these borders, in which grew an abundance of white flowers, all the poppies (which were double) acquired a whitish colour, and were only tinged with red, while in the other border, containing none but red flowers, all the seeds scattered produced poppies, which, though doubled, produced red flowers. The vulgar opinion is, that the poppies acquired their colours from the other flowers which grew immediately about them. This, however, I disbelieve; but I propose a question: Could the soils be so different, from some accidental mixture, as to produce the variety in colour,

while the soil which produced the whitish-coloured poppies was so favourable to the growth of certain plants with white flowers as to induce them to flourish there? Another popular notion, which I should be glad to see cleared up, is, that by planting many single or wild flowers near double ones, the former will become double? If this be true, it must be by the accidental mixture of the farina.

I should like to know, through the medium of your *Miscellany*, what is the opinion of botanists generally with regard to the garden-poppy. Is it merely a variety of the white poppy, *papaver somniferum*? I am inclined to think not; for the white poppy has some essential characteristics, among others the higness of the capsule, and colour of the seed. It is urged, on the other hand, that the white poppies sown in gardens become variegated, that is, they do not go on sowing themselves as white poppies. But may not this be owing to the white kind not bearing the cold of winter, and the seeds perishing, while the seeds of the garden or variegated poppy remain unhurt, and spring up again in summer?

Yours, &c.

T. F.

P.S. I have seen recently many intermediate varieties between the garden and the white poppy; and many seem to have sprung from seeds out of the same capsule.

Mr. URBAN, June 26.

MISS Porter, in a late work, speaks of a wretched set of beings which she says existed in the Southern parts of France in great numbers during the middle ages; she also asserts that they still exist, though not so frequent: to these degraded outcasts she gives the name of Cahets, and describes them as equal in misery to the Pariahs of the East. An attempt is made to point out their origin, which may be ingenious enough, for any thing I know to the contrary, but until the existence of the Cahets, either in former or in the present times, be ascertained, any explanation of that kind is obviously premature. Pray, Mr. Urban, do have the kindness to unravel this knot, or cut it, if you please, by declaring it a fiction; and you will much oblige,

Yours, &c. A CONSTANT READER.

Mr.

Mr. URRAN, *Shrewsbury, May 6.*

AS your pages preserve the portraits, and record the noble actions of many of the valorous sons of Britain, both naval and military, I wish to add another, in the renowned naval hero Admiral BENBOW. The painting from which I copied the enclosed drawing, (*see the Frontispiece to this Volume*) is in the grand Jury-room of his native town, presented by his sister Mrs. Eleanor Hind. There is another portrait of him amongst the British Admirals at Hampton Court Palace.

John Benbow was born in a house at Cotton Hill*, Shrewsbury, in the year 1650. His uncle, Thomas Benbow, was Colonel in the service of King Charles I. and was shot at Shrewsbury. John, a younger brother, and father of the Admiral, was also a Colonel in the King's army; but on the ruin of the King's party, after encountering many difficulties, he retired and lived privately during the Usurpation. On the Restoration, being considerably advanced in years, and his affairs having been ruined in consequence of his loyalty, he was glad to accept a small office in the Tower, where he was accidentally found by the King. On his Majesty observing the Colonel, he exclaimed, "My old friend, Col. Benbow! what do you here?" "I have," returned the Colonel, "a place of fourscore pounds a year, in which I serve your Majesty as cheerfully as if it brought me in thousands." "Alas!" said the King, "is this all that could be found for an old friend at Worcester! Colonel Legge, bring this gentleman to me to-morrow, and I will provide for him and his family as it becomes me." This promise was not fulfilled; the worthy Benbow, overcome by so sudden a reverse of fortune, set down on a bench, and expired, before the King was well out of the Tower. It does not appear, however, that the gay Monarch took any notice of the son; for, at the age of 15, he is said to have been under the necessity of becoming a waterman's boy, for his immediate subsistence; probably showing an early predilection for that profession, to which he afterwards he-

came so great an ornament. Little is said of him till he was near 30 years of age, when he became master, and, in a great measure, owner, of a ship called the Benbow frigate, employed in the Mediterranean trade. In 1686, an incident occurred, which gave a sudden turn to his fortune, and brought him to serve in the British Navy. Being attacked on his passage to Cadiz, by a Saltee rover, Benbow defended himself, though very inferior in number, with the utmost bravery, till at last the Moors boarded him, but were beat out of the vessel, with the loss of 13 men, whose heads he ordered to be cut off, and thrown into a tub of pork pickle. Upon his arrival at Cadiz, he went on shore, followed by a negro servant, with the Moors' heads in a sack, to be examined by the Magistrates in Cadiz, as the Captain had refused to have his luggage examined by the Custom House officers, asserting that the bag contained only salted provisions for his own use. Upon the Magistrates insisting on seeing the contents, the Captain ordered his servant, Caesar, to throw them on the table, adding, "I told you they were salt provisions, and, gentlemen, if you like them, they are at your service!" This adventure recommended him to the notice and admiration of Charles II. King of Spain, who not only made him a handsome present, but also wrote a letter to King James II. of England, who, upon his return, gave him the command of a ship in the Royal Navy; but it was not till after the Revolution that he particularly distinguished himself. Benbow, it should be observed, rose to the first offices in the Navy by pure merit, without any court interest, or private intrigue. He signalized himself by several descents upon the French coast, and pursued for some time, the famous Du Bart. He was afterwards sent to the West Indies, where he signalized himself in relieving the British colonies; and, in some disputes with the Spaniards, he maintained the honour of his flag. For these services, on his return home, the greatest respect was shown to him. The closing scene of his naval career was the most unfortunate. In 1701, in order, as was said, to disappoint the French

* A view of the house is given in vol. LXXIX. p. 1097.

GENT. MAG. July, 1819.

in their views upon the Spanish succession; it was thought necessary, among other arrangements, to send a strong squadron to the West Indies. It was necessary this squadron should be put under the command of a tried and skilful officer, and Benbow was named by the ministry; but the King (William III.) refused to listen to this, alleging that it would be hard to send that faithful officer to a quarter from which in a manner he had but just returned, and where he had met with so many difficulties. Several officers were accordingly named, but they all contrived to get themselves excused; upon which the King said jocosely to his ministers, "Well, then, I find we must spare our *beaus*, and send honest *Benbow*." His Majesty accordingly sent for him, and asked him whether he was willing to go to the West Indies, assuring him at the same time, that if he was not, he would not give offence by desiring to be excused. Benbow, with characteristic bluntness, replied, "he did not understand such compliments,—he thought he had no right to choose his station; and if his Majesty thought fit to send him to the East or West Indies, or any other part of the globe, he would with the utmost cheerfulness obey his orders." The command of the West India squadron was conferred on the Vice-Admiral, and he departed in October 1701. His squadron consisted of two third-rates, and eight fourths, which was all the force that could then be spared. The strict discipline which he found necessary for the good of the service, and of which he was an eminent example, created a jealousy and disgust in the minds of several of the Captains under his command. On the 19th of August, 1702, he fell in with the French fleet, off the coast of Carthage, commanded by M. de Casse, an officer of considerable skill and bravery. The enemy's force consisted of ten sail; four of them from sixty to seventy guns, one a great Dutch built ship, of forty, another full of soldiers, three small vessels, and a sloop. Had the English Captains behaved as men, the result would have been a glorious era in naval warfare; but five of his vessels out of seven did not obey his signals, and the French squadron, which he must have captured if his officers had done their

duty, eluded his grasp. Benbow followed up the French for four days; on the 23d of April he was severely wounded, his right leg being broken by a chain-shot. In this condition he was carried down to be dressed; and while the surgeon was at work, one of his Lientenants expressing great sorrow at his misfortune, Benbow said, "I am sorry for it too; but I had rather have lost both my legs than have seen this dishonour brought upon the English nation. But, d'ye hear, if another shot should take me off, behave like brave men, and fight it out." As soon as it was practicable, he desired to be carried up, and placed, with his cradle, upon the quarter-deck, and nobly continued the fight; but finding himself absolutely without support, he determined to return to Jamaica. When he arrived in Port Royal harbour, Vice-Admiral Benbow ordered the officers on shore, who had so scandalously misbehaved, and immediately after directed a commission to Rear-Admiral Whetstone to hold a court-martial for their trial, which was accordingly done, and, upon the clearest evidence that could be desired, some of the most guilty were condemned, and suffered according to their deserts. From this time our Admiral's health rapidly declined, partly by the heat of the climate, but more from the grief which this miscarriage occasioned, as appeared by his letters to his lady, in which he expressed much more concern for the condition in which he was likely to leave the public affairs in the West Indies, than for his own. During the whole of his illness, he showed great calmness and presence of mind; giving the necessary directions for stationing the ships of his squadron, for protecting the commerce, and incommoding the enemy. Thus he continued discharging his duty to the last moment. He died November 4, 1702. He was a man so remarkable for temperance, that none of his most intimate acquaintance ever saw him disguised in liquor. He was of an undaunted resolution, and intrepidly daring. The name of Benbow is still of great and undiminished popularity in the British Navy.

Benbow seems to have been as much the idol of the people in his time, as Nelson in the late war. In a collection

collection of ballads of the day, is one entitled "A true British Hero, or Benbow the Brave;" it contains six stanzas, beginning with—

"Sound thy trumpet, O Fame! let
the Nation attend,
To Benbow the Brave, each English-
man's friend;
He has sail'd—he will fight, and he'll
conquer again, [the main.
And the flag of old England o'ershadow
Oh! push the bumper about, drink his
health, each brave Tar,
To Benbow the Brave! our firm bul-
wark in war!"

This appears to have been written about the time he sailed for the West Indies in 1701.

He had several children; one of his sons was brought up in the sea service; he died in 1708, without issue, and left a MS account of the island of Madagascar, on which he had suffered shipwreck. His eldest daughter married Paul Catton, esq. of Milton, near Abingdon, co. Berks, who assisted Dr. Campbell in recording the exploits of his father-in-law.

Yours, &c. D. PARKES.

MR. URBAN, *June 4.*

BBROADWATER Church (of which a small, but neat, view is given in vol. LXXIV. p. 201), situated near the entrance of the parish of that name, is a venerable Gothic edifice, "The pious work of names once fam'd, Now dubious or forgot."

It forms an extremely picturesque object from the road, from which it is separated by a row of lofty trees. The Tower is in fine preservation, being nearly as fresh as at the time of its erection. The Church itself is evidently the work of different periods, being partly of Saxon and of early Pointed architecture*.

Before the present Incumbent came to the living, the only entrance to it was by a low portico, which faces the North, and which consequently rendered the Church damp; but since that period the Western door has been opened; on entering which, the interior presents an imposing effect.

The nave is supported by massy stone fluted columns, from which spring the arches that sustain the

sloping roof. Four columns placed quadrangularly in the centre of the building are connected by elegantly turned arches, upon which rest the walls of the tower.

The Chancel still exhibits fragments of an old Mosaic pavement. These consist of small square bricks of a deep red colour, having on their surface, in bright yellow, the figure of a *fleur de lis*. With these the whole of the Chancel-floor appears to have been originally covered.

At the end of the Chancel stands the Communion-table, surrounded by heavy banisters, profusely carved, and bearing the marks of extreme age; in the centre of the Communion floor is a long flag-stone, on which is the following inscription:

HIC SITUS EST EX ANTIQUA
BURTONORUM PROSAPIA. ORTUNDUS
EDUARDUS BURTON.
DOMINI. EDUARDI. BURTON. DE EAST-
BOURNE. IN. SUSSEXIE. MARITIMIS
MILITIS. FILIUS. HERESQUE. QUI. POST
FELICEM. IN. LITERIS. PROGRESSUM
IN. ACADEMIA. OXONIENSIS. SACRÆ
THEOLOGIE. PROFESSOR. POST
PROBATAM. PER. ANGLIA. LITERATURA
CAROLO. PRIMO. A. SACRIS. TANDE. QUE.
AQUE. LATE. IN. OCCIDENTALI. SUSSEXIA
RECTOR. QUI. SEMPER. FUERAT.
PRESBYTERIANORUM. INVIDIA. ET.
MALEUS. SINE. LUCTA. MARTIS.
SUAVITER. OBDORMIUIT. IN. DOMINO
AUG. 9. ANNO DOMINI 1661,
ETATISQUE. SUE. 67.

In the centre of the Chancel floor is a long flag-stone, inlaid with a curious brass figure of an early Rector, with his hands folded in attitude of prayer, encircled by a lofty Gothic arch, highly ornamented. Under his feet is a Latin inscription.

On the right side of the Chancel is a superb monument belonging to the De la Warr family, formed entirely of free-stone, and covered with sculpture. Near is a plain stone, bearing the following inscription:

"Here lies the body of the Rev. C. Smith, who was deprived of his livings, Combes and Sompington, in the year 1649. He departed this life Jan. 4, 1724, aged 72."

In the Nave is a small stone, with a Latin inscription to the memory of John Mappleton, a former Rector of this place.

The transverse aisle of the Church (which is built in the form of the cross)

* See the Remarks of Mr. John Carter on this Church, and that of Lancing, in our vol. LXXVIII. p. 316.—EDW.

cross) are particularly curious. They contain, under a sloping roof on the Eastern side of the ailes, stone seats, or stalls, for the officiating priests; three in each. In the side of each is a piscina, and by its side a curiously wrought niche of stone.

These ailes are now used as a Cemetery. The oldest legible inscription is 1641.

There is still preserved an old iron helmet, supposed to have been that of Lord De la Warr, and hung as a trophy on his monument; it was afterwards ingeniously converted into a poor's-box, and fixed in front of the

pulpit, which may account for its preservation.

The Church-yard contains the tomb of Ambrose Searle, esq. author of "Horn, Salutaris," and many other works well known to the religious world.

A fine old Gothic building, belonging to the Rectory, and called *Parsonage-hall*, is now used as a School-house.

Broadwater is a lay impropriation vested in the College of Arundel, and is a valuable living. The present excellent Rector is the Rev. Peter Wood. He was presented to the Rectory in 1811. J. F.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

ADDITIONS TO DERBYSHIRE, Vol. LXXXVI. Part ii. p. 601.

"Oh for a Shakspeare's pencil, while I trace
In Nature's breathing paint, the dreary waste
Of Buxton, dropping with incessant rains,
Cold and ungenial; or its sweet reverse,
Enchanting Matlock, from whose rocks sublime
Romantic foliage hangs, and rills descend,
And Echo's murmur. Derwent, as he pours
His oft obstructed stream down rough cascades
And broken precipices; views with awe,
With rapture, the fair scenes his waters form."

WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, Poet Laureat.

ANTIQUENT STATE AND REMAINS.

Roman Stations. Ad Trivonap, Berry farm; Aquæ, Buxton; Lutudarum, Chesterfield.

Antiquities, British. "Cair's work," or "Carle's work," rude fortification on Hathersage moor.—Roman, Melandra-castle camp; Altar at Haddon-hall: Inscribed pigs of lead found near Matlock.—Melbourne, Sandiacre and Steeley Churches. Ashover leaden font. Bakewell and Eyam crosses. "Anchor church," excavation in a rock near Foremark. Barborough and Hardwick halls.

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCES.

Rivers. Amber, Ashop, Barbrook, Burbadge, Crawley, Ecclesburn, Ethrow, Goyte, Gunno, Headford, Ibber, Idle, Lathkill or Larkill, Martin-brook, Mersey, Morledge, Now, Schoo.

Internal Navigation. Nutbrook canal. On the Cromford canal is a tunnel (at Butterley) 2978 yards long; an aqueduct bridge over the Amber 200 yards long, and 50 feet high; and another of the same length, and 30 feet high, over the Derwent. On Peak forest canal is an inclined plane of 512 yards, and an aqueduct bridge over the Mersey, 100 feet high, having 3 arches, each of 60 feet span.

Eminences and Views. Hulmo-moss or Kinder Scout 1859 feet; Axedge 1751 (erroneously stated at 2100 above Derby town); Lord's seat 1751; Hathersage 1377; Alport heights, 980. The High Tor in Matlock dale rises almost perpendicularly from the river above 300 feet. Bolsover Castle. Chatsworth hunting town.

Natural Curiosities. Groupe of grit-stone rocks called "Robin Hood's Stride," or "Mock Beggar's hall," on Stanton moor. Reynard's hall, a cave in Dove-dale. Eldon hole was ascertained by John Lloyd, esq. to be a shaft of 62 yards deep, at the bottom of which are two caverns, as described by him in "Philosophical Transactions," vol. 61.—Tepid springs, Buxton

82°, Matlock 68°, Stony Middleton 63°, Bakewell 60°, Brough near Hope, Cromford, and Stoke.—Sulphureous, at Agues and Mudge meadows, Bakewell; Bradwell, Brauntingon, Cowley near Dronfield, Kedleston, Kniveton, Millington Green near Kirk Ireton, Shottle in Duffield, Shuttlewood near Bolsover, West Hallam, Whittington, and near Wirksworth.—Chalybeate, most celebrated, at Ashover, Birley in Eckington, Bradley, Buxton, Chesterfield, two at Duffield, Eccleston in Youlgrove, Heage, Hope, near Kedleston, Matlock, Morley park, Quarndon, Shottle, Stanley, Tibshelf, and Whittington.—Saline, at Donisthorpe, and between Hope and Bradwell.—Ebbing and flowing, at Barmoor, and Tideswell.—At Overton, seat of Sir Joseph Banks, are two gooseberry trees, of the smooth red or Warrington sort, remarkably good bearers, the extreme length of one, measured in 1816, was 54 feet 7 inches; the other, which was planted in 1794, measured in 1808, 41 feet 5 inches.—At Bretby, the Earl of Chesterfield's, is a cedar of Lebanon, 13 feet 9 inches in circumference, planted in Feb. 1676-7, and is probably the oldest tree of its kind in this kingdom. The Enfield cedar was planted nearly at the same time; those in the Physic-garden at Chelsea, in 1683.

Public Edifices. Ashbornes school founded 1565.—Burton upon Trent bridge will be noticed in the Compendium of Staffordshire.—Buxton baths; crescent built by the late Duke of Devonshire in 1785 and 1786; Stables, a circular area of 60 yards internal diameter, with coach houses for 60 carriages.—Cavendish bridge, near Wilne, built by the Cavendish family about 1750.—Chesterfield town hall, erected 1790; architect, Carr.—Derby Alms-house, built by Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury, 1599: County-hall erected in 1659: All Saints church, architect Gibbs, finished 1725: Guildhall 1731: County gaol 1756: Theatre 1773: Assembly rooms 1774: Ordnance dépôt, Wyatt architect, completed 1805: Infirmary, William Strutt, esq. architect, cost £30,000 opened 1810: Schools.—Etwell Hospital.—Harrington bridge at Sawley, begun 1786, finished 1790.—Measham town-hall.—Ravenstone hospital, founded by Rebecca Wilkinson 1712.—Repton school.—Swarkston bridge, span over the river 138 yards, but its whole length over the low grounds 1304 yards.

Seats.—Alfreton, Rev. H. C. Morewood.

Aldercar, Rev. John Smith.	Highfield, V. H. Eyre, esq.
Allestrey, J. C. Girardot, esq.	Hilcote hall, John Wilkinson, esq.
Aston, Rev. Charles Holden.	Holme hall, Robert Birch, esq.
Bank-hall, Samuel Frith, esq.	Holt house, George Mower, esq.
Barlborough, C. H. Rodes, esq.	Hopwell, Thomas Pares, esq.
Barrow, John Beaumont, esq.	Ingleby, R. C. Greaves, esq.
Barton Blount, Francis Bradshaw, esq.	Langley park, Godfrey Meynell, esq.
Beauchief Abbey, P. P. Burnell, esq.	Leam, M. M. Middleton, esq.
Bolsover, Duke of Portland.	Little Langsdon, James Longdon, esq.
Bradley, Godfrey Meynell, esq.	Little Over, Bachs Heathcote, esq.
Breadsall priory, Mrs. Darwin.	Mearnsbrook, Samuel Shore, esq.
Bridge-end, J. B. Strutt, esq.	Measham-field, Edward Abney, esq.
Castle field, John Burrow, esq.	Mellor, Samuel Oldknow, esq.
Catton, Eusebius Horton, esq.	Millford, G. H. Strutt, esq.
Croxall, late Thomas Priusep, esq.	Newton Solney, Abraham Hoskins, esq.
Darley, Walter Evans, esq.	Norton hall, Samuel Shore, junr esq.
Duffield, John Balguy, esq.	Norton house, John Read, esq.
Dunston hall, Mrs. Smith.	Oaks, The, Sir W. C. Bagshaw, knt.
Durant hall, A. B. Slater, esq.	Ogstone, William Torbett, esq.
Ednaston lodge, Hon. W. Shirley.	Pastures, The, late John Peel, esq.
Etwell; William Cotton, Esq.	Radburne, E. S. C. Pole, esq.
Ford, Mrs. Holland.	Renishaw, Sir George Sitwell, bart.
Forston, Charles Broadhurst, esq.	Risley, Rev. John H. Hall.
Glapwell, Thomas Hallows, esq.	Romeley, Rev. Thomas Hill.
Glossop hall, Duke of Norfolk.	Shardelew, Leonard Fosbrooke, esq.
Haddon hall, Duke of Rutland.	Stainley, John Radford, esq.
Halsland, Thomas Lucas, esq.	Stamby, E. S. Sitwell, esq.
Hassop, Earl Newburgh.	Stanton Woodhouse, Duke of Rutland.
Hathersage, A. A. Shuttleworth, esq.	Stoke hall, Hun, John Simpson.
	Stretton,

Stretton, Sir Wm. Cave Browne, bart.

Stubbings, C. D. Gladwin, esq.

Sutton, Marquess of Ormond.

Swarkston, Sir Henry Crew, bart.

Tapton grove, Avery Jebb, esq.

Thurleston, Samuel Fox, esq.

Tupton, W. A. Lord, esq.

Walton, Colonel Disbrowe.

Walton-lodge, Joshua Jebb, esq.

Wheat-hills, Richard Bateman, esq.

Winfield, South, Winfield Halton, esq.

Wirksworth gate-house, Philip Gell, esq.

Peerage. Chesterfield earldom to Stanhope: Hartington marquessate to Cavendish Duke of Devonshire, who is also Baron Cavendish of Hardwick, Melbourne Irish viscount and barony, and barony of the United kingdom to Lamb: Scarsdale (hundred) barony to Curzon.—Of Elvaston, Stanhope barony to Stanhope Earl Stanhope.—Of Haddon, Manners barony to Manners Duke of Rutland.

Produce. Free-stone, grind-stones, whet-stones, manganese, crystals called "Buxton diamonds;" cheese; valerian; cicampane.

Manufactures. Porcelain; ale; worsted; blankets; linen; leather; shoes; hats; agricultural tools; chains; nails; needles; spurs and bridle bits.—The first successful attempt to establish the manufacture of calicoes in this kingdom was made at Derby by Mr. Jedediah Strutt, Mr. (afterwards Sir Richard) Arkwright, and Mr. Samuel Need. The machine for making ribbed stockings was invented by Mr. Jedediah Strutt, about the year 1755. The porcelain manufactory was established at Derby by Mr. Duesbury about 1750. The marble works near Bakewell, were first established by Mr. Henry Watson, who first formed into ornaments the fluor spar or "Blue John" of this county. The first vase made of it (in 1743) is preserved in the Museum of his nephew Mr. White Watson, of Bakewell.

POPULATION.

Places having not less than 1000 inhabitants.

	Houses.	Inhab.		Houses.	Inhab.
Glossop.....	735	4012	Measham	256	1525
Ilkeston.....	613	2970	Ripley in Pentrich parish ..	258	1439
Eckington.....	619	2889	Great Hamlet, Phoside and		
Ashover	467	2377	Kinder, in Glossop parish	249	1286
Brampton.....	460	2260	Bonsall.....	295	1278
Heanor.....	353	1912	Heage, in Duffield parish. ..	237	1210
Duffield.....	367	1882	Shirland.	268	1197
Crich.....	373	1828	Ticknall.	251	1166
Staveley	386	1793	Codnor and Lonsow in Hea-		
Melbor	284	1760	nor parish ..	214	1103
Repton	326	1648	Bradwell, in Hope parish ..	260	1074
Norton	305	1527	Eyam	224	1000

Total: Places 22; Houses 7,800; Inhabitants 39,136.

HISTORY.

948. Derby (which with the towns of Leicester, Lincoln, Stamford and Nottingham, had been restored to the Danes, thence denominated "Fif Borghers"), taken by Edmund.

1215. Bolsover and Peak castles, taken from the Barons in arms against King John, by William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby.

1500. The Shrievalty of this county disjoined from that of Nottinghamshire.

1642. August, Charles I. marched to Derby, after raising his standard at Nottingham against the Parliamentarians. November, Royalists driven from Wirksworth and the Peak by Sir John Gell, who shortly afterwards took Brethby-house, which had been fortified by its owner, the Earl of Chesterfield, for the King.

1643. January, at Swarkston-bridge, Royalists under Colonel Haslings driven from their intrenchments, and Swarkston-house, Sir John Harpur's, taken by Sir John Gill. April, Sutton-house, defended by its owner Lord Deincourt for the King, taken by Colonel Thomas Gell, brother of Sir John. December, South Winfield manor-house garrisoned by the Parliamentarians, after three days siege, stormed by the Earl (afterwards Duke) of Newcastle.

1644. February, near Ashborne, Royalists defeated, and 170 taken prisoners by the Parliamentarians.—March, on Egginton-heath, Royalists defeated by a detachment from Sir John Gell's army, commanded by Major Molanus and

and Captain Rodes.—August 20, South Winfield manor-house, after a siege of above a month by the Parliamentarians, under the Earl of Denbigh, Lord Grey of Groby, and Sir John Gell (during which the Royalist Governor, Colonel Dalby, was slain, and Colonel Hastings repulsed in an effort to relieve it) surrendered by Sir John Fitzherbert to Sir John Gell.—August, Staveley-house and Bolsover-castle taken by the Parliamentarians under Major-General Crawford.

1645. August, at Sudbury and at Ashborne, Sir John Gell defeated in skirmishes with Charles I.—September and October, Chataworth under its Royalist Governor, Colonel Shalcross, successively defended against Colonel Molanus and the Parliamentarians.

1659. At Derby an insurrection against Richard Cromwell.

1817. At South Winfield, June 9, commenced a miserable insurrection to overthrow the constitution. The insurgents proceeded towards Nottingham, but near that town were speedily dispersed by the military, and three of the ringleaders, Jeremiah Brandreth, William Turner, and Isaac Ludlam, were executed at Derby, Nov. 7. (*To be continued.*)

REMARKS ON THE SIGNS OF INNS, &c.

(Continued from Part i. p. 512.)

THE GOAT.—This is not an uncommon sign, though Cary mentions only one posting-house, viz. at Woburn in Bedfordshire, thus distinguished; and there it was doubtless adopted by the landlord from its being the crest of the Duke of Bedford, whose principal seat is at Woburn Abbey.

The Welsh goats are much superior in size, and in the length and fineness of their hair, to those of other mountainous countries. The horns of one, measured by Pennant, were 3 feet 2 inches long, and 3 feet from tip to tip. They climb up the most rugged rocks, and ascend the most dangerous places, with amazing swiftness and safety; and when two are yoked together, as is frequently practised, they will, as if by consent, take large and hazardous leaps; yet so well time their mutual efforts, as rarely to miscarry in the attempt. Their strong ungrateful odour is supposed to be useful in preventing disease among horses, on which account we frequently see them in inn stables. They seldom live more than 11 or 12 years.

The meat of a splayed goat, of six or seven years old, is considered the best, being generally very sweet and fat, and makes excellent pastries, little inferior to venison. The haunches are often salted and dried, and supply all the uses of bacon. The horns make remarkably good handles for knives. The skin is used for pistol-holsters, and soldier's knapsacks; that of the kid makes admirable gloves.

The hair is manufactured into the whitest wigs. The suet is much superior to that of the ox or sheep for making candles. The milk is sweet, nourishing, and considered very beneficial in consumptive cases, which is not surprising, as the goat browses only on the tops, tendrils, and flowers, of the mountain shrubs, and medicinal herbs, rejecting the grosser parts. The blood was formerly thought useful in pleurisy, and is noticed by Dr. Mead. The "gall of goat" is among the ingredients of the witches' cauldron in Shakspeare's "Macbeth."

Capricornus, or the goat, was adopted as a sign of the Zodiac, from the circumstance of the Sun having just reached the winter solstice, or its greatest declination, and this animal, from its propensity to climbing, was considered typical of the sun's ascent, and its horns, according to ancient hieroglyphics, were the emblems of the heat consequent on such ascension.

Wild goose chase, a well-known term for a difficult pursuit, and the title of one of Beaumont and Fletcher's best comedies, I once thought to have been probably a corruption of *Wild goat's chase*, as the hunting of the latter animal, being particularly difficult and dangerous from its activity in leaping from crag to crag, appeared more appropriately to illustrate the meaning of the phrase; but it appears to have originally designated a sort of horse-race, and the name was probably derived from wild geese flying a great height, preserving great regularity in their motion, and frequently forming a straight line.

line. Lawrence, in his "Delineation of the horse" thus notices it:

"Markham in his *Cavallaries*, and that *Mirror* of learned riding-masters, Michael Baret, describe a mode of running matches across the country, in their days, denominated the *Wild goose chase*, an imitation of which has continued in occasional use to the present time, under the name of *Steeple hunting*: that is to say, two horsemen, drunk or sober, in or out of their wits, fix upon a steeple, or some eminent distant object, to which they make a straight cut over hedge, ditch, and gate—the devil take the hindmost. The *Wild goose chase* was a more regular thing, and it was prescribed, that after the horses had run twelve score yards, the foremost horse was to be followed wherever he went by the others, within a certain distance agreed upon, or be beaten or whipped up by the triers or judges. A horse being left behind twelve score, or any limited number of yards, was deemed beaten, and lost the match. Sometimes it happened that a horse lost the lead, which was gained, and the chase won by the stouter, although less speedy antagonist; and the lead has often been alternately lost and won, no doubt to the rapturous enjoyment of those who could relish such laborious and dangerous amusements, which I fear were also attended with disgusting circumstances of cruelty, in the triers beating up the hind-most horse."

Shakespeare mentions this *helter skelter* amusement in his "Romeo and Juliet," where Mercutio says, "If thy wits run the *wild goose chase*, I have done;" and Burton in his "Anatomy of Melancholy," tells us that "riding of great horses, running at ring, tilts and tournaments, horse races, *wild goose chases*, are the disorders of great men."

Helter skelter, an expression, denoting cheerful hurrying progression, is used by Shakespeare in the 2nd part of Henry IV. where Pistol thus addresses Falstaff:

"Sir John, I am thy Pistol, and thy friend,

And *helter skelter* have I rode to thee,
And tidings do I bring, and lucky joys,
And golden times, and happy news of price— [king,

Sir John, thy tender lambkin now is
Harry the Fifth's the man."

It is probably derived from the *hilariter coloriter* of our Roman conquerors, which have precisely the same meaning.

Sir Thomas Browne, in his "Vulgar Errors," supposes that the very general superstition, that the devil, whatever shape he assume, always appears with a *clowen-foot*, arises from his being mentioned as frequently taking the form of a *goat*; and remarks, "that whereas it is said in Scripture, *thou shalt not offer unto defile*, the original word is *Seghnirim*, that is, *rough and hairy goats*." Also "that the *goat* was the emblem of the sin offering, and is the emblem of sinful men at the day of judgment."

There is a curious tale told of Rich, the manager of Covent Garden theatre, celebrated for his extreme activity in the character of harlequin. He had ordered a hackney-coachman to drive him to the city, when passing along a very narrow street, he perceived the window of a friend's house open, and immediately jumped from the coach into the house. The unconscious coachman drove on to the place he was directed, and on opening the door perceived that his passenger had disappeared. After muttering some curses on "the bilking rascal," he was returning to his stand, when Rich, watching the opportunity, threw himself from the window into the coach, and began swearing at the driver, for not taking him to the place he had appointed. The fellow stared, and seemed much alarmed, but turning round, he again proceeded to the place of destination, and whilst he was letting down the steps, Rich offered to pay him, but the man declined taking the money, saying that "he had made a vow, not to receive any money from his customers that day;" but Rich insisting on his accepting it, the driver jumped upon his box, and flogging his horses, cried out, "No, no, Mr. Devil, I know you well enough, for all you wear shoes."

Old Nick, a cant name for the devil, is satirically derived by Butler in his "Hudibras," from the famous Florentine, Nicholas Machiavel, born in 1469, whose treatise, entitled "The Prince," describing the arts of a tyrannic government, has given origin to the word *Machiavelism*, used as synonymous with political intrigue. The lines in *Hudibras* are,

"Nick Machiavel had ne'er a trick
(Tho' he gives name to our *Old Nick*)
But was below the least of these."

A Writer in this Magazine, who signed

1890s

6mt. May July 1816. F.L. R. 17



North-East View of the
Cathedral of Bayeux, in Normandy.—

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signed Palmophilus, is most probably correct in deducing this *nick-name* of the devil from a malevolent sea Deity, worshipped by the antient Germans and Danes under the name of *Nocca* or *Nicken*, styled in the Edda, which contains the Pagan creed of Scandinavia, *Niken*, which Keyser derives from the German *nugen*, answering to the Latin *necare*.

Another vulgar name, *Old Scratch*, has probably been given from the common pictorial representations of him with enormous crooked talons or claws; and a third appellation sometimes applied to him, of *Old Harry*, appears to be derived from the verb *to harrie*, to lay waste, to destroy.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, June 5.

THE city of Bayeux, in Normandy, on the banks of the little river *Ause*, about a league and a half from the sea, is old and very indifferently built. Previous to the Revolution it contained seventeen parish Churches, including the suburbs, and seven convents.

The Cathedral (*see Plate II.*) which was built in 1150 by Bp. Philip de Harcourt, and dedicated to the Virgin, is large, in form of a cross, with pointed arches. In the centre of the transepts is a handsome square tower, surmounted by a light and elegant spire. The portal at the West end is flanked by two square towers, each of which terminates in a very lofty spire; and the lower part of the whole is formed by five porches. That in the middle has a pointed arch formed by five ogives, the reins and mouldings whereof are enriched with carvings, representing the figures of the principal persons in the Old and New Testament. The mouldings of the sweeps of all the other porches are plain. In the centre pier of the portal stands a statue of the Virgin; and each side are six apostles as large as life. This portal, with the statues thereon, appears to be coeval with the Cathedral.

At Bayeux is preserved the famous embroidered tapestry of Matilda, consort of William the Conqueror, representing the histories of Harold king of England and William duke of Normandy; a particular account of which (compiled chiefly from Moulleaucon)

may be seen in your vol. LXXIII. pp. 1156, 1226; vol. LXXIV. p. 18; with farther remarks on it by Mr. Gough, in p. 313 of the latter volume. Very accurate drawings of this tapestry have lately been made for the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Stodart; and it is to be farther illustrated by Mr. Dibdin, in his "Bibliographical Tour," now preparing for the press.

Yours, &c.

D.

MR. URBAN, June 10.

LATELY taking up my Horace, and accidentally turning to the third Ode of the first book, my eye was caught by the passage—

"Qui steels oculis monstra natantia,
Qui vidit mare turgidum," &c.

This reading displeased Bentley, who wished to substitute "*rectis oculis*," but for this reading there does not appear sufficient authority to justify the alteration.—The objection to the present reading is, that the sight of the dangers or the horrors of the sea was not likely to produce tears, however it might scare or terrify him who contemplated them. But if, in other classical authors, where the lection was never disputed, we have the same idea, it seems unreasonable to refuse to Horace that which is conceded to another. Let us consider the text. Horace is not speaking of one who, from a situation of perfect safety, should view an object so horrid in itself as to tempt him to turn his eyes aside; and that, therefore, he who had magnanimity enough to look at it with unaverted eyes, must have an heart of brass. "*Illi robur et res triplex*," &c. But he supposes him who looks at these horrors to be in a state of danger from them, as being in the midst of them, and exposed to them in the navigating those seas. The sense of his own danger, therefore, might excite his tears; and the sorrows which even the greatest heroes of antiquity feel, are, by the poets, represented as venting themselves in tears.

Thus in the *Odyssey*, Book E. verse 151, speaking of Ulysses, Homer says,

ὅμι πολ' ὄσσει
Δακρυοφὴν τρεσσὼ, καὶ μὲν δὲ γλῆκας
αἶμα

Νόστον δ' ὀδυρομένην.

And numberless other instances of the same

same kind might be adduced. Here it was grief that made Ulysses weep. In the *Iliad*, Achilles is represented weeping, as the question *Τις ἄρα;* plainly shews, Book E. v. 73. In Horace, we are not to consider simply the "*Vidit monstra natantia,*" &c. but the "*commisit pelago ratem,*" which connects the destiny of him that weeps with the evil which he contemplates. Thus, in the 37th Psalm, the captive Jews are represented as weeping at the recollection of Zion, from the circumstance of their destiny being involved in the calamities of Zion.

If this interpretation of the text be correct, there seems not the smallest reason for any alteration; it stands on the same foundation as numberless other passages, and, consequently, ought to be left undisturbed. H. H.

Mr. CANAN, *Kilkenny, May 12.*

I AM induced to hope that you may consider the following observations not unworthy of insertion in the pages of your valuable Magazine, which, from its commencement, has greatly contributed to the advancement and diffusion of English Literature. Some of the ensuing remarks may prove not wholly uninteresting to those who are critically skilled in the writings of our antient Dramatic Authors: and some, although explanatory of passages, which to well-informed persons are neither difficult or obscure, may yet be acceptable to readers less conversant with such productions, and superficially acquainted with the language and customs of our ancestors.

In volume IX. page 58, of Mr. Gifford's excellent edition of Ben Jonson's Works, we meet with a Note explanatory of a difficult passage in Shakspeare's *Henry V.* Act i. Scene 2:

"Either our History shall, with full mouth, [grave,
Speak freely of our acts; or else, our
Like Turkish mute, shall have a tongueless mouth,
Not worshipp'd with a waxen epitaph."

The verses quoted from John Eliot and the Bishop of Chichester support the correctness of Mr. Gifford's interpretation, which is strongly determined by Izaak Walton's exquisite poem on the death of William Cartwright. It is the last of the 55 commendatory poems prefixed

to the octavo edition of Cartwright's Works, 1651: As this book is scarce, and the verses beautiful, many of your readers may be pleased to meet a transcript of them:

"I cannot keep my purpose, but must give [grieve
Sorrow and Verse their way; nor will I
Linger in silence; no, that poor, poor part
Of Nature's legacy, that void of art,
And undissembled teares, Cartwright
shall have [grave.

First on his hearse, and wept into his
Muses, I need you not; for Grief and I
Can in your absence weave an Elegy:
Which we will do; and often interweave
Sad looks and sighs; the ground-work
must receive

Such characters, or be adjudg'd unfit
For my Friend's shroud; others have
shew'd their wit,

Learning, and language fitly; for these be
Debts due to his great merits; but for me,
My ayms are like myself, humble and
low, [to show

Too mean to speak his praise, too mean
The World what it hath lost in losing
thee, [harmony.

Whose words and deeds were perfect
But now 'tis lost; lost in the silent
grave, [have

Lost to us mortals, lost, till we shall
Admission to that Kingdom where he
"sings [Kings.

Harmonious anthems to the King of
Sing on, blest Soul! be as thou wast
below, [show

A more than common instrument to
Thy maker's praise; sing on, whilst I
lament

Thy loss, and court a holy discontent,
With such pure thoughts as thine, to
dwell with me, [thee,

Then I may hope to live and dye like
To live belov'd, dye mourn'd, thus in
my grave; [cannot have."

Blessings that Kings have wished, but

The 4th, 5th, and 6th lines (especially the words in *Italic letters*) are quite decisive of the truth of Mr. Gifford's assertion, that the custom of affixing short poems to the hearse or grave of eminent persons was once prevalent in England.

In page 202 of the same volume, a passage in Jonson's "*Discoveries*" is thus printed:

"Have I not seen the pomp of a whole Kingdom, and what a foreign King could bring hither? Also to make himself gazed and wondered at, laid forth as it were to the shew, and vanish all away in a day."

A gross error has plainly crept in here; *no stop whatever* should inter-

was between the words "hither" and "also;" by this arrangement of the text, Jonson's allusion to the vain and fleeting splendour of two great Monarchs becomes intelligible.

In volume VIII. page 29, of the same work, Mr. Weber is justly ridiculed for presenting us with these lines in his late edition of Beaumont and Fletcher; see vol. II. p. 55:

"May't rain above all almanacks, till
The carriers sail, and the King's fish-
monger [London.]
Ride like Bike Arion upon a trout to

Mr. Weber unquestionably conceived that *Bike* was the prænomén of Arion; but it is (as Mr. Gifford observes) merely an accidental repetition of the preceding word "like" in the old copies. I suspect that Mr. Weber was actually ignorant of the correct pronunciation of Arion's name, as he has given it with a false prosody in this passage, and also in another occurring at page 151 of vol. VII. in "The Bloody Brother," where the Cook humourously boasts to his companions,

"For fish, I'll make you a standing
lake of white broth,
And pikes come ploughing up the plums
before them; [chrymæ."
Arion-like on a dolphin, playing La-

The very rare first quarto copy of this play, printed at London in 1639, is in my possession; it reads, "Arion, like a dolphin, playing Lachrymæ;" but the second quarto, printed at Oxford in 1640, gives us, "Arion on a dolphin, playing Lachrymæ." The latter is plainly the correct text; for the figure of Arion upon the dolphin's back was a favourite in the spectacles exhibited upon the water in Elizabeth's time; and the Cook, with ludicrous pomposity, assures his friends that his skill can furnish this capital embellishment. As the lines now stand in Mr. Weber's edition they are destitute of meaning; the semicolon at the end of the second line alone prevents us from concluding that Mr. Weber had supposed that "the pikes" were to sit "Arion-like on a dolphin," playing popular tunes!

In "The Knight of the Burning Pestle," Act iii. Sc. 2, the Host of the Bell-inn says to Ralph, "Therefore, gentle Knight, twelve shillings you must pay, or I must cap you." The concluding words have sorely puzzled

Mr. Weber, who declares himself utterly ignorant of the nature of the punishment (as he terms it) threatened against Ralph. The phrase "to cap" is still in general use throughout Ireland, amongst the keepers of public-houses and those persons who sell goods at standings in the streets, by whom the punishment is frequently inflicted upon fraudulent customers, when attempting to retire without making a fair payment: it consists in forcibly taking off the hat from the insolvent's head, and detaining it as a pledge for the money. Of this practice, which is also common amongst schoolboys, I have witnessed many instances. On examination of the context, it will be found that this interpretation correctly and fully explains the term: the Host proceeds to seize Ralph's cap, when the Citizen interferes to prevent his apprentice from suffering so foul a disgrace, and exclaims, "Cap Ralph? no; hold your hand, Sir Knight of the Bell! there's your money," &c. The word "capping," which occurs in Mr. Weber's quotation from "Ward's London Spy," is used in precisely the same sense.

In Shakspeare's "Antony and Cleopatra," Act iv. Sc. 10, Antony thus taunts the Queen of Egypt:

— "Let him (*i. e.* Cesar) take thee,
And hoist thee up to the shouting Ple-
beians;

Follow his chariot, like the greatest spot
Of all thy sex; most monster-like be
shown

For poor'st diminutives, to dolts!"

The closing words of this extract are very obscure, and have, in my opinion, baffled the acumen of Warburton and Tyrwhitt; Steevens (who in fact perceived not their great difficulty) agrees with Tyrwhitt; but Malone candidly avows that none of the comments afford a satisfactory explanation. I regret that no notice of this obscure passage occurs amongst the many admirable remarks explanatory of Shakspeare's language, which Mr. Gifford has introduced in his notes upon Massinger and Jonson, in which he has evinced such sound judgment and masterly knowledge of our ancient language and customs, as prove him fully competent to give to his native country an edition of her favourite Poet, surpassing in solid worth Isaac Reed's celebrated *variorum* edition of 1803. But I much fear, from Mr.

Gifford's expressions in his *Memoirs of Jonson* (vol. I. p. 244), that he has finally abandoned his intention of executing a work which would be joyfully received by every lover of English literature, and that Shakspeare must continue for some time encumbered by the ponderous ignorance of his commentators. As to the lines before us, I am convinced that Warburton and Tyrwhitt have affixed a meaning to the word "diminutives" which it never bore in any author; the term also occurs in a passage of "Troilus and Cressida," where Shakspeare uses it in the very sense which it appears to bear in the verses under consideration: "How this poor world is pestered with such water-flies! *diminutives* of nature!" Act v. Sc. 1. I understand "diminutives" to mean *dwarfs*, or persons by any striking deformity "curtailed of man's fair proportion," who were often in former times, and are in our own days, the unhappy subjects of public exhibition.

The received interpretation *cannot be correct*; it is far-fetched, and irreconcilable with the tenor of the whole passage; for if the word "diminutives" really signified "the smallest pieces of money," then Shakspeare has made Antony express the exact reverse of what he intended, which unquestionably was to threaten Cleopatra with being exhibited *gratuitously* to the Roman populace, as the "shouting Plebeians" were to behold her following Cæsar's chariot in open disgrace. I therefore propose the following explanation, *not as satisfactory*, but as more *fairly deducible* than any hitherto advanced:—"Be thou, who in beauty, elegance, and dignity of personal appearance, excellest all mortals, exhibited in the place of moustera, and as a substitute for deformed and hideous creatures, to the gaze of the stupid and brutal rabble of Rome."—I trust the candid reader will allow that this interpretation has not been elicited by wresting words from their usual signification. The passage appears corrupt, and calls for the aid of a skilful commentator.

In Isaac Reed's edition of Dodsley's *Old Plays* (1780), vol. IV. p. 383, we find the text of a passage strangely spoiled by a capricious departure from the old copy of "The Revenger's Tragedy;" in the following lines,

Act iv. Sc. 2, *Lusurioso* assures the brothers of a lady that he had indignantly resisted the arts of a pander who had encouraged him to debauch her:

"I, far from thinking any virgin harm, Especially knowing her to be as chaste As that *plant* which scarce suffers to be touch'd;

The Eye, would not endure him."

The notes upon these lines are a ludicrous specimen of a commentator tortured by his own absurdity: "*Plant*—the sensitive plant. The quarto reads *Part. S.*" (i. e. George Stevens.) Then in the Additional Notes, vol. XII. p. 394, he adds, "I believe here is some corruption. I do not understand the passage. Perhaps we should read,

'As that plant which scarce suffers to be touch'd

By the Eye."

"*Touch* him but with thine Eye," is a threat in some dramatic performance that has passed through my hands: I think in one of Shakspeare's. S."

It is surprising that any man of learning could have written such wretched nonsense, and so grossly mistake the *grammar* of a plain passage. Dodsley's first edition follows the reading of the quarto copy, which is perfectly correct, except in having a comma after "*touched*," which must be omitted; "the Eye" is "that part" of the human frame to which the Poet justly ascribes a delicate sensitiveness that shrinks from the slightest touch. As the passage now stands in the modern copies (for the Editor of "The Antient British Drama" has not removed the blemish from his text), the words "The Eye," in the last line of the extract, are left in an unintelligible state which (thanks to hypercriticism!) defies explication.

Yours, &c. W. SHANAHAN, M.D.

(The second Letter shall appear in our next Number.)

ON THE CLERICAL DRESS.

MR. URBAN, July 4.

YOUR Correspondent Sigismund has afforded me much entertainment and information, in his researches and recommendations to the Clergy, to wear their clerical dress in common. I have followed him through his Letters with pleasure; though they have not any where convinced

vinced me of the propriety of their adopting his plan. In the Worship established in the Church I most fully accord to the propriety of a distinguished habit, though my Salvation does not rest upon any such exterior institutions—and if any accident should prevent a Minister from putting on his band or even surplice, the Liturgy would to me lose nothing of its sublimity and devotion;—if it be thus merely secondary to the more important and serious service of piety and decency in public worship, how much less must it appear essential in society at large.

Sigismund assuredly would not omit preaching his Sermon if by some mischance he had left his band at home and could not procure any other, however censurable he might be for having forgotten to provide it? Although every thing should be done decently and in order, yet every non-essential should keep its proper place, and not intrude into a higher station than has been assigned to it:—the converse of this proposition is, that as the appropriate Clerical Dress is a devout adjunct to the Established Service, and to no other, it should be preserved and laid up carefully for those rites to which it belongs, and not be familiarly subjected to abuse or remark, by being habitually worn on any other or general occasion:—the very decency which it is meant to administer to the services would cease to have that effect, if it was publicly exposed by daily use in the street, in the road, in the theatre, and in the drawing room.—The time is now far more enlightened than to admit of any respect to the wearer by reason of his clerical garb.—Gentlemen of the long robe are not always exempt from the jeer and laugh of ignorant persons, when they are passing from Court to Court, or from the Forum to the Coffee House in their wig and gown—but this is disregarded, and has no ill effect, except to themselves for the moment.—Examine the same disposition among the low-minded, whom the garb of religion is not grave enough to awe; and you will find that it would be exposed to ridicule, offensive to the priest, injurious to his sacred function, and ultimately baneful to the cause of Christianity! On the Sabbath Day, Clergymen were formerly accustomed to walk in

their gown and cassock through the streets of the city to their respective Churches; and in villages in the country this is now not unusual; and the sacredness of the day gave them a free and undisturbed course; but if they were now to mingle during the days of the week in their clerical dress in the public streets, amid the noise and hurry of trade, pleasure, and business—amid carts, carriages, and brutes of all kinds, and “men more brute than they,” it must be expected that their sacred vestments would be very soon rendered unfit for the holy rites for which they were made; and even that their persons would not be exempted from either ridicule or insult, alike injurious to themselves as to the sacred office to which they are properly set apart. It does not appear, to me at least, that they would by this general adoption obtain the object set forth in Sigismund’s 5th means (p. 398), of “setting a good example to the other Clergymen, and of exposing to shame those who prefer the gaieties of the world to the sober habit, &c.”—for, I much fear that if all the Clergy followed this example, they would not by that means purify the manners of the people, or render them accessory to that respect which Sigismund desires to cultivate by a custom introduced so late in life, and now become obsolete, since the supercession of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in this country: nor would this habit put to shame those less sober brethren of our priesthood who prefer the gaieties of the world—for if an order of this kind should issue from the Convocation itself, it could not command the concurrence of the people; and those Clergymen who were too devoted to gaiety, or to their farms, or to their pursuits of the chase, would rather risk the displeasure of their diocesan than comply with the requisition;—and this exterior would then become a source of continual animosity between them, and end in the latter being obliged to relinquish his authority, as the only alternative of suspending or dismissing his reverend flock?

But exclusive of this reasoning, another objection seems to have escaped your Correspondent’s arrangement; the expence of always appearing in some or one of the clerical habits;

he does not state the fund out of which this is to be supplied, when it is compared with regard to small livings and curacies:—nor does he state whether distinct orders should appear in distinct dresses: the cassock is now worn under the coat by Bishops only: those of inferior orders may wear it, but a Deacon may not: the gown of a Master of Arts seems to be the lightest, but as it flows loosely behind the person, it would be continually torn if adopted for general use;—surely nothing could be so preposterous as the common use of the band, or any of the linen vestments ordained for the worship and for the administration of the Sacraments.

Finally, let me ask why Sigismund is not satisfied with the mode of dress hitherto adopted, when the Minister has finished his services, and again mingles with his fellow citizens—a plain sober suit of black cloth, made like theirs, but not of their various colours?—Some Clergymen are willing to distinguish themselves from the rest of the people, who are often clothed in black, by wearing a hat shaped like a winnowing shovel, which has not yet subjected them to any the smallest personal insult, but it never fails to acquire them the denomination of a high priest.

Upon the whole, let me venture to assure Sigismund that this is not the time to revive Roman Catholic habits—and as the Church has very generally petitioned the Legislature against the universal toleration of the Catholics, if his plan was adopted at present it would be an outward sign that the Clergy in general did not accord with the sentiments expressed in their petitions, and wished to place themselves and the Roman priesthood upon a level.

Professors of all Religions may be truly exemplary if they accustom themselves to that state of mind and habits of life and manners in which the honour and service of the God whom they acknowledge are the supreme objects of all their serious actions; and the more consistently they pursue this course, for which the English Clergy are peculiarly respected, the more will they secure respect to their faith, respect to their Church, and respect to themselves; this exterior garb, the result of inward piety and rectitude, will ever be

found to be by far the most effectual barrier in the cause of our venerable Establishment.

Yours, &c.

A. H.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 25.

ON my journey from Scarborough lately, in passing through the town of Beverley, a very sensible pleasure was afforded me by an opportunity of noticing the extreme neatness and elegance with which every part of the venerable Abbey Church there is preserved—highly creditable to the parties concerned, and affording an admirable example to Deans and Chapters, as well as Churchwardens and Parish Vestries. A circumstance so gratifying to the contemplative traveller may not unfitly be made a subject of communication to the Gentleman's Magazine.

After viewing with admiration this beautiful specimen of Gothic Architecture—its “long-drawn ailes, and fretted” vaults—its “storied windows,” and rich screen, &c. my attention was particularly engaged by a very magnificent monument by Scheemaker, erected in memory of Sir Michael Warton, of Beverley Park: the figures of Religion with the Sacred Volume, and of Eternity with her emblem, the snake with its tail in its mouth, executed with amazing boldness and effect. Sir Michael Warton is represented in armour, kneeling at a desk, with sword, spurs, &c. and with a long beard and lank hair. He died Oct. 8, 1655, aged 82, and is reported to have left 6000*l.* to the town of Beverley; 4000*l.* to repair the Minster; 1000*l.* to the Hospital; 500*l.* to certain schools; and 200*l.* to be distributed to the poor at his death.

There is an antient painting on pannel of King Athelstan delivering the Charter of Foundation to John de Beverley, and on the scroll which the Monarch holds in his hand are the words,

“*As fœr makes the
As bett may thanke
Or Egg may see.*”

In a nich, inclosed with iron-rails, is a monument for “Sir Charles Hotham, of Scarborough, bart. Colonel of the King's own Royal Regiment of Dragoons, Brigadier-general of his Majesty's Forces, and twenty years one of the Representatives in Parliament for this Borough. He married Bridgett,

Bridgett, daughter of William Gee, of Bishop's Hurton, esq. by whom he had issue Charles Beaumont, Elizabeth, Philippa, and Charlotte: and secondly, Lady Mildred Cecil, youngest daughter of James Earl of Salisbury, and widow of Sir Uvedale Corbet, of Loughmore, in com. Salop, bart. by whom he had one son, who died an infant. Sir Charles died 8th January, 1722, aged 60."

Early in the last century, in laying the floor of the North Transept, an ancient monumental statue was discovered, which is now placed against the wall. It is the recumbent figure of a lady in a long robe, bordered with coats of arms, and having a lion couchant at her feet; said to represent one of the Percy family, and supposed to have been of the period of the 13th century. On the remnant of a brass-plate inserted in a brown tombstone, in a little chapel or oratory on the south side of the choir:

"Roberti Recres. quod erat
Et quod futurum sperat."

On another brass, in the floor of the North Transept, below the name of

"Richard Tarrant:
One thousand five hundred and three score,
And also in the month of May,
We died the twenty-fifth day."

The West door of this edifice is richly decorated with carved figures of the four Evangelists in compartments; and below are their respective symbols.

The parish church of Beverley is also a handsome Gothic structure, in the form of a cross, and contains several monuments of the family of Barnard, especially of "Sir Edward Barnard, kn." who is stiled,

"Kingstoniæ super Hull decus."

And—

"Beverliæ amoris,
Legis ornamenti,
Conjugis charissimi,
Parentis indulgentissimi,
Filii humilissimi,
Fratris amatissimi,
Amici meritissimi,
Vicinorum generosissimi."

And—

"Consiliorum excellentissimi."

The whole summed up with:

"Of whose virtues, learning, eloquence, and wisdom, posterity cannot

say too much. He died 18th Nov. 1686, æt. 43."

Against the outside of the North aisle, affixed to one of the buttresses, is an oval tablet, with two swords salterwise; and below the following lines:

"Here two young Danish soldiers lie;
The one in quarrel chanced to die;
The other's head, by their own law,
With sword was sever'd at one blow.
Dec. 23d, 1689."

Yours, &c.

VIATOR.

CATHEDRAL SCHOOLS. ELY.

(Continued from VOL. LXXXVIII. p. 488.)

Mr. URBAN, *Crosby-square, July 10.*

IT may be generally assumed that public institutions, whether of an ecclesiastical or eleemosynary nature, are conducted in a manner agreeable to popular feelings, and are free from palpable abuses, so long as they continue to attract the tide of public munificence; and it may be considered as a silent admonition that they are no longer worthy of respect and confidence, when this unequivocal testimony is withdrawn. Such an hypothesis, applied to the religious communities, which, under the ancient Church Establishment possessed for ages the sole direction of national benevolence, will sufficiently account for their influence and their decay. The Government was for a time compelled to purchase their favour by conniving at their irregularities, and they were thus enabled to frustrate the intentions of their founders, to violate their statutes with impunity, and to set public opinion at defiance; till a general burst of indignation enabled a more powerful Monarch to seize upon those endowments which had been already desecrated, and to destroy whilst he affected to reform. The Conventual Church of Ely was founded in the 7th century. It was nearly destroyed in the Danish invasion, and was restored by King Edgar for a Society of Benedictine Monks, who were at that time the chief supporters of Literature, and the only patrons of the Arts. Whatever corruptions might be introduced among them in the course of eight centuries, their rules were formed on principles

principles of the most exalted piety, and the sublimest virtue. With the exception of a few hours for necessary repose and sustenance, their statutes enjoined them to devote their whole time to manual labour or to study, to their religious ceremonies and meditation, to the relief of the destitute, and the instruction of the ignorant. For these purposes a large tract of waste land was granted to the Monks of Ely: they drained the fens, they cultivated the desert, they built churches and schools, they raised a flourishing city, and collected round them a prosperous tenantry. The Abbey of St. Ethelburga existed in great splendour from the reign of Edgar to the Norman Conquest, and the Conventual School was selected for the education of King Edward the Confessor. Ely was converted into an Episcopal See A.D. 1109; and the Cathedral Church has been fortunate in a succession of generous Prelates, and no less so in an Historian to record their liberal donations for the increase of hospitality and the advancement of learning. The School of the Cathedral, under their fostering care, continued in a flourishing state to the reign of Henry VIII. And the reformation commenced by that Monarch was here, at least, unmarked by the cruelty and rapacity which stained his subsequent conduct. The revenues of the Priory were almost entirely restored to the Protestant Cathedral; the Prior was continued in the government, under the name of Dean; the superior Members of the Society were admitted as Prebendaries, and eight of the junior Monks as Minor Canons. Such as were old and infirm were allowed to retire with ample pensions. The King re-established the School on a more liberal scale, and gave to the reformed Establishment a Code of Statutes compiled under his own immediate inspection, wherein he appoints the Bishop of Ely Special Visitor:

"No work," observes the King, "is so piously undertaken, so prosperously executed, so happily completed, which may not be easily undermined and subverted by negligence and want of care. No statutes are made so strict and holy but that, in process of time, they sink into contempt and oblivion, if not watched over with the constant vigilance of piety and zeal. That this may

never occur in our Church, we, relying on the fidelity and diligence of the Bishop of Ely for the time being, do appoint him Visitor of our Cathedral Church, requiring him to watch and be vigilant, that these Statutes and Ordinances be inviolably observed. All which we will have understood according to their obvious and grammatical sense."

The Statutes were revised by Queen Elizabeth, and again, after the Restoration, by Bishop Wren, under the sanction of the reigning Monarch; and as these modified Statutes are the latest which have been promulgated by Royal authority, and vary in some particulars from those of Henry VIII., I may be permitted to insert at length those which relate to the subject under enquiry*:

"DE CHORISTIS ET EORUM MAGISTRO.

"We appoint and ordain that in our aforesaid Church there shall be eight Choristers, chosen and appointed by the Dean (or, in his absence, the Sub-dean and Chapter); boys of tender age, with clear voices and musical talent, who shall attend, minister, and sing in the Choir. For instructing these boys, and instilling into them modesty of behaviour no less than skill in singing, we will that a proficient in music, of good conduct and character shall be appointed, who shall carefully employ his time in the performance of Divine Service, and in the instruction of the boys. But if he prove idle or negligent in teaching the boys, let him, after a third admonition, be deposed from his office."

There is no provision for an Organist in the Statutes of Henry VIII. but he occurs among the Members of the Cathedral in those of King Charles. The Master of the Choristers, in point of emolument is inferior to the High Master, and takes precedence of the Minor Canons and second Grammar Master.

"DE PUERIS GRAMMATICIS.

"That piety and literature may for ever flourish and increase, we ordain that there be always in our Church of ELY, elected by the Dean, or in his absence the Sub-dean and Chapter, 24 poor boys, for the most part destitute of friends, as far as may be of a good capacity for learning, who shall be maintained out of the revenues of our Church.

* Harl. MS. 6885, mis-printed in the Index 6805. The Ely Statutes, with a translation, were printed by Barnard and Farley, 1817.

Whom, moreover, we will not have admitted among the poor boys of our Church before they can read, write, and are moderately versed in the first rudiments of grammar, according to the judgment of the Dean, or in his absence the Sub-dean and principal Schoolmaster. And we will that these boys shall be maintained at the expense of our Church until they shall be moderately skilled in the Latin grammar, and shall have learned to speak in Latin and to write in Greek, for which purpose the space of six years shall be allowed, or, if the Dean and principal Schoolmaster think fit, seven years, and no more. But we will that no one (the Choristers excepted) shall be elected a poor scholar of our Church, who hath not completed the 9th, or hath exceeded the 15th, year of his age. And we will that no one, after he hath completed his 18th year, shall remain any longer in our School.

"But if any boy be remarkable for dulness of apprehension, then, after a long probation, we enjoin that he shall be expelled and sent elsewhere, that he may not like a drone devour the honey of the bees."

"And we charge the consciences of the Masters that they use the utmost diligence that all the boys make progress in learning, and not suffer any one who is noted for indolence to loiter unprofitably among the rest."

The conclusion of the Statute is similar to the corresponding Statute of Durham, already published*.

By the regulations of Henry VIII. the candidates for admission as *grammar-scholars* must be "poor friendless boys;" but in those of Bishop Wren the expression is qualified, and a greater latitude of choice is given to the Dean. "24 pueri pauperes, & amicorum ope, ut plurimum destituti." In the election of *Choristers* there is no intimation of poverty in either instance.

By the Statute of Elizabeth it is appointed that the boys shall be maintained at the expense of the Church until they have acquired a fine handwriting, a moderate knowledge of the science of music†, and of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew grammars; and also have learned to speak and write in Latin, and to compose Greek and

Latin verses, for which purpose five, or at the most six years, were allowed.

Henry Casar, or Adelmare, Dean of Ely, who died 1636, bequeathed 2000*l.* for the benefit of the Choir and the Schoolmasters, and for founding two Fellowships and four Scholarships at Cambridge, to be chosen out of the King's School at Ely. This legacy, during the calamitous period that succeeded, was lent to the Crown, and neither principal nor interest have been hitherto recovered*. M. H.

MR. URBAN, June 21.

AS you have inserted (in vol. LXXXVII. Part ii. p. 303) at my request, a Tour of a late respectable Kentish Divine, in 1796, I now transcribe his Journal of another tour in the following year. N. R. S.

Journal of a Tour in the Summer of 1797.

June 13. To London by coach: an agreeable fellow traveller. He was the architect who refitted Maidstone Church; and has just finished the very elegant new spire at Faversham.

June 16. By coach to Oxford, where I staid till Monday. At Lincoln College; on enquiring of the porter when the Chapel opened, I asked the man how long he had been porter there, and he said 48 years. Eight and forty years! then you must remember Mr. Parsons†; yes, that I do, Sir, and you too, now I look at you. At Baliol College. Sighed over the memory of Ridley and Latimer. On Sunday to St. Mary's Church; the sermon by Dr. Finch. He warmed very much towards the conclusion, and reprobated by name Priestley, Gibbon, and Plowden. Oxford is a beautiful place, and much improved since I was in it in 1779. Two evenings were delightfully passed in the walks at Magdalen and Christ Church, the latter of which abounded with company, and the adjoining river swarmed with boats.

June 19. Left Oxford a little before nine: to Faringdon; while the chaise was preparing, walked into the Church, in which there are some elegant monuments, and an organ in an odd situation, as it seems supported by two long beams, between the

* Gent. Mag. Vol. LXXXVIII. ii. 104.

† In the copy printed from the Harl. MS. the word *numerieæ* has been erroneously substituted; but the original is obviously *artis musicæ*.

GENT. MAG. July, 1819.

* Bentham's History of Ely Cathedral.

† Robert Parsons, of Lincoln College, M.A. 1762.

body of the Church and the Chancel. To Fairford; in this Church are 28 windows full of painted glass; it is in general very beautiful, but so much injured by time, though many of the colours are strong and brilliant, and the historical figures extremely expressive. To Cirencester; the place seems large and rich, and the appearance of the Gothic foundation of the steeple singular and grand. From this place the road for nine miles together was very remarkable, and evidently a Roman work. It was perfectly straight, very wide, and highly elevated: this continued to a village called Birdlip, at the end of which, the driver dismounting, and seeming very busy about his wheels—is any thing the matter, friend, said I? what are you about? Chaining the wheels, Sir; for what? because we are going to descend an hill about two miles long. He remounted and went on; in a few minutes such a scene opened upon me! how shall I describe it? On the left, I look down upon and over an extensive valley, abounding in woods and in pastures; and on the right, look up to towerings and cliffs very near and very high. This domestic view continued nearly to the end of the hill, within about six miles of Gloucester, where I arrived about six o'clock, and drove to the King's Head. After tea walked to the Cathedral, and then to the Quay, where I was much disappointed. The Severn, of which I had heard and read so much, appeared here a mean river, with a small stream creeping between very steep banks; and the quay presented a dirty coal-dust scene, with a few stranded small vessels on the shores, and ordinary buildings about it. I learned afterwards that my disappointment arose from the time I was there. The case is very different at the seasons of the new or full moon; then the river soon fills its steep banks, and the tide rolls up with an unexpected swell, and a roaring noise, which may be heard at a considerable distance; and the quay is filled with ships that come up with the tide.

June 20. Walked before breakfast to see a noble building, which proved to be the county jail. After breakfast, to a pin-maker's, and was shewn the whole process of the work, from the first wire to the finishing the pin. At eleven to the Cathedral, and ex-

amined it at leisure. It is a fine building; and, among the monuments, that of Mrs. Morley is particularly beautiful and affecting. After tea, as the rain abated, took the opportunity of walking through the principal streets, and round by the county. I cannot leave Gloucester without noticing the great civility of the lower sort of people, of which I met with many instances. "If you like en, take en, Sir," said a poor woman with a flower in her basket, which I admired; nor will I omit to note the inn where I slept; where the attendance was obliging and ready, while the bill was the cheapest and most reasonable I ever met with.

June 21. Left Gloucester a little before ten to Rodborough, intending to go by Tetbury and Malmesbury; but the mistress of the inn strongly recommended me to go by Pettit France, and through the Duke of Beaufort's park at Badminton. I agreed, and went that road to Chippenham, and to Devizes for the night. Why the landlady pointed out this road, I do not understand, for Pettit France was nothing but a pitiful inn, the road to and through the park ordinary, the park nothing extraordinary, and the view of the Duke's house distant and contracted. But a prospect on this road was particularly pleasing; it was at the village of Nailsworth, where, on ascending a steep hill, a scene like fairy ground presented itself. Look down on the right hand; observe a river gliding at the bottom, on the rising banks of which you see a delightful intermixture of numerous white buildings, among tall and thick trees; and at the summit a quantity of red and white flannels stretched on frames, which seem to serve as borderings to this enchanting picture. The slow motion of the carriage up the steep ascent, allows full leisure to contemplate the scene. Dined at Chippenham, which is large, neat, and elegant; reached Devizes at five; walked into two of the Church-yards in the evening, which are gravelled round, and shaded with lime trees; in the ramble, entered a workshop, and saw the whole process of making and dressing.

June 22. Left Devizes at nine for Salisbury. Soon came to the Plain, which though it is very long and has a great deal of sameness, was yet occasionally

occasionally and pleasingly varied by large and separate flocks of sheep, collected and managed by the shepherds and their dogs. The turf of the Plain is smooth and verdant, and very agreeably diversified with various wild flowers. Went about two miles out of the way to view Stonehenge; got out of the carriage, and fully examined the wonderful ruins, which occupied a less compass of ground than I had supposed. But the size of the vast stones greatly exceeded my imagination, and their positions were singular and striking. Arrived at Salisbury after one; dined, procured lodgings in the High-street, near the Cathedral. On the evening proving very rainy, I could only take a short turn in the Close, so they call the Cathedral-yard, which is so far from being close, that it is large and spacious.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, July 3.

THE Population of Bombay is supposed by Mr. Hamilton, in the East India Gazette, from such imperfect sources as he was able to obtain, "to be above 220,000; of this number there are supposed to be 8000 Parsees, nearly as many Mahometans, and 3 or 4000 Jews; the remainder are Portuguese and Hindoos; the latter composing more than three-fourths of the whole population." By a more correct census, however, lately made by the direction of the Government, it would appear, that the whole number of native inhabitants in Bombay, not including the persons who periodically visit the Presidency, as the Emporium for the commerce of the Western side of India, does not exceed 161,550.

Of the native Christians in Bombay the far greater part are what are usually termed Portuguese, chiefly from their frequenting the Portuguese chapels; for, excepting a few, constituting the higher and more respectable classes, the great mass of Portuguese population throughout India, forming the lower orders of Christians, are in general the numerous descendants of the several European settlers by native women, and the numerous converts who have united with them; these, from neglect, and the want of a decent education, are but little acquainted with the Holy Religion they profess; and through ignorance, and a blind at-

tachment to prevailing usages, retain many Pagan customs which are a source of regret to their spiritual guides.

Of the five Romish Churches on the island of Bombay, the Archbishop of Goa for many years claimed and exercised an ecclesiastical jurisdiction over two; in consequence, however, of its having been asserted in a manner that created considerable agitation among the parishioners, complaints were made to the Government, and the pretensions of the Archbishop having been satisfactorily proved not to have been founded on any legitimate basis, the Bombay Government determined, in 1813, to enforce the orders of the Hon. Court, received in 1793, founded on similar complaints, made at that period by the Portuguese inhabitants, in which such jurisdiction was virtually disallowed, and the parishioners were left to the choice of their own pastors.

The other three are under the titular Bishop of Antiphila, who is the Apostolic Vicar of the Pope; he derives his mission from the congregation *de propagandâ fide*, and is attended by four Italian Carmelite Friars.

The Armenians form a part of those Eastern societies of Christians who differ in points of faith, discipline, and worship, both from the Greek and Latin Churches, and have shown an inviolable attachment to the opinions and institutions of their ancestors, under the severest trials from their Mahometan rulers. They are not numerous in Bombay, but form a very respectable class of Christians, and have one Church within the fort; they are occasionally visited by one of the forty-two Archbishops who are subject to the patriarch of Ecbiniazin; the far greater part of these Archbishops are only titular Prelates, each of whom may claim the obedience of four or five suffragans, and whose chief duty is the visiting of their numerous Churches dispersed over the Eastern world. Beside the Church at Bombay, they have Churches at Surat, Bussora, Bagdat, and Bussora.

There are many native Christians on the islands of Salsette and Caraujah; on the former the population is estimated at 50,000, of which probably one-fifth are Christian, professedly members of the Portuguese Church;

Church; and the few more respectable inhabitants among them are the remains of the Portuguese families who settled on the island: the lower orders consist of fishermen, cultivators of the land, and bhoadaries, or drawers of toddy; these, as may be supposed, are but indifferent Christians; and, while they are in the habit of attending any Christian sanctuary, still retain in their houses many symbols of the Hindoo mythology, and enter indiscriminately into the pernicious usages of a deplorable superstition.

Besides these, there are also resident at Tannrah, the capital of the island, about 100 or more European soldiers, with their families, who have been invalided, or have retired from the service, and who prefer spending the remainder of their lives in India to returning to their native country.

On Caraujah, at Surat, at Kaira in Guzerat, and at Serour in the neighbourhood of Poonah, one English clergyman is now stationed. Southward of Bombay, at Cananore, Mahé, and at Cochin, there are numerous Christians.

Including the islands, the Portuguese territory round Goa is about 40 miles in length, by 20 in breadth; and within the province there are computed to be 200 Churches and Chapels, and above 2000 Priests.

The dialect most prevalent is a mixture of the European with the Kaura and Mahratta languages; but the European is still well understood, and spoken by a great proportion, and from every account of their dispositions, it is conceived that the lower orders, and even the Priests, will readily accept copies of the Scriptures.

But of all these places, Cochin is the most interesting—here the ancient Syrian Churches, as well as the more recent remnants of the Dutch, claim peculiar favour and protection. The Christians of St. Thomas had been long seated on the coast of Malabar when the Portuguese first opened the navigation of India: they were probably converted to Christianity about the middle of the 5th century by the Syrian Mar-Thomas, a Nestorian, who has been confounded with the apostle St. Thomas; during the 7th century their Church was considerably increased by the labours

of two Syrians, Marsapor and Manpedosia. "On the arrival of the Portuguese, these Christians," says Mr. Gibbon, "in arms, in arts, and possibly in virtue, excelled the natives of Hindostan; the husbandman cultivated the palm-tree, the merchants were enriched by the pepper trade, the soldiers preceded the Nairs or Nobles of Malabar, and their hereditary privileges were respected by the gratitude or the fear of the King of Cochin, and the Zamorin himself. They acknowledged a Gentoo Sovereign; but they were governed, even in temporal concerns, by the Bishop of Angarwala or Cranganore. He still asserted his aucicot title of Metropolitan of India; but his real jurisdiction was exercised in 1400 Churches, and he was intrusted with the care of 200,000 souls. It was the first care of the Ministers of Rome to intercept all correspondence with the Nestorian Patriarch; and several of his Bishops expired in the prisons of the holy office. The flock without a shepherd was assaulted by the power of the Portuguese, the arts of the Jesuits, and the zeal of Alexes de Menezes, Archbp. of Goa, in his personal visitation of the coast of Malabar. The trading companies of Holland and England are the friends of toleration, but if oppression be less mortifying than contempt, the Christians of St. Thomas have reason to complain of the cold and silent indifference of their brethren of Europe."

The Syrian Churches have been presented with a few copies of the Syriac Gospels from England. Before the French Revolution the congregation *de propagandæ fide* used to furnish such of them as adopted the doctrine, and acknowledged the jurisdiction of the Roman Pontiff, with copies of the Syriac Testament; but the distracted state of Europe has a long time deprived them of this source. Beside the Syrian Churches there are at Cochin a great population of Protestants—the remains of the Dutch colonists. Among the Christians who have settled in India the Dutch have very justly the merit of having done a great deal towards the promotion of Christianity; wherever they went they established and provided funds for the maintenance of public schools; they caused the New Testament, and a great part of the Old, to be translated into

into the Malabar languages. In the several school-houses divine service was performed on Sundays, and always well attended. To every ten schools was a superintending master, who made his monthly visitations. Clergymen presided over districts, and made their annual visitations at the schools. These religious and scholastic establishments are now neglected and fallen into decay, on their having fallen into the hands of the English. The Clergymen, the Catechists, and the Schoolmasters have lost their pittance of salary; the duties of the one are feebly discharged for want of proper persons, and the laborious employment of the other has entirely ceased. It is hoped that the zeal and Christian philanthropy of the English character will not long delay to remedy these defects.

There is another race of people at Cochin particularly interesting, viz. the white and black Jews, but no very correct account has yet been procured concerning them.

I have extracted the foregoing observations from a report received from the Bible Society at Bombay, under the Presidency of Geo. Brown, esq. dated in September 1816. Some account of these Syrian Christians may be found in *La Croze Hist. du Christianisme des Indes*—and *Asimanni Biblioth. Orient.*; and also in the *Asiatic Researches*, and *Buchanan's Christian Researches*, &c.—And there is a complete and circumstantial account of the religion of the Abyssinians in the *Theol. Ethiop.* of Gregory the Assyrian, published by Fabricius in his *Lux Evan.*

Yours, &c.

A. H.

Mr. URBAN, Hackney, July 19.

YOUR Readers, very many, must feel themselves obliged by the account given of Collegiate Schools by your Correspondent M. H. of Crosby-square. The subject is interesting, and particularly to the lovers of Church Music and the Cathedral service. Having had the opportunity of attending Divine service in every Cathedral in England, I confess I have experienced a gratification from M. H.'s observations, and a pleasure to find so much attention paid to those who afford us such satisfaction by their harmonious voices.

There is something in the whole of

a Cathedral, both with respect to its appearance and its manner of public worship, that fails not to strike the beholder with a solemnity and awe that produces the most pleasing effects—hence innovation should be avoided—and it is painful to observe, too frequently, architectural barbarisms in our chaste Gothic buildings, and too many modern monuments implaced in those beautiful groupes of pillars to destroy in some measure their effect.

The venerable fabric of Winchester Collegiate Church is now undergoing some repairs—and the choir is occupied by the workmen so as to prevent Divine service. In the mean time the 'Lady Chapel,' at the East end is appropriated to the purpose; where, without the aid of the organ, the human voice is found to produce the most charming harmony, and the correct and sweet performances are such as to afford considerable delight to the hearer. I need scarcely observe, that it is well attended, and affords another proof of the laudable attention paid to the Choirs in their venerable structures. Your Readers who attend, as I have done, from Carlisle to Chichester, and from Norwich to Exeter, will feel a satisfaction in this recital. T. W.

Mr. URBAN,

July 20.

THOUGH in the account which your Literary Notices of last month contains of the reasons of my delay in publishing the *Privileges of the University of Cambridge*, there is nothing incorrect, yet the statement is not, I think, so explicit and exact as to satisfy my subscribers. The articles noticed are the same as those mentioned in my original proposals; whereas those which have been principally the occasion (to say nothing of other reasons) of delay in publishing this work, did not enter at all into my first design; they are *varieties*, indeed, but of such a nature as to give almost a different character to the undertaking. The new articles are as follow:—A Second Dissertation on the Charters, and Queen Elizabeth's Statutes: the History of Printing, with that of the Books printed at Cambridge, and of the Printers (with occasional Remarks down to the time of printing the Beza Codex, on which many observations are introduced):

introduced): an Account of some of the more curious College Libraries, with occasional extracts from books and MSS.: Lists of the English, Latin, Greek, and Oriental MSS. in the Public Library: an Account of some Eminent Men formerly of the Town of Cambridge; together with 200 pages of Cambridge Fragments, consisting of remarks made in the course of the work, and criticisms, and various Literary Anecdotes, Pleasantries, and Epigrams, with other pieces of Poetry (all original, with two or three exceptions) by the author or other persons formerly of Cambridge.

All that you have said beside, in reply to your Correspondents, is correct, except that, of the improvements proposed in and about Cambridge it should be added, that the greatest part originated with the late well-known *Improver*, Mr. Brown.

Yours, &c. G. DYER.

P.S. The Work is nearly printed off, but cannot be published for some time.

Mr. URBAN, July 10.

YOUR Correspondent SIGISMUND in October last, and the learned Dr. Sharp, Archdeacon of Northumberland (whom he quotes), have very clearly shewn that "Graduates when they preach should use such hoods as pertain to their several degrees, and that there is sufficient warrant for using a hood without a surplice, as is done to this day in the Universities."

All Graduates (clergymen) certainly ought to wear their respective hoods, which would effectually and properly distinguish them from those clergy who have not had an University education (often termed *Northern Lights*, many of them having been born in the North parts of England) and from those Dissenting Ministers, who, without any authority, wear gowns. But though it is one of the articles of enquiry, at Episcopal Visitations, whether the Churchwardens have provided "a large and fitting surplice and Hood for the Minister to wear when he officiates in the Church," yet the hood is, I apprehend, never provided; and though Bishops and Archdeacons expect and require the Clergy to appear before them, in their "Canonical" habits; yet those clergymen who are graduates appear at the Visitations without hoods; notwithstanding the hood is certainly a

part of the canonical habit of a graduate clergyman. Some further regulation for the purpose of enforcing the general use of the hood by graduate clergymen seems, therefore, to be essentially requisite; and parishes ought to be compelled to provide such hood, which is positively prescribed by the Canon. J. B.

CURIOUS COATS OF ARMS, CRESTS, MOTTOES, AND CORONET DEVICES.

HENRY III. King of England, being fond of receiving presents, commanded the following line, by the way of device, to be written over his chamber at Woodstock:—*QUI NON DAT QUOD AMAT, NON ACCIPIT ILLE QUOD OPTAT*—(*Unless presented with an article held in high esteem by the giver of it, he values not the gift.*)

Edward III. bore for his device the rays of the sun streaming from a cloud, without any motto.

Edmund Duke of York bore a falcon in a fetter-lock, implying that he was locked up from all hope and possibility of the kingdom.

Henry V. carried a burning crosslet, sometimes a beacon—his motto, *UNE SANS PLUS*—(*One and no more.*)

Edward IV. bore the sun after the battle of Mortimer's Cross, where three suns were said to have been seen conjoining in one.

Henry VII. on account of the union of the houses of York and Lancaster in him, used the white rose united with the red, and placed in the sun.

In the reign of Henry VIII. devices grew more familiar, and somewhat more perfect by the addition of mottoes to them, in imitation of the Italians and French, among whom there is hardly a private family without a particular device, many of them very antient.

At the celebrated interview between the Emperor Charles V. and the Kings Henry VIII. and Francis I. the English Monarch used for his device, an *English archer in a green coat drawing his arrow up to the head*, with this motto, *CUI ADHEREO PREEST*—(*He succeeds whom I join.*)

In honour of Queen Jane, who died willingly to save her child, Edward VI. a phoenix was represented in a funeral fire, with this motto, *NASCATUR UT ALTER*—(*That another might be born.*)

When the Dauphin of France was paying his addresses to Mary Queen

of Scots, he sent her a rich tablet of gold, in which was her picture, set with precious stones; among these were on one side a fair amethyst, and under it as fair an adamant, with this motto, AMAT-ISTA ADAMANTEM—(*She loves her lover*)—alluding, at the same time, to the names of these diamonds. This is what the French call a "*Picardy Rebus*."

Queen Mary bore—winged Time drawing Truth out of a pit, with the motto, VERITAS TEMPORIS FILIA—(*Truth is the daughter of Time*.) How ill such a wretched bigot deserved their bearing, her bloody reign has testified. Her acts tended to smother and bury truth, rather than permit time to draw it forth for the benefit of the world.

Queen Elizabeth used many heroic devices and mottos. Sometimes the words VIDEO TACEO—(*I see and am silent*); at others, SEMPER EADEM—(*Always the same*); which latter has, in our own times, been appropriated by Mr. Plowden, the lawyer, to the Popish religion.

The Earl of Essex, when he was cast down with sorrow, and yet employed in arms, bore a sable shield without any figure, but inscribed, PAR NULLA FIGURA DOLORI—(*No figure is adequate to the expression of grief*.)

Sir Philip Sidney, denoted that he persisted always one, bore, "the Caspian sea, surrounded with its shores," alluding to this body of water neither ebbing or flowing; his motto was, SINE REFLEXU—(*Without an ebb*).

King James I. used a thistle and a rose united, with this motto, HENRICUS ROSAS, REGNA JACOBUS—(*Henry united the roses, James the kingdoms*.)

Archbishop Usher had the following motto inscribed on his episcopal seal, VENERI SI NON EVANGELIZAVERO—(*Woe unto me if I preach not the Gospel*).

Bishop Bedell took an ingenious device to remind him of the woeful effect of the fall of Adam on the heart of man. It was "a flaming crucible," with this motto, in Hebrew, TAKE FROM ME ALL MY TIN. The word in Hebrew which signifies tin being *bedil*, which imported that he thought every thing in him hot base alloy, and therefore prayed that God would deliver him from it.

The motto chosen by King Charles

the First was, CHRISTO AUSPICE REGNO—(*I reign under the auspices of Christ*).

During the civil wars in this reign almost every man, of what rank soever, assumed devices. On the King's party, one bore for his coronet device St. Michael killing the dragon; motto, QVIS UT DEUS?—(*Who like God?*) Another bore the picture of a King crowned and armed, with his sword drawn, and this motto, MELIUS EST MORI IN BELLO QUAM VIDERE MALA GENTIS NOSTRÆ—(*Better is it to die than behold the wickedness of our people*). A third bore the figure of the beast called the ermyne, which, it is said, will rather choose to die than to defile its fur; motto, MALO MORI QUAM PROARI—(*Death before dishonour*)—alluding to the Covenant. A fourth represents five hands snatching at a crown, defended by an armed hand and sword from a cloud, with this motto, REDDITE CÆSARI—(*Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's*). A sixth chose a landscape of a pleasant country, with houses, churches, corn, cattle, &c. &c. invaded by a savage and beggarly people, and for motto, BARBARUS HAS SEGETES?—(*Shall a barbarian possess these crops?*)

The coronet device of his Majesty's own Troop or Life Guard of Horse, was a lion passant crowned Or, with, DIEU ET MON DROIT—(*God and my right*)—for motto.

The Marquis of Winchester bore, and not improperly, only the motto of his own family arms, which was, AIMEZ LOYALTE—(*Love loyalty*).

The heroic Marquis of Montrose bore for figure a laurel of gold in a field argent, and for motto, MAGNIS AUT EXIGUAM AUSIS—(*I shall accomplish my great enterprises, or perish in the effort*)—words but too fatally prophetic to him. His family motto was, NE OUBLIE—(*Forget not*).

The Earl of Carnarvon bore a lion, and six dogs barking at him; one of the six was somewhat larger than the rest, and from his mouth issued a little scroll, whereon was written KIMROZTON; on like scrolls from the others were written PYM, &c. The lion seemed to utter this motto, QUOUSQUE TANDEM ABUTERIS PATIENTIA NOSTRA?—(*How long will you persist in abusing our patience?*)

Lord Capel's device was, for figure, a sceptre

a sceptre with a crown Or, in a field Azure, and for motto, PERFECTISSIMA GUBERNATIO—(*The completest form of Government*).

Lord Lucas bore a crown, with the motto, DEI GRATIA—(*By the Grace of God*).

Sir Richard Graham's motto was, REASON CONTENTS ME.

Colonel Hutton represented the picture of fortune, with a crown in her right hand and five halts in the left, and five men (intended to represent the five members) addressing themselves to her upon their knees; but she gives them the left hand, with this motto, CUIQUE MERITUM—(*To each his desert*)—or, in the words of the good old toast, *Every honest man his own, and every knave a haller.*

(*To be continued.*)

Suggestion for a Plan of the River Thames, Westward of London.

MR. URBAN, Winchester Row, July 5.

As the Gentleman's Magazine is very generally circulated throughout the country, there can be no doubt it must frequently fall into the hands of gentlemen holding the office of Commissioners of the Thames Navigation, the greater part of whom are composed of persons possessing lands, and residing on the banks of the Thames. From some of these gentlemen I am desirous to obtain, through the medium of your useful Miscellany, a satisfactory answer to the following question, viz. "What circumstances have prevented the Commissioners from publishing a *Plan or Map*, from *actual survey*, of the river Thames, within the limits of their jurisdiction (extending in length upwards of one hundred and twenty miles), viz. from Staines to Cricklade; or, at least, to the junction of the Thames and Severn Canal, above Lechlade?" A measure, the adoption of which was suggested by a Committee of the House of Commons, so long since as in the year 1794; and, if I am not mistaken, subsequently, more than once, recommended by Committees of their own body. How very different and praiseworthy has been the conduct of the City in this matter. In the year 1770 the Corporation, much to their honour, employed Mr. Brindley, the

engineer, to take a survey of the Thames, and published a plan therefrom, comprising, not only the portion of the Thames within their own immediate jurisdiction, but also an entire district appertaining to the Commissioners, viz. from Staines to Boulter's Lock, above Maidenhead.

This Plan, which is drawn on a scale of two inches to a mile, exhibits a faithful delineation of the course of the river, with its several islands, towing-paths, shoals, barge-tracks, &c. It was revised by Mr. Whitworth in 1774, at the City's expence, and is now become extremely scarce. From the length of time which has elapsed since the survey was first taken, the face of the river must doubtless have undergone some alteration; and it is probable, therefore, that a further revision of the Plan might now be requisite, in order to a correct representation being given of the *present* state of the river, especially since so many locks within these few years have been introduced into the lower, or City's District. So laudable an example set them by the City, it is much to be regretted had not been followed by the Commissioners of the Upper Districts; in which case the public would not have to express their surprize, at this time, that a river so truly important in every respect as the Thames confessedly is, should yet be without any accurate Plan to shew its course Westward.

It is therefore earnestly recommended to the Commissioners to take the matter under their consideration, in order to some engineer or surveyor of approved talents being forthwith engaged to make a survey of the river, and to draw a plan of the same, similar to that of Brindley and Whitworth's, above-mentioned. On the publication of the engraved Plan, it would be very desirable that it should be accompanied with a *full and detailed report* of the present actual state of the river and its navigation, describing its peculiar localities, such as pools and currents, bed, depths, together with an account of the nature of the soil through which it flows, and every other kind of information which might be deemed explanatory of the peculiar features of the Thames; in particular, it ought to contain accurate tables of *falls* on the river, and distances, exclu-

live

sive of some notation on the Plan itself to show the miles progressively on the margin of the river, to and from Staines and Lechlade; nor ought the *barge-track* on any account to be omitted, as being indispensably necessary to the perfection of the Map.

That the first river in the country should still remain without any general plan of its whole navigable extent, from actual survey, has often excited the just surprize of many intelligent persons. My only motive, Mr. Urban, for interfering in the matter, is for the purpose of directing the attention of some active Commissioner to the subject, who might submit the same to a general meeting of the Thames Commissioners, with a view of carrying into execution the suggestion of the House of Commons. Should I succeed in gaining this point, I shall think myself highly fortunate in having contributed to so useful an end. The City, I have no doubt, with their accustomed liberality, would willingly lend their co-operation towards affecting the measure in question. But should any difficulty arise, through deficiency of pecuniary means, the Legislature might be applied to in behalf of the undertaking, by such of the Commissioners as happen to be also Members of Parliament.

It may be here mentioned, that as there are a great number of individuals either connected with, or highly interested in, the Thames navigation, who would, in all probability, become purchasers of copies of the engraved Map, the produce arising from the sale of such copies, when published, might be brought in aid of the charge incurred for making the survey, &c. by which means, unless I am much mistaken, the expence attending the survey, and drawing the original plan, would be materially reduced in amount, and, consequently, the parties concerned for the navigation, would be liable to no more charge than what might be found absolutely indispensable for the accomplishment of the object in view.

Yours, &c.

C. E. S.

P.S. I know not how to account for the profound secrecy invariably observed by the Thames Commissioners in respect to all their proceedings; so that it is almost next to an impossibility to procure a copy of

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any Report, either of themselves, or of engineers appointed by them, "to examine and report on the state of the river," or to obtain copies of any plans of local surveys made in pursuance of their orders, of detached portions of the river, in furtherance of improvements. These documents ought at all times to be readily accessible to the public, a large portion of whom necessarily feel much interested in whatever concerns the improvements on the Thames. Perhaps some gentleman acting as Commissioner will have the goodness to explain the cause of this secrecy, which the Legislature, most assuredly, could never have had in contemplation when they passed the Act for the government of the Commissioners' conduct.

REMARKS ON THE SUBJECTS OF EPIC POEMS.

ACCORDING to Aristotle (a critic who is still quoted on the subject of the *Epopée*, although his authority in other matters has long fallen from that high infallibility which it once enjoyed,) the first and most essential requisite of an Epic Poem is, that it be founded on a great action. The unity of this action, which is likewise strongly insisted on, is generally acknowledged to be a requisite scarcely subordinate in importance, and to rank with the former far above those minor rules which he has laid down for the assistance and direction of the human fancy, which nevertheless in their respective places, may often be observed with advantage and credit.

In conformity with this precept we find the two great Epics of Grecian antiquity, upon which criticism has been exhausted, and which have in every succeeding age immortalized their author, although in date several centuries preceding this master-critic of former days, founded respectively on an event or events great in themselves; and in their consequences involving very serious changes in the history of the nations or people with whom they are represented as standing connected.

The example of their author has fired the minds and directed the genius of succeeding poets, and they have accordingly disdained to employ, as the basis of heroic song, objects which were not at once elevated, and productive

productive of great results; not so much, it would seem, from the precepts enforced by the Stagyræ, as from the great and astonishing effect which the mind discovers to be exercised over its powers and energies through the instrumentality of these delineations.

It was this, indeed, which first striking the contemplative mind, gave rise to criticism, and elicited from the matured judgments of sages, who were themselves witnesses of these results, and marked their propriety, contingency, and adaptation to the human sympathies and affections, those rules which they judged most calculated in their exercise to impress an imagination formed and corrected by classical studies.

"Homer, Sophocles, and Euripides," says Mr. Harris, "formed Aristotle; not Aristotle, Homer, Sophocles, and Euripides."

It may here, in passing, be further remarked, that although in the Epic, as in other subjects of composition, classical rules are of great and essential importance, to direct, and even to draw forth the rich and varied coruscations of genius, to curb and regulate the imagination, which would otherwise shoot forth into wild luxuriance, and occasionally into shapeless deformity (for although it is clear that Homer exemplified these rules long before the rise of criticism, he was himself its author, as it is needless to repeat that all his commentators have agreed in placing the vigour and soundness of his judgment on as eminent a basis as his fire and impetuosity of description); the scanty limits which have been prescribed by critics to the fable and the arrangement of this species of composition may be thought referable rather to the laws of fancied, than of real proportion.

The unity of time, place, and several other ingenious modifications of the Epic, which, originating in the Peripatetic school, have been insisted on as constituting immutable requisites of Epic writing by the Scaligers, the Bomus, and various others, may be said, however, to be ideal landmarks, and to have in fact nothing to do with the true proportions of native beauty, or of genuine excellence. It may, indeed, rather be thought, on the other hand, that, as the moulding

the fable must depend on the imagination and the judgment of the Poet, so those bounds of Epic propriety might consistently emanate from the literary taste or discretion of the writers who are to be entrusted with the arrangement and execution of what they had originally conceived.

These, however, are all subordinate in the general arrangement and laws of Epic narrative, and by no means of the essentiality, as connected with the development of its fable, as the greatness of the action, which forms a first principle of its being or constitution, and without which no human art or exercise of judgment, however felicitously combined and applied, could throw sufficient dignity or interest into a succession of incidents, as to sustain the proper emotion or feeling in the breast of the reader. The greatness or elevated nature of the action or series of events upon which an Epic Poem is founded, must, then, on all hands be admitted to stand immutably connected with its very existence.

This in Homer, who as he was the first is likewise generally ranked as the greatest of epic poets, is transcendently conspicuous; not so much on account of the grandeur of the enterprise, and extent of the action, or series of actions, or the vastness of the consequences they involve, as of that elevation of character and of sentiment which he uniformly sustains, and which is generally productive of kindred emotions in the mind of the reader. "This poetical fire, or *rivida vis animi*," says Pope, "is to be found in a very few. Even in works where exact disposition, just thought, correct elocution, or polished numbers, are imperfect or neglected, this can overpower criticism, and make us admire even while we disapprove. Nay, where this appears, though attended with absurdities, it brightens all the rubbish about it till we see nothing but its own splendour." "This fire," he proceeds, "is discerned in Virgil, but discerned as through a glass reflected from Homer, more shining than fierce, but every where equal and constant; in Lucan and Statius it burst out in sudden, short, and interrupted flashes; in Milton it glows like a furnace kept up to an uncommon ardour by the force of art; in Shakespeare it strikes before we are aware, like an accidental

tal fire from Heaven; but in Homer, and in him alone, it burns every where clearly, and every where irresistibly."

It is then evident, from the common consent of mankind, that Homer, according to every thing which came within his ideas of greatness, has accomplished his design of rendering his epopée pre-eminently worthy of bearing this title, and that he has abundantly supported this design, in rendering the execution of his plan at least equal to its first conception.

But although Homer, and his immediate successors (who have in this particular closely imitated their great archetype), have supposed the events upon which they adventured their genius, as those which of all others were the most dignified; religion and science have in later ages unfolded topics for the lofty flights of epic song wholly without parallel throughout the circle and range of acquirements which distinguished the antient world. Imagination never soared so high, and mind never enlarged to so wide a grasp among the antients, as, from the natural developement of subsequent events, it was reserved to do among their more fortunate, if not their more vigorously-inspired posterity. The discovery and enterprize which have distinguished the modern nations of Europe, may be said likewise to have opened a field for the epopée at once elevated, extensive, and great,—and, as it stands highly connected with the advancement of human knowledge and the civilization of mankind, so, in the sole point of individual greatness, these enterprizes furnish an action far removed from all former competition.

Of this new light, which at length almost suddenly broke in upon the world, when the minds and understandings of men had been duly prepared for its force, with all its vast advantages, Milton and Camoens were not slow in availing themselves, and in their success they justified what might have been expected from thinking of so extensive a range, and powers of so vigorous a grasp.

While Tasso and Voltaire constructed their fable, and developed their plot, from circumstances doubtless (as in the case of Homer and Virgil) peculiarly interesting to their countrymen, but not comprizing, in any remarkable degree, either

greatness, novelty, or peculiar felicity of incident, the two former boldly ventured on a world unknown, at least in the regions of song; where, although they attached to themselves responsibilities on the score of innovation from which the others were free, they had nevertheless great advantages.

In the disposition of the characters, the manners, and the machinery they have employed in the conduct and decoration of their poems, these eminent poets had an universè of their own — an unexplored mine, from which they could dig materials peculiarly adapted to the features and exigences of their respective subjects. In these particulars all other epics, as Mickle, in his excellent Dissertation on the *Lusiad*, has observed, are mere copies of the *Iliad*. "Every one," says he, "has its Agamemnon, its Achilles, its Ajax, and Ulysses, its calm, furious, gross, and intellectual hero." This, then, has at once afforded them great facilities in their subordinate agency, and imparted a grandeur to their fable wholly unprecedented. For, as the eloquent translator of Camoens has finally observed, in speaking of the *Lusiad*, "a voyage esteemed too great for man to dare, the adventures of this voyage through unknown oceans deemed un navigable, the Eastern World happily discovered, and for ever indissolubly joined and given to the Western, the grand Portuguese Empire in the East, the humanization of mankind and universal commerce the consequence! What are Greece and Latium in arms for a woman compared to this? Troy is in asher, and even the Roman Empire is no more. But the effects of the voyage, adventures, and bravery of the hero of the *Lusiad*, will be felt and be held, and perhaps increase in importance, while the world shall remain." The fables of Camoens and Milton must therefore be acknowledged to be founded on actions more transcendently great than any of the celebrated epics which have ever appeared for the instruction and delight of their countrymen and mankind. Of this last illustrious Bard, it may be sufficient here to remark, that the conception of his plan, though the most daring, perhaps, that could enter the human mind, was not altogether the source of his producing such new and uncommon

uncommon emotions in his readers—the number and felicity of his personifications are eminently successful in attaining this end.

The invention of Homer has ever been justly a theme of panegyric with the critics; the creative power of Milton stands, perhaps, upon a yet higher eminence. The very confined limits which his subject, from its nature, prescribed to his introduction of real characters, led him to the personification of allegorical beings, under various titles, such as Sin and Death, in which he has embodied attributes under real forms, and made them actors in the sublime machinery with which he has ornamented and ennobled his fable. The awfully grand and mysterious attributes which he has thrown into these imaginary personages, may be said considerably to heighten the general effect of those parts of his poem; as, in like manner, the apparition which in the night hovers athwart the fleet near the Cape of Good Hope, in the *Lusiad*, is thought, with some reason, by its elegant Translator, to be the grandest fiction found in human composition.

Addison has pertinently remarked, "it shews a greater degree of genius in Shakspeare to have drawn his Caliban than his Hotspur or Julius Cæsar; the one was to be supplied out of his own imagination, the other might have been formed upon tradition, history, or observation."

So was it with Milton; he had few originals in nature from which he could borrow the general outlines of his characters, or from the contemplation of which he might, with the aid of fiction, embody in them so much of interest as we are accustomed to feel in the contemplation of beings like ourselves; he had to create and to frame for them appropriate sentiments and language, a race of terrible and sublime beings, under the title of apostate angels, wholly unlike any thing which has ever fallen under human experience.

The horrible synod of fallen spirits in Pandæmonium argues a far greater stretch of human skill, and resource of genius, than a deliberation of Grecian chiefs (however warlike and grand in its general features) convoked by Agamemnon.

With regard to *unity* in the fable and action of Milton, if it had not

been before intimated that they are by no means always essential to the general beauty or elevation of the epopée; Milton, it may be observed, was, from the extraordinary structure of that which his genius selected, wholly absolved from these arbitrary distinctions. Mankind measure time by the sun and moon, and place by latitudes and meridians; but the range of Milton's ideas led him oftentimes far beyond the reach or the influence of either. The interesting and sublime nature of Milton's episodes, likewise, equally with the variety and beauty of his similes, may be thought instrumental in preserving the greatness and majesty of his fable; although it must, on the other hand, be owned that he occasionally sinks into a languor and insipidity quite incompatible with epic narrative. Hume, it is here observable, chiefly attributes this languor to a want of sufficient leisure to watch in himself the returns of genius, or those happier moments when his thoughts, unfettered by the ordinary circumstances of life, were at liberty to take their accustomed range.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

June 4.

CHANKBURY Hill (p. 511), in Sussex, according to the Table in that most useful publication, Paterson's Road Book, is only 814 feet; and this, having been taken by Col. Mudge, may be depended on. Your Correspondent says, "it looks over the *Wold* (or, as it is provincially termed, the *Wild*), or low ground of Sussex." The *Wild*, or *Weald*, is the proper denomination; that district having been for many ages a wild and uncultivated woodland. The *Wolds* in Gloucestershire (and I believe in Lincolnshire) are high grounds. He says—"Its faults are a want of dissimilarity in its parts, and the lowness and disproportion of the hills to the extent of the foreground. In fact, it should be more *à la Brute*." What is the meaning of *à la Brute*? Bramble (not Bramble) is distinct from Steynier.

P. 512. J. P. J. begins with saying: "The late Mr. Thomas Hollis was, in the fullest sense of the word, a patriot." His disclaiming the Christian Religion (which, by his direction as to his burial, must have been the case), is, I suppose, no blot in the character of a true Patriot.

The

The namesake and adopted heir of this upright patriot (as your pages have recorded) passed some months in prison, having been convicted of bribery and corruption at an election of a Member of Parliament! This, to be sure, was a truly-patriotic action.

P. 547. Are the two lines here given a specimen of the poetry of "The Days of Harold?"

It is much to be hoped that C. M. B. p. 582, will give you a memoir of Mr. Lyons; a gentleman whose loss will be deeply felt by his numerous friends, and, with respect to the Antiquities of this Country, we may almost say will be irreparable. His pen would do justice to the subject.

Yours, &c.

A.

Mr. URBAN,

June 27.

NO apology is necessary for transmitting to you an extract from a Plan recently suggested at Newcastle-upon-Tyne for a Literary Establishment, to be denominated "The Newcastle Topographical Society."

"In furtherance of this Plan, with all due deference to the opinion of others, it is submitted, that an association of this kind might fairly embrace every species of local investigation connected with the Literature or Typography, and consequently with the History, of this great commercial town, from the earliest period of time down to the present moment. No one disputes, that there are several interesting transactions, relative to our Border History, which have never been properly developed; nor have we yet discovered the secret and real impulse which led to, and directed, many of the most remarkable events exhibited upon the frontiers of the two contending kingdoms of England and Scotland. These and other similar transactions, of a civil and military nature, will afford a wide field of enquiry; and the publication of any elucidation of subjects so highly interesting must necessarily be advantageous to the future historian. The Topography of the surrounding country, in the enlarged sense of the word, should also be a matter of continual attention; and the publication of ancient manuscripts on that subject, as well as the printing of such of our local conventions and customs, as have not yet been published, with which many private and public collections in this part of the country abound, cannot be too strongly recommended. The great avidity with which every kind of knowledge is now sought after, may likewise

stimulate the Society to re-print other scarce articles intimately connected with these parts. A further object, which the intended Society should not lose sight of, is that of securing, whenever practicable, the portraits of such celebrated characters, either natives of, or residents in, the town and neighbourhood, as have any way eminently distinguished themselves by their learning, their talents, or their other acquirements. The recollection of the honour thereby conferred on us, it is hoped, may, in some measure, inspire the succeeding generation with that generous love of fame which produced the celebrity and eminence of their illustrious predecessors. Of course, it would be desirable to accompany these portraits with the best biographical sketches that could be procured, which might, from time to time, be printed for the use of the members. But above all, the attention of the Society should be particularly directed towards the acquisition of a complete local library. Such as are acquainted with the immense number of literary productions which issued from the printing-presses of Barker, Bulkeley, White, Saint, and Slack, to say nothing of the printers of the present day, will probably regard an attempt to collect them all as bold and presumptuous; but to those who have felt the pleasures of book-collecting; or, to be more intelligible to the uninitiated, when we reflect on and feel the delight and instruction which the studies of Literature inculcate; when we have experienced the perpetual charm which they communicate to leisure hours,—otherwise too often lamentably dissipated in indolent and degrading pursuits, it must be confessed to be a laudable endeavour, even should it ultimately fail. There seems no occasion, however, to anticipate such an event; for, though the present association has hardly yet been mentioned, several literary gentlemen have already consented to patronize the Institution, and to add to its collections from their own stores. There is, therefore, every reason to believe, that, when the future views of the Society become more generally known, the example will soon be followed by others attached to similar pursuits.

"As the Library of the Society will be always open to the inspection of the public, we are not, perhaps, assuming too much in looking forward to presentation copies, either from the authors or from other quarters, of the greatest part of the works that may hereafter be published in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

"J. C. B."

Mr.

MR. URBAN, Bristol, July 3.

ALTHOUGH the real value of any thing be, according to the poet, "as much money as it will bring," there is an ideal or national value affixed to innumerable objects, not in their nature of much worth or utility, but merely because they have belonged to some particular person. Thus, in addition to that most valuable and extensive class of relics which devotees have preserved with becoming reverence, as part of the possessions of the noble army of Saints and Martyrs—a loyal Virtuoso in our own Country, even since the establishment of Protestantism, directed by his last will, that some of the hair and blood of King Charles I. which he had inclosed in a casket, and left in Southwich House, near Portsdown Hill, should be carefully preserved there till the end of the world! Much may be said in favour of what certain grave and phlegmatic philosophers have called whimsies, and I have no inclination to ridicule either the disposition to collect rarities of any description, or to attach to whatever has once belonged to antient worthies, and persons of renown, a certain degree of estimation and regard. Far be it from me to do so; for, in common with many other men of leisure, I have devoted many a long and tedious hour to the investigation of Antiquities, and know how to feel for the disappointment which sometimes overwhelms the industrious labourer in this department of science, by what has occasionally occurred to myself. Every thing which belonged to our immortal Shakespeare is deservedly esteemed curious and valuable. If Addison thought, that to know the stature and aspect of the great Duke of Marlborough would afford delight to posterity, surely it is not unreasonable to suppose that even the most trivial circumstance, connected with the most extraordinary genius which the world has ever produced, is worthy of being recorded and preserved. With such impressions, I read, many months ago, an account of the discovery of a ring which was conjectured, and almost proved, to have belonged to the illustrious Bard. A seal-ring, too, and with his own initials! Not having constant access to the volume in which I read the account, I care-

fully made a memorandum of it, and was highly delighted when an opportunity of passing within about twenty miles of Stratford-upon-Avon, lately, gave me, as I thought, a chance of obtaining a sight of this gem,—for, without being an idolator of Shakespeare, such I considered it. Without the least hesitation or reluctance, I deviated from my road, and, in spite of a heavy rain, crossed the country from near Bromsgrove, and thought lightly of the trouble when I arrived safe at the White Lion Inn—that very inn which Toldervy and others have so handsomely mentioned, situated in that very street where "Nature's Darling" first opened his eyes. Moreover, I thought myself quite in luck to find therein assembled a large company of respectable inhabitants of the town, who politely received an unknown traveller amongst them, and appeared pleased in gratifying his curiosity respecting the Bard. But, alas! when the ring was mentioned, not one amongst them seemed to know any thing of the matter; only one of them had ever heard of it, and he accidentally met with the very account which I had also met with—a hundred miles from the spot,—but a good-looking, portly old gentleman, who sat a long time perfectly silent, seemed to listen with much attention to the remarks of the rest of the company, took his pipe from his mouth, and drily observed, that there must have been some mistake in the relation, and that, instead of such a ring being found at Stratford, it must have been at Birmingham! In short, Mr. Urban, one and all assured me that I had been *hoaxed*; and, as I was once hoaxed before, in the affair of a supposed Queen Anne's farthing, I have made a resolution never to ride twenty miles in a wet day again, such a wild-goose chase: and this account of my adventure may be a warning to others, as well as it certainly will be to

Yours, &c.

RANBLER.

MR. URBAN,

June 3.

IN the attainer list of Protestants, in 1689, by James's Parliament, in Dublin, appears the name of Capt. John Ryder, of the county of Monaghan. Perhaps some of your Correspondents may possess information as to the branch of the Ryder family

from which he proceeded: John Ryder, Archbishop of Tuam in 1759, was first cousin to Sir Dudley Ryder, the eminent Judge.

Your heraldic friends could probably say whether a title of Peerage should date from the period of the grant appearing in the Gazette, or from the perfect completion of the patent. A title, for instance, may be gazetted in 1818, and the patent not fully completed until January 1819. Instances have occurred of many months intervening.

Is your Correspondent, p. 404, certain as to the Lorton Viscounty being derived from Cumberland? G. H. W.

Mr. URBAN, June 10.

A CORRESPONDENT, in vol. LXXXVIII. p. 305, requests information respecting an inscription upon a brass-plate in the possession of Mr. Burleigh, of Barwell, of which a figure, No. 11, is given in the second Plate of that Number.

In the walls of a farm-house built upon the site of Marton Abbey, in Yorkshire, are two stones representing shields, bearing the same device, and surmounted with crowns. A shield of the same description occurs in the wall over the East window of the Chapel of Marton, situated about a mile from the place where the Abbey stood. There are also two other similarly-inscribed stones in the walls of a cottage at Craike, about two miles distant, and another over the porch of the Church at Whenby, of which Molesby, a Nunnery subordinate to Marton, was the impropriator and patron; which induced me to suppose that it was a device peculiar to that Abbey; but I have since found that it is common to all religious-houses, and is sufficiently explained in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1754, page 494. It is there stated to be an abbreviation of the Greek name *Ἰησῦς*, that name being originally very commonly written *IHC*, which is usually interpreted, *Jesus Hominum Salvator*; but this the writer looks upon as a vulgar error, it being no other than the common note of *Ἰησῦς*, both in MSS and inscriptions.

If the Brass-plate in question were found in or near the Priory at Barwell, there can be no doubt of its designation.

Yours, &c.

SCRUTATOR.

Mr. URBAN, July 10.

I HEARTILY join in the appellation you have bestowed, in p. 537, on the "Hints towards an attempt to reduce the Poor Rate."

The Author commences his able pamphlet with joining in the general agreement, that *Excess of Population* is the chief cause of the increase deprecated, to which he adds, *Inoculation* for the Small Pox and the Vaccine have eminently contributed. The other leading great cause, is improvident marriage in the poor, in check of which, the Author purposes denial of parochial relief to all persons under the age of thirty, except from urgent circumstances approved by a Magistrate. Many other regulations are suggested, all of which deserve the most solemn attention.

The following account will highly amuse persons of sentiment and knowledge of the world: "In some instances which have come within my own knowledge, the overseers and farmers have held meetings at the parish ale-house, for putting up to sale by auction the labour of the poor for the ensuing week, after this manner: the farmer bids two shillings; another advances three-pence (no bidding can be under three-pence), another bids three-pence more; and so on, till the poor man is bought in at four or five shillings for the week. The farmer pays the poor man the whole sum allowed him by the parish for the week, and then receives back from the overseer as much as the difference is between the sum so allowed and the price of the purchase. The consequence is, that the purchasing farmer gets his labour done at half-price, or less: and that what ought to come from his own pocket; is paid from the Poor-rate, and thrown upon the other inhabitants. And this is not all,—for the farmers consider these meetings to be of such advantage, that the ale-house expences are all charged to the parish account."

Allowing that versatility of talents is daily exhibited with amazing ingenuity in shuffling and swindling, nothing is equal to the ability displayed in low life. I actually knew a miser of humble condition, who wanted beer, and brewed a single bushel of malt; but so managed the process, as to create almost as much yeast as paid for the malt. *double G.*

MUNGO

MUNGO PARK.

A LETTER has been received by a gentleman of Liverpool from his brother at Juddah, a seaport on the Red Sea. The following extract purports to give some information respecting this enterprising traveller:

"Dec. 13, 1818.—On my landing at Juddah, a place where I did not expect to hear an English word, I was accosted by a man in the complete costume of the country, with 'Are you an Englishman, Sir?' My answer being of course in the affirmative, appeared to give him pleasure beyond expression. 'Thanks and praise to God!' he exclaimed, 'I once more hear an English tongue, which I have not done for fourteen years before.' I have been much amused by him since; his account of the Abyssinians, the inhabitants of a country that has absorbed fourteen years of his existence, is indeed truly interesting.—You must, no doubt, have heard or read of him; he is that Nathaniel Pearce spoken of by Mr. Salt in his Account of his Travels in Abyssinia. He was left there by Lord Valentia, and has been the greater part of the time in the service of one or other of the chiefs in various parts of the country. At the time I met with him, he was endeavouring to make his way to Tombuctoo, where he says Mungo Park is still in existence, detained by the chief. He says the whole country almost idolize him for his skill in surgery, astronomy, &c. &c. They say he is an angel come from heaven to administer comforts to them; and he explains to them the motions and uses of the heavenly bodies. He is, Pearce says, very desirous to make his escape, but finds it impossible.—'What!' say they, 'do you suppose us so foolish as to part with so invaluable a treasure? If you go away, where are we to find another possessing so much knowledge, or who will do us so much good?'—Pearce appeared to have been resolutely bent on endeavouring to reach Tombuctoo, but had for some time been labouring under severe illness."

Happy should we be if Pearce's statement should be found correct, and the illustrious Park still in existence. That Pearce gave the above relation to the writer of the letter, we do not doubt; but we question the truth of that relation. There is a greater weight of evidence to prove the melancholy fate of Park, than

there is to prove his being still in existence. No intelligence has been received from him since he left Sansanding in the year 1805; and this fact itself is a strong presumption that he is not now in existence, and a corroboration of the several accounts which have been published respecting the manner of his death. Pearce, we suppose, obtained his intelligence respecting Park in Abyssinia; but the distance of Tombuctoo from the Eastern coast is so great, and the intermediate regions so completely a *terra incognita*, that this consideration alone is sufficient to overthrow the whole story. But there is one fact which to us is decisive against the truth of Pearce's relation. Many of our Readers may have read the narrative of Robert Adams, a sailor, who was wrecked in the year 1810 on the Western coast of Africa, detained by the Arabs of the Great Desert, and carried by them to Tombuctoo. He remained there several months, resided the whole period of his stay in the palace of Woollo the king, and frequently walked about the town. Adams, from the uncommon degree of curiosity which he excited, believed that the people of Tombuctoo had never seen a white man before. Now, supposing Park to have been then detained in that city (and he must have been there at that time, if Pearce's story be true), engaged in explaining to the rude and ignorant natives the sublime science of astronomy, is it at all probable, either that Adams would not have seen or heard of so wonderful a man, or that Park would not have found some means of communication with Adams? The writer of the letter states, that when he met at Juddah, Pearce was endeavouring to make his way to Tombuctoo. This, in our opinion, is as improbable as the story about Park. For where is this Juddah? It is, no doubt, the well-known seaport of Arabia Felix on the Red Sea. If it be so, and if Pearce were endeavouring to penetrate to the far-famed Tombuctoo, is it not a little singular that he should endeavour to do so from Juddah, which is on the Asiatic side of the Red Sea, which, before he could commence his journey, he must cross to the African side?

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. *Political and Literary Anecdotes of his own Times.* By Dr. William King, Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxon. Rev. 2d. Edit. pp. 252. Murray.

WE have been much delighted with this instructive and amusing Work. It brings to our view a character not uncommon, the pleasing garrulous old Collegiate scholar, who is often seen filling the arm-chair by the fire-side of a common, or combination-room. Being among companions of similar habits, and a common interest, such persons indulge in all that innocent hilarity which proceeds from absence of cares. Of this, that part of society which is unacquainted with the modes of living in an English University has no conception. Released from the trouble and expence of a household establishment, horses, taxes, wives, children, and other expensive *et ceteras*, unavoidably attached to living in the world; their expences are or may be limited to food, wines, clothes, and books, without any diminution of respectability. They are not further subjected to inequalities of society, especially the torture of humouring and enduring those who are wealthy without education, and the eternal annoyances of ignorance, slander, roguery, and clamorous beggary, with which many a resident in a country village is frequently harassed. Of all this, even the gentleman of good property, who resides in the country, has no knowledge. He is constantly interrupted by domestic disagreeables: even if he is blessed with a consort who is in everlasting good humour, unfortunately an impossibility, if she be also a good manager; for it is the injury which all such characters feel from waste and mischief that occasions such frequent ringing of the animal bell. But admitting that he has an accomplished, amiable, drawing-room wife, there is still perpetual misbehaviour of servants; sickness in the nursery; colds and lameness in the stable; poultry stealing; rainy weather in haymaking time; unsuccessful brewings; and, more especially, that consummate misery, poaching. Add to this, one

perpetual intrusion from servants for orders, and tenants or neighbours on petty business. When a dinner is got up for a large party, it is a bustle for a week throughout the house.

Now all these *miserias* are avoided in College. It is habitation in an inn, or hotel, without its publicity, or severe expence. The Residents know nothing of the lower orders of life, or of the business of the world; and their abstract studious pursuits, foolish to the majority of mankind, because they are not certain roads to riches, limit their desires, beyond the table, enjoyed in innocence, to pons, criticisms, anecdotes, and calculations of the value of livings. Such are the blessings attached to the University *Toga*.

We remember to have heard, when young, our old University friends talk very affectionately of Dr. King, and the furious party contentions of Jacobites and Hanoverians, which once prevailed in the University of Oxford. Dr. King was a strong Pretendarian; and, like many other good men in all similar occasions, suffered much in worldly respects from trying to serve a fool; a fool of the worst sort of fools, an obstinate one, who did not suit his measures to circumstances, but presumed that it was the duty of Providence to adapt events to his own inclinations. This the Pretender conceived to be a certain privilege of Royalty; and that it was the ruin of the Stuarts is luminously exhibited by Dr. King, in the following passage; for we shall not quote that in p. 196, because it has appeared in other journals.

Dr. King, speaking of the misfortunes of this House, ascribes them

“to a certain obstinacy of temper, which appears to have been hereditary and inherent in all the Stuarts, except Charles II. I have read a series of letters, which passed between King Charles I. whilst he was prisoner at Newcastle, and his Queen, who was then in France. The whole purport of her letters was to press him most earnestly to make his escape, which she had so well contrived, by the assistance of Cardinal Mazarine, that it could not fail of success. She informed him of the designs of his ene-

mies, and assured him, if he suffered himself to be conveyed to London, they would certainly put him to death. But all her entreaties were fruitless, she could not persuade him to believe her information. In all his answers he was positive that his enemies would not dare to attempt his life."

Thus it appears that the infatuation of the Stuarts consisted in a presumed miraculous exemption of Royal birth from the contingencies incident to human nature*.

Dr. King occasionally appears in the high character of a Philosopher, and probably would have made an excellent Biographer or Historian. The following remarks upon Friendship are of this superior kind of writing.

"A perfect friendship, as it is described by the ancients, can only be contracted between men of the greatest virtue, generosity, truth, and honour. Such a friendship requires that all things should be in common; and that one friend should not only venture, but be ready to lay down his life for the other. According to this definition of friendship, Cicero observes, that all the histories, from the earliest ages down to his time, had not recorded more than two or three friends; and I doubt, whether at this day we could add two or three pair more to the number. In our country, which is governed by money, and where every man is in pursuit of his own interest, it would be in vain to look for a real friendship."

Dr. King then recommends the preservation of such amity as we are able to form, by having no money concerns with our friends. In p. 144 we have his golden rule for acquiring the love and esteem of every body, viz. "*To speak evil of no man.*" We think that it might be improved by the addition of Bishop Beveridge, "Never speak well of a man before his face, nor ill of him behind his back."

We know that the following remarks concerning Criticisms on Latinity are exceedingly just. We have heard sentences condemned as bald, though absolutely copied, by way of traps, from Cicero; and we should not give the quotation, were it not connected with Maittaire. Dr. King

wrote a composition, which was sent by his friends to that Editor: "Maittaire marked eleven expressions, as unclassical. These were communicated to me in a letter, which my friends sent me to Oxford. The same evening, by return of the post, I answered nine of Maittaire's exceptions, and produced all my authorities from *Virgil, Ovid, and Tibullus*; and by the post following I sent authorities for the other two. I could not help remarking, that Maittaire, some little time before, had published new editions of those Poets from whence I drew my authorities, and had added a very copious index to every author; and in these indexes were to be found most of the phrases to which he had excepted in the *Miltonis Epistola*." The fact is, that such verbal criticisms must be absurd. All the Latin Dictionaries are compiled from the ancient classics; and the words, though not possibly of the Augustan age, are of course such as were used by the Romans.

Dr. King (p. 154) exhibits one of these sapient criticks taking a phrase of Cicero, and spending three or four whole pages to prove that it was neither Latin nor sense!

We perfectly agree with Dr. King, that "the art of speaking ought to be especially cultivated in the Universities, p. 170;" but we are obliged to pass the paragraph by, to make room for the following account of the consequences of permitting the clergy to marry, premising, that we know it to have originated in the debauchery of that class of men when compulsory bachelors:

"It was no small misfortune to the cause of Christianity in this kingdom that when we reformed from popery, our Clergy were permitted to marry; from that period their only care (which was natural, and must have been foreseen) was to provide for their wives and children; this the Dignitaries, who had ample revenues, could easily effect, with the loss, however, of that respect and veneration which they formerly received on account of their hospitality and numerous charities; but the greatest part of the inferior Clergy were incapable of making a provision for sons and daughters, and soon left families of beggars in every part of the kingdom. As an Academician, and friend to the republic of letters, I have often wished, that the canons which forbid priests to marry were still

* "Tenued elieias extra communia censes Ponendum, quia to gallius filius albe." Juvenal.

in force. To the celibacy of the Bishops we owe almost all those noble foundations which are established in both our Universities; but since the *Reformation*, we can boast of few of the Episcopate order as benefactors to these seats of learning. The munificent donations of Laud and Sheldon in the last century, will, indeed, ever be remembered, but let it likewise be remembered, that these two prelates were unmarried." pp. 187, 188.

We have not room to say more; than that this is a cheerful nice drawing-room book before dinner; convenient either for dipping, or regular perusal.

2. *Mazeppa: A Poem.* By Lord Byron. 8vo. pp. 69. Murray.
[From the *New Times*.]

Italy, with all its charms of blue lakes and eternal sunshine, does not abound in Poets, and it should seem as if other Poets than its own felt the influence of that land of silk and slavery. Lord Byron's vigorous and original style has certainly received no obvious improvement since his residence on the shores of the Mediterranean, and his present poem forms no exception to the general rank of his Italian efforts. But he is a poetic genius; indolence may enfeeble his powers as it does those of all men, but it cannot extinguish them; carelessness of fame or contempt of criticism may debase his poetry by common-place allusion or negligent arrangement, but the true fire still burns, and if it be only exposed to the air for a moment it flames out and vindicates its early brilliancy. *Mazeppa* is to us the least interesting of the Noble Bard's works. We can have no gratification in giving this opinion.—Lord Byron has drawn the circle for himself. He can raise no spirit beyond; within that narrow and gloomy ring he has great command, without it he is not more than the rest of the world. His characteristic was, to plunge into the depths of the place of torment that desponding and criminal thoughts make for themselves, and to suite our senses with the rapid view of that intense and burning preparation for the suffering rather of the spirit than of the body. He opened his pandemonium to us, yet not Milton's general and magnificent display of demonic splendour; he turned our eyes from the majesty of *Satan* on his

throne to the misery that racked the apostate under his corselet and diadem.

The Poem opens with a sketch of the scene where *Charles XII.*, of Sweden and *Mazeppa*, with the remnant of their cavalry, halt after the first exhaustion of the flight. *Charles* cannot sleep, and some commendation of *Mazeppa's* horsemanship induces the old Hettman to speak of his early adventure. The King commands him to relate it to beguile the time.

"Well, Sir, with such a hope I'll track
My seventy years of memory back;
I think 'twas in my twentieth spring,
Aye—'twas, when *Casimir* was King.
John Casimir,—I was his page,
Six summers in my earlier age;
A learned Monarch, faith was he,
And most unlike your Majesty."

The Poet has here made a mistake in his chronology. Norberg, the most favourable to *Mazeppa's* longevity, makes him but eighty when he died. The other Polish historians make him but seventy in 1709, the year before the battle of Pultowa, which was fought on the 27th of June, 1709. Thus he was probably in the horse's arms at the time of his involving the Count's family in disturbance, or at best he could have been but ten years old. The description of *John Casimir* goes on with more truth than courtesy.

Having glanced at some of the defects, it is but justice to select a specimen of the passages in which Lord Byron has evinced his most conspicuous talent, that of describing mixed mental and bodily sensations, with a force, an accuracy, and, if we may so speak, with a picturesqueness, rarely equalled.

Mazeppa, naked and tightly bound with thongs to the back and neck of a wild horse, which had been caught but the day before, is borne for three days, by the affrighted animal, through woods, across rivers, and at last enters upon one of those *steppes*, or vast plains, which divide from each other the haunts of the different Tartar tribes. The feelings of the hopeless rider, after having endured many long hours of excessive agony, fatigue, hunger, and thirst, are thus strongly painted:—

"The earth gave way, the skies roll'd
round,
I seem'd to sink upon the ground;
But err'd, for I was fastly bound.

My heart turn'd sick, my brain grew sore,
And throbb'd awhile, then beat no more:
The skies spun like a mighty wheel;
I saw the trees like drunkards reel,
And a slight flash sprang o'er my eyes,
Which saw no farther:—"

Still his sufferings continue, and are graduated to their close with extreme art by the noble writer. The description of the interminable waste over which *Mazeppa* passes is very striking.

—"A boundless plain
Spreads through the shadow of the night,
And onward, onward, onward, seems,
Like precipices in our dreams,
To stretch beyond the sight;
And here and there a speck of white,
Or scatter'd spot of dusky green,
In masses broke into the light,
As rose the moon upon my right.

But nought distinctly seen
In the dim waste, would indicate
The omen of a cottage gate;
No twinkling taper from afar
Stood like an hospitable star;
Not even an ignis fatuus rose
To make him merry with my woes:

That very cheat had cheer'd me then!
Although detected, welcome still,
Reminding me, through every ill,
Of the abodes of men.

Onward we went—but slack and slow
His savage force at length o'erspent,
The drooping courser, faint and low,
All feebly foaming went.

A sickly infant had had power
To guide him forward in that hour;
But useless all to me.

His new-born tameness nought avail'd,
My limbs were bound; my force had fail'd,

Perchance, had they been free.
With feeble effort still I tried
To rend the bonds so starkly tied—

But still it was in vain;
My limbs were only wrung the more,
And soon the idle strife gave o'er,
Which but prolong'd their pain;

The dizzy race seem'd almost done,
Although no goal was nearly won:
Some streaks announced the coming sun—

How slow, alas! he came!
Metbought that mist of dawning gray,
Would never dapple into day;
How heavily it roll'd away—

Before the eastern flame
Rose crimson and deposed the stars,
And call'd the radiance from their cars,
And fill'd the earth from his deep throne,
With lonely lustre all his own.

Up rose the sun; the mists were curl'd
Back from the solitary world
Which lay around—behind—before;
What boot'd it to traverse o'er

Plain, forest, river? Man nor brute,
Nor dint of hoof, nor print of foot,
Lay in the wild luxuriant soil;
No sign of travel—none of toil;
The very air was mute;
And not an insect's shrill small horn,
Nor matin bird's new voice was borne
From herb nor thicket. Many a werst,
Panting as if his heart would burst,
The weary brute still stagger'd on;
And still we were—or seem'd—alone."

The horse at length falls exhausted and dies, while a herd of its free companions visit it, and fly by instinct from the sight of its human load; a raven completes the destined prey, and the narrator says:

"I saw his wing thro' twilight flit,
And once so near me he alit,

I could have smote, but lack'd the strength;

But the slight motion of my hand,
And feeble scratching of the sand,
Th' exerted throat's faint struggling noise,

Which scarcely could be call'd a voice,

Together scared him off at length—

I know no more—my latest dream
Is something of a lovely star

Which fix'd my dull eyes from afar,
And went and came with wandering beam,

And of the cold, dull, swimming, dense
Sensation of recurring sense,
And then subsiding back to death,
And then again a little breath,
A little thrill, a short suspense,

An icy sickness curdling o'er [brain—
My heart, and sparks that cross'd my my
A gasp, a throb, a start of pain,
A sigh, and nothing more.

I woke—Where was I?—Do I see
A human face look down on me?
And doth a roof above me close?

Do these limbs on a couch repose?
Is this a chamber where I lie?

And is it mortal you bright eye,
That watches me with gentle glance?

I clos'd my own again once more,
As doubtful that the former trance
Could not as yet be o'er.

A slender girl, long-haired, and tall,
Sat watching by the cottage wall:
The sparkle of her eye I caught,
Even with my first return of thought;
For ever and anon she threw

A praying, pitying glance on me
With her black eyes so wild and free;
I gazed, and gazed, until I knew
No vision it could be."

Numerous are the images, in the course of the passages above quoted, which must strike every person of taste with admiration; and to which it would therefore be impertinent to direct

direct the Reader's attention. At the same time, we may be allowed to add our suffrage, in one or two instances, to the general approbation. Thus, we doubt not, that the most rigid critic must be struck with the pure and simple expression, which in so few words paints the sun rise, and its natural effect in rendering the stars invisible.

— "The Eastern flame
Rose crimson, and *deposed* the stars."

Here is an implied personification, conveying an idea of majesty, at least equal to the idea of beauty conveyed in *Ben Jonson's* direct personification of morning—

"Who now is rising from her blushing
wars, [stars.]
And with her rosy hand, *puts back* the

Nor is there less of poetical fact in "the lonely lustre" of the Sun after it had risen; or in "the solitary world," which lay around, behind, and before the hopeless traveller; for to him, at the moment, the boundless desert was a world of loneliness, and the sun, instead of calling the living creation to labour or enjoyment, must have seemed to shine in idle and useless splendour. This identification of the Poet's feelings, with those of the imaginary being whom he describes, is one great source, perhaps the greatest, of Lord Byron's popularity. It is a decisive mark of genius; and when we contemplate such proofs of it, as he has here given, and reflect on some other applications of his talents, we cannot restrain the exclamation, *O si sic omnia!*

But the pamphlet contains, in addition, an *Ode to Venice*, in the usual deploring strain for the loss of "Liberty by Despots," of a State the most tyrannical of all Oligarchies, and broken up by a Republican army, under the model of Republicans, *Buonaparte*. A brief prose narrative finishes the Work.

3. *Tales of the Hall.* By the Rev. Geo. Crabbe, LL.B. In two Vols. 8vo. pp. 326, 353. Murray.

IT would be unjust to this admirable delineator of the human mind, if, before we enter into the merits of his Poetry, we were to neglect the grateful feelings which dictated the following sentiments in prose. For more than the "forty years" therein noticed, the writer of this article has

respected the Author; and duly appreciated his writings. In a neat Dedication to the Duchess of Rutland, Mr. Crabbe says,

"It is the privilege of those who are placed in that elevated situation to which your Grace is an ornament, that they give honour to the person upon whom they confer a favour. When I dedicate to your Grace the fruits of many years, and speak of my debt to the House of Rutland, I feel that I am not without pride in the confession, nor insensible to the honour which such gratitude implies. Forty years have elapsed since this debt commenced. On my entrance into the cares of life, and while contending with its difficulties, a Duke and Duchess of Rutland observed and protected me—in my progress a Duke and Duchess of Rutland favoured and assisted me—and, when I am retreating from the world, a Duke and Duchess of Rutland receive my thanks, and accept my offering. All, even in this world of mutability, is not change: I have experienced unvaried favour—I have felt undiminished respect.

"With the most grateful remembrance of what I owe, and the most sincere conviction of the little I can return, I present these pages to your Grace's acceptance."

From a Preface which will be perused with pleasure and satisfaction, an extract must also be taken. After noticing the usual apologies for an Author's appearance in print, Mr. Crabbe observes,

"I am neither so young nor so old, so much engaged by one pursuit, or by many,—I am not so urged by want, or so stimulated by a desire of public benefit,—that I can borrow one apology from the many which I have named."

"If there be any combination of circumstances which may be supposed to affect the mind of a reader, and in some degree to influence his judgment, the junction of youth, beauty, and merit in a female writer may be allowed to do this; and yet one of the most forbidding of titles is 'Poems by a very young Lady,' and this although beauty and merit were largely insinuated. Ladies, it is true, have of late little need of any indulgence as authors, and names may readily be found which rather excite the envy of man than plead for his lenity. Our estimation of Title also in a writer has materially varied from that of our predecessors; 'Poems by a Nobleman' would create a very different sensation in our minds from that which was formerly excited when they were so announced.

nounced. A noble author had then no pretensions to a seat so secure on the 'sacred hill,' that authors not noble, and critics not gentle, dared not attack; and they delighted to take revenge by their contempt and derision of the poet, for the pain which their submission and respect to the man had cost them. But in our times we find that a nobleman writes, not merely as well, but better than other men; inasmuch that readers in general begin to fancy that the Muses have relinquished their old partiality for rags and a garret, and are become altogether aristocratical in their choice. A conceit so well supported by fact would be readily admitted, did it not appear at the same time, that there were in the higher ranks of society, men who could write as tamely, or as absurdly, as they had ever been accused of doing. We may, therefore, regard the works of any noble author as extraordinary productions; but must not found any theory upon them; and, notwithstanding their appearance, must look on genius and talent as we are wont to do on time and chance, that happen indifferently to all mankind.

"But whatever influence any peculiar situation of a writer might have, it cannot be a benefit to me, who have no such peculiarity. I must rely upon the willingness of my readers to be pleased with that which was designed to give them pleasure, and upon the cordiality which naturally springs from a remembrance of our having before parted without any feeling of disgust on the one side, or of mortification on the other.

"With this hope I would conclude the present subject; but I am called upon by duty to acknowledge my obligations, and more especially for two of the following Tales:—the Story of Lady Barbara, in Book XVI. and that of Ellen in Book XVIII. The first of these I owe to the kindness of a fair friend, who will, I hope, accept the thanks which I very gratefully pay, and pardon me if I have not given to her relation the advantages which she had so much reason to expect. The other story, that of Ellen, could I give it in the language of him who related it to me, would please and affect my readers. It is by no means my only debt, though the one I now more particularly acknowledge; for who shall describe all that he gains in the social, the unrestrained, and the frequent conversations with a friend, who is at once communicative and judicious?—whose opinions, on all subjects of a literary kind, are founded on good taste, and exquisite feeling? It is one of the greatest 'pleasures of my

memory' to recall in absence those conversations; and if I do not in direct terms mention with whom I conversed, it is both because I have no permission, and my readers will have no doubt."

"I have one observation more to offer. It may appear to some that a Minister of Religion, in the decline of life, should have no leisure for such amusements as these; and for them I have no reply;—but to those who are more indulgent to the propensities, the studies, and the habits of mankind, I offer some apology when I produce these volumes, not as the occupations of my life, but the fruits of my leisure, the employment of that time which, if not given to them had passed in the vacuity of unrecorded idleness; or had been lost in the indulgence of unregistered thoughts and fancies, that melt away in the instant they are conceived, and 'leave not a wreck behind.'"

If we have thus long detained our Readers from a specimen of the fascinating "Tales of the Hall," we doubt not of receiving pardon, after having presented to them such manly, such ingenuous Prose.

Ever since "The Canterbury Tales" of Chaucer, poets who have dealt much in narrative have generally been anxious to string together their tales by some connecting chain, however slight. "The Tales of the Hall" are in this respect quite dramatic. The Hall is the residence of George, the elder of two brothers, or rather half brothers, who has been more fortunate than Richard in his pecuniary affairs, though less so in his domestic connexions. The circumstances which have separated the brethren through the greater portion of their respective lives, are told with great simplicity and ease, as are the invitation and journey of the younger to the Hall, their meeting and the gradual recurrence of fraternal feelings to the bosom of each. Each is naturally led to recite his own adventures: and Richard, who has been a sailor, thus powerfully describes an incident connected with the too common dangers of his profession:

"Impatient then, and sick of very
 case, [breeze.
 Loudly we whistled for the slumbering
 One eye it came, and, frantic in my joy,
 I rose and danced, as idle as a boy;
 The cabin lights were down, that we
 might learn

A trifling something from the ship astern,
 The

The stifening gale bore up the growing
 wave,
 And wilder motion to my madness gave;
 Oft have I since, when thoughtful and at
 rest, [mind possess'd,
 Believ'd some maddening power my
 For, in an instant, as the stern sank
 low, [madness know?
 (How mov'd I knew not—what can
 Chance that direction to my madness
 gave, [ing wave;
 And plunged me headlong in the roar—
 Swift flew the parting ship, the fainter
 light [sight,
 Withdrew, or horror took them from my
 All was confus'd above, beneath, around,
 All sounds of terror, no distinguish'd
 sound
 Could reach me, now on sweeping surges
 tost,
 And then between the rising billows lost;
 An undefin'd sensation stopt my breath,
 Disorder'd views, and threat'ning signs
 of death
 Met in one moment, and a terror gave,
 I cannot paint it, to the moving grave.
 My thoughts were all distressing, hur-
 ried, mix'd, [fix'd:
 On all things fixing, not a moment
 Vague thoughts of instant danger brought
 their pain,
 New hopes of safety banish'd them again.
 Then the swol'n billow all those hopes
 destroy'd,
 And left me sinking in the mighty void.
 Weaker I grew, and grew the more dis-
 may'd,
 Of aid all hopeless, yet in search of aid,
 Struggling awhile upon the wave to keep,
 Then languid, sinking in the yawning
 deep,
 So tost, so lost, so sinking in despair,
 I pray'd in heart an indirected prayer,
 And then once more I gave my eyes to
 view [alieu—
 The ship now lost, and bade the light
 From my chill'd frame the enfeebled
 spirit fled, [ing bed,
 Rose the tall billows round my deepen-
 Cold seiz'd my heart, thought ceas'd,
 and I was dead.
 But the escape—whate'er they judg'd
 might save [wave,
 Their sinking friend they cast upon the
 Something of those my heaven-directed
 arm, [ebarm,
 Unconscious seiz'd, and held as by a
 The crew astern beheld me as I swam,
 'And I am sav'd, O let me say I am.'

Perhaps no passage in his Volumes
 could be a more sufficient specimen
 of Mr. Crabbe's higher poetry. The
 reader involuntarily labours with the
 "undefined sensation" of the strug-
 gling sufferer, and at the first perusal
 the thoughts—"distressing, hurried,

mixt"—are transferred, as it were,
 from the narrator's mind to our own.
 On a first review the tale seems mark-
 ed by an unnecessary degree of mi-
 nute circumstantiality, the sailor ap-
 pears lost in the Author, and we think
 we behold an artist delineating, with
 slow and laborious pencil, the scene,
 which, in reality, must have been too
 confused and terrific to admit of dis-
 crimination. But a third reading
 (and such a passage well deserves to
 be read thrice) will satisfy us that as
 the narrative of an individual whose
 character seems to have undergone a
 purifying change from this awful pe-
 ril, it is given with a precise and ac-
 curate attention to the truth of na-
 ture. It must be remembered that
 this is not the account which the
 sailor may be supposed to have given
 at the moment of his preservation,
 when his whole faculties would have
 been overpowered by the confusion
 into which they had been so lately
 thrown; but it is a history delivered
 many years after the event, by one
 who has been habituated to dwell
 upon it with the deepest interest, to
 disentangle its complication of cir-
 cumstances, and to labour to place it
 before the mind of his hearers with
 all the force and effect of truth.

4. *An Essay, on the Evidence from
 Scripture, that the Soul, immediately
 after the Death of the Body, is not in a
 state of Sleep or Insensibility, but of
 Happiness or Misery; and on the Moral
 Uses of that Doctrine. This—(their
 Prize-Essay of 1812)—is printed at the
 request of the Church Union Society.
 By the Rev. R. Polwhele, Vicar of
 Manaccan and St. Anthony, and Cu-
 rate of Kenwyn and Kea. 8vo. pp.
 59. Nichols and Son.*

THIS is indeed an important Essay,
 and merits a deliberate perusal, as
 it discusses, in a masterly manner,
 "one of the most interesting subjects
 that can engage the mind of man, to
 collect the rays of light that gleam,
 in a manner, through the Scriptures,
 and to bring them to one point of
 illumination."

"To lay open, indeed, the 'things
 which must be hereafter,' is not for hu-
 man imbecility. But, if, in our access
 to the gates of eternity, we have not
 presumptuously overstepped the limits
 which the Scriptures of Truth have set
 to rational investigation, we need not,
 perhaps,

perhaps, lament our labours as impertinent or fruitless.—The texts in question, though scattered through the Bible, may yet be gleaned with profitable industry; the passages, though sometimes obscure or ambiguous, may yet admit of useful illustration. And, from a familiar acquaintance with subjects in which our eternal welfare is involved, we may contemplate results the most salutary and beneficial.—I am sufficiently aware, that my construction of several texts may to some appear forced or fanciful.—The supposition (which it was my task to controvert and disprove) that the soul, immediately after death, is in a state of insensibility, has been entertained by theological writers whose ingenuity we admire, and whose piety we have no right to question.—But, in my mind, it is a theory so contrary to the very nature and attributes of the Soul, that, independent on Sacred Writ, the metaphysician would scruple to adopt it; since even in sleep, when the organs of sense are shut up—when the body lies quiescent as in death, he sees the Soul still vigorous and alert, clear in its recollections, and ‘rapid in its imaginings.’ And, in my apprehension, it is a theory so adverse to the whole tenour of the word of God, that I wonder much more of its fabrication when I consider where it originated, than at the ready reception it has met with in the Christian world; since it must lend a sanction to scepticism, and (I had almost said) a sort of shelter to sin.”

The following observation, which occurs in a note, is very curious:

“The modern Theory of the Materialists has been entirely overturned by reasonings from facts—from experience. See ‘Memoirs of Lit. and Phil. Society of Manchester’—Vol. IV. for a valuable Paper of Dr. Ferriar, proving by evidence apparently complete and indisputable, that every part of the Brain has been injured without affecting the act of Thought.”

The learned Divine thus concludes a truly-excellent Essay:

“If he that is guilty in life, be guilty in death,—if he retain, without one pause of intermission, the feeling of his offences,—if he ‘that is unjust, be unjust still,’ and he that is filthy, filthy still,—the hour of his dissolution will be fearful at distance—on a nearer prospect, full of terror. And the dread of falling immediately into the hands of the living God, will damp the secret projects of the sinner, and check, in their bolder career, ‘the workers of iniquity.’—In the mean time, they who act

as under the eye of an omniscient God, and who have comfort and joy in the belief, that they live in ‘the light of His countenance’—if once they relinquish the idea of the Almighty Presence, as sustaining and enlivening the Soul, whether ‘in the body or out of the body,’ through every stage of its existence—if they begin to harbour the melancholy thought of its necessary co-existence with the corporeal frame—as the one decays, the other languishing, as the one dies, the other insensible,—is it possible, if they extend their meditations to the body mouldering away, till every particle be disunited and dispersed—is it possible to preclude from their apprehension the image of the Soul evaporated—extinguished?—If they yet make an effort to carry their view thus broken to the day of Judgment;—will they not shudder at the dreary void immediately in prospect, with scarcely a gleam of light breaking in from beyond it?—and can such a feeling of inanity consist with active Piety and Hope and Resignation?—But if the Religious man be convinced, that as soon as the pangs of death are passed, he shall go thither, where, secure from sin and sorrow, he shall rejoice in ‘the answer of a good conscience’—where, no longer embarrassed by cares, or allured by vanities, he shall enjoy perpetual serenity, and look to the Eternal Godhead more and more revealed to his contemplation, and live in the expectation of his ultimate reward—when the Soul shall reanimate the body, and the whole man shall partake of the felicity of Heaven;—these, doubtless, are reflections, that must operate most powerfully on the moral character—meditations calculated to correct our follies, to purify the heart from sin, to strengthen our weakness, and to subdue our passions; to repress the triumphs of fancy amidst all the affluence of worldly pleasures, and in adversity to dispel the gloom of despondence—to shed a lustre over life, and even to smooth the pillow of death. ‘Though, therefore, our outward man perish; yet the inward man shall be renewed day by day.’ And though ‘the world passeth away, and the lusts thereof;’ ‘nevertheless we, according to the promise of God, look for new Heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness.’”

5. *The Works of Charles Lamb. In two Volumes. 8vo. Ollier.*

HAVING perused various little sketches by Mr. Lamb, published in different Miscellanies, with pleasure, and

and his "Tales from Shakspeare," with very considerable interest (third edit. 1816), in two volumes, as well as his "Specimens of English Poets," who lived in the time of Shakspeare.

We were naturally gratified on seeing announced some time since in the public prints, "The Works of Charles Lamb." We counted on having some good feelings and agreeable recollections awakened; and we have not been disappointed. The Writer tells us, in a Dedication to Mr. Coleridge,

"That when he wrote 'John Woodville' (a tragedy, contained in the first volume), he never proposed to himself any distinct deviation from common English; that he had been newly initiated in the writings of our elder Dramatists, Beaumont and Fletcher, and Massinger, they being then a *first-love*: and that, from what he was so *freshly* conversant in, it was no wonder if his language imperceptibly took a tinge."

This tinge is occasionally found in Mr. Lamb's other poems, as well as in his Tragedy; and different readers may form different opinions of them, in some measure, according to their different opinions of the style and manner of some of our more early writers.

These two volumes contain various performances of Mr. Lamb, both in verse and prose, several of which, though we believe not all, have appeared already before the publick in different forms. His "Recollections on Christ's Hospital," it occurs to us, were printed some time back in our Miscellany †; and it would be difficult to bestow on them too much praise; though we apprehend, as we did at the time, that their full beauties can be entered into by no readers but such as have been educated in that most excellent Institution.

But first as to our Author's poetry: and here we perceive we must be cautious of handling Charles Lamb, in our critical capacity, seeing he will be liable to slip through our fingers. His "John Woodville" is professedly a tragedy; his "Mr. H." a farce; and his "Witch" he calls a dramatic sketch of the seventeenth century. And here, were we disposed to criticize, we should know how to proceed; at least how we ought to proceed. But, besides these, there are many poetical sketches in his works, in which,

† See them in vol. LXXXIst. i. 532, 617.

Glasgow Mac. July, 1812.

though the Author appears somewhat *propria persona*, yet he evidently often gives us a touch of the dramatic. Of this description are "Hypocondraicus, a Vision of Repentance;" and, we suspect, some others. They are well done, in their way; that is to say, they are poetical, and we are pleased; but we need not he (we suspect) extravagant in our sympathies; our real sympathies may be reserved for the proper occasions.

His "Farewell to Tobacco" is a sort of *mixt* poem. We are inclined to think, judging at least from the cast of this poem, that we here discover something of the real Charles Lamb, struggling with strong passion, with love and hate of tobacco; though we suspect that here also is much that is purely dramatic. But whether Mr. Lamb is really speaking in his own, or a borrowed character, his more particular friends, "his hiest Tobacco boys," best know. Speaking in our own humble capacity, *more critico*, we must say, that this little fancy work possesses great merit, being replete with whim, wit, and *naïveté*, of political and classical pictures, and that Mr. Charles Lamb is thereby entitled to all his *poetica licentia*, together with a dispensation (so far as he may be personally introduced into this Poem, to smoke as long as he pleases, or to leave off smoking as soon as he pleases).

Allowing Mr. L. his full liberty to dramatize, and laughing with him in the proper places, we are prepared also to be serious with him, and to give our real sympathies where they are justly due; for we find in his poetical pieces much moral feeling, and should judge him to be a kind-hearted, gentle creature, of which his name may be a true emblem. (See his "Sonnet on the Family Name.") The paternal and social feelings we should suppose him to possess in a high degree, from his "Address to Charles Lloyd; to T. L. H. a child; to Martin Cha. Burney, Esq.; to his Brother; and the three friends."

In a closing Sonnet, we are reminded of poor human Nature; but the Sonnet itself is a very pleasing one:—

SONNET XI.

"We were two pretty babes, the youngest she,

The youngest, and the loveliest far, I

And

And INNOCENCE her name. Tho time
 has been,
 We two did love each other's company;
 Time was, we two had wept to have been
 apart.
 But when by show of seeming good be-
 guil'd,
 I left the garb and manners of a child,
 And my first love for man's society,
 Defiling with the world my virgin heart—
 My lov'd companion dropp'd a tear, and
 fled,
 And hid in deepest shades her awful head.
 Belov'd, who shall tell me where thou
 art—
 In what delicious Eden to be found—
 That I may seek thee the wide world
 around?"

Thus far with respect to Mr. Lamb's poetical compositions; all of which, if we do not much admire, we admire most very much. His Prose Essays embrace the following topics: On the Tragedies of Shakspeare; considered with reference to their fitness for stage representation; Characters of Dramatic Writers contemporary with Shakspeare; Specimens from the Writings of Fuller the Church Historian; on the Genius and Character of Hogarth; on the Poetical Works of Geo. Wither; with several other pieces.

It is the aim of the Essay on Shakspeare's Tragedies to show, that the practice of stage representation reduces every thing to a controversy of elocution; and that some of the best things must be sullied and turned from their very nature, by being exposed to a large audience. He could not have chosen better characters for the purpose of illustrating his ideas on this subject than those of Hamlet and Lear. We shall let Mr. Lamb speak for himself:

"The character of Hamlet is, perhaps, that by which, since the days of Betterton, a succession of popular performers have had the greatest ambition to distinguish themselves. The length of the part may be one of their reasons. But for the character itself, we find it in a play, and therefore we judge it a fit subject of dramatic representation. The play itself abounds in maxims and reflexions beyond any other, and therefore we consider it as a proper vehicle for conveying moral instruction. But Hamlet himself—what does he suffer meanwhile, by being dragged forth as the public schoolmaster, to give lectures to the crowd? Why, nine parts in ten of what Hamlet does, are transactions between himself and his moral sense;

they are the effusions of his solitary musings, which he retires to holes and corners and the most sequestered parts of the palace to pour forth; or rather, they are the silent meditations with which his bosom is bursting, reduced to words for the sake of the reader, who must else remain ignorant of what is passing there. These profound sorrows, these light-and-noise-aborring ruminations, which the tongue scarce dares utter to deaf walls and chambers, how can they be represented by a gesticulating actor, who comes and mounds them out before an audience, making four hundred people his confidants at once. I say not that it is the fault of the actor so to do; he must pronounce them *ore rotundo*, he must accompany them with his eye, he must insinuate them into his auditory by some trick of eye, tone, or gesture, or he fails. He must be thinking all the while of his appearance, because he knows that all the while the spectators are judging of it. And this is the way to represent the shy, negligent, retiring Hamlet."

We should, however, here take along with us that Mr. Lamb is not arguing that Hamlet or Lear should not be acted, but to show how much they are made other things by being acted; and the following remark, though boldly advanced, appears to be strictly just:

"I mean no disrespect to any actor; but the sort of pleasure which Shakspeare's plays give in the acting, seems to me not at all to differ from that which the audience receive from those of any other writers; and they being in themselves so essentially different from all others, I must conclude there is something in the nature of acting which levels all distinctions."

The vulgar stuff that has been foisted into Shakspeare's plays to render them "acting plays," is justly reprobated by Mr. Lamb.

Our Author's former publications render him peculiarly fitted for his present undertaking, and he has executed it in no common way; for the next Essay, therefore, on the Characters of Dramatic Writers contemporary with Shakspeare, we shall let him speak for himself:

"When I selected for publication, in 1808, Specimens of English Dramatic Poets, who lived about the time of Shakspeare, the kind of extracts which I was anxious to give were not so much passages of wit and humour, through the old plays are rich in such, as scenes of passion, sometimes of the deepest quality,

lity, interesting situations, serious descriptions, that which is more nearly allied to poetry than to wit, and to tragic rather than to comic poetry. The plays which I made choice of were, with few exceptions, such as treat of human life and manners, rather than masques and Arcadian pastorals, with their train of abstractions, unimpassioned deities, passionate mortals—Claius, and Medorus, and Amintas, and Amarillis. My leading design was, to illustrate what may be called the moral sense of our ancestors. To show in what manner they felt, when they placed themselves by the power of imagination in trying circumstances, in the conflicts of duty and passion, or the strife of contending duties; what sort of loves and enmities theirs were; how their griefs were tempered, and their full swollen joys abated; how much of Shakspeare shines in the great men his contemporaries, and how far in his divine mind and manners he surpassed them and all mankind. I was also desirous to bring together some of the most admired scenes of Fletcher and Massinger, in the estimation of the world the only dramatic poets of that age entitled to be considered after Shakspeare, and, by exhibiting them in the same volume with the more impressive scenes of old Marlowe, Heywood, Tourneur, Webster, Ford, and others, to show what we had slighted, while beyond all proportion we had been crying up one or two favourite names. From the desultory criticisms which accompanied the publication, I have selected a few which I thought would best stand by themselves, as requiring least immediate reference to the play or passage by which they were suggested."

(To be continued.)

6. *Views of Society and Manners in the North of Ireland, in a Series of Letters, written in the year 1818. By John Gamble, Esq. Author of "Irish Sketches," "Sarsfield," "Northern Irish Tales," &c. &c.* Longman and Co.

IN the present age of Tours and Journeys, when the liberation of the Continent has opened so wild a field for investigation, Ireland seems to be sinking into provincial obscurity, and is likely to be more than ever neglected. But its claims to notice, though superseded for a time by those of more distant countries, which have the attraction of novelty to recommend them, are not intrinsically diminished, and can never be regarded with indifference. These claims continue to be deeply felt, but they are

of such a nature that the acknowledgment of them is no gratifying duty; indeed the very mention of Ireland conjures up a host of painful recollections and forebodings, from which the mind, rather than combat them, would willingly escape, seeking refuge from the trouble of devising a present remedy, in the passive hope that future events may, somehow or other, avert the threatened evil. Thus, to vary the similitude, that once distracted country appears on our political horizon like a slumbering volcano, which, at any moment, in a season of seeming tranquillity, may again vomit forth its devastating fires. Impressed with an apprehension that some terrible explosion is preparing, we stand aloof, in still but unquiet apprehension, half ashamed of our inertness, and ready to applaud the first adventurous spirit who shall explore the penetralia of the dreaded region, and bring back truth either to confirm or dispel our fears, and at all events to relieve us from suspense. Nor were there wanting men of sufficient nerve to accomplish that desirable aim, if firmness and perseverance were the only requisites; but Ireland is not a country to be explored by a mere stranger; and he who, on making the attempt, had to depend only on the common and obvious means of information, would return, very little the wiser from his expedition. It is only by a native that such a country can be worthily described, and that native must divest himself of many cherished and deep-rooted partialities, before he ventures upon the task.

To the credit of possessing these qualifications, the present writer, if we may judge from his own avowal, which is corroborated by circumstantial evidence, has a fair and just title. Ireland is his birth place, and the abode of his youth; but he has passed a season of his maturer years in other countries, and has thus enabled himself to appreciate her condition, by comparing it with theirs. He returns, with his *amor patriæ* undiminished, though regulated by a wider survey of the world; he reviews the scenes of his early days with the calm eye of experience, and he observes changes which (setting aside all the sanguine anticipations of juvenile enthusiasm) indicate retrogradation rather than improvement, and mournfully

fully disappoint the hopes which he had formed. He records his observations in a series of Letters to a friend, and this mode of communication, while it relieves him from the restraint which might have been imposed upon him by the idea that he was delivering his testimony at the bar of the Public, is perfectly consistent with the design of his work. He identifies himself with his countrymen, and concludes that he cannot better describe them than by a frank and unreserved display of his own feelings.

The following is a portion of the Letter which he writes, after having taken up his residence in his native town :

"I have now been better than a week in Strabane, and it is true, therefore, that I should write. Yet little have I to tell, except that I have seen a few old acquaintances, visited my old walks, and that I have found every thing changed, and changed for the worse. Since I was last here, this town and neighbourhood have been visited by two almost of the heaviest calamities which can befall human beings. Fever and famine have been let loose, and it is hard to say which has destroyed the most.

"It would be too much to assert that the latter caused the former; but it undoubtedly was the cause of its wide diffusion. Hordes of wandering beggars, impelled by the cravings of hunger, carried the distemper from door to door; and, from their wretched habilitments, wafted contagion far and wide. Almost the entire mountain population, literally speaking, took up their beds and walked; and, with their diseased blankets wrapped round them, sought, in the low lands, the succour which charity could not give, but at the hazard of life.

"Irish usages have always opened a ready way to the beggar. The most holy men, says one of their laws, were remarkable for hospitality; and the Gospel commands us to receive the sojourner, to entertain him, and to relieve his wants. Even in ordinary times, the poor claim charity as a matter less of favour than of right; and approach the rich man's door, almost with the freedom of an inmate; but they now, in frightful numbers, besieged every house, and forced their way into kitchens, parlours, and even rooms the most remote.

"Those who condemn the English system of poor laws, would have here found reason to change their opinion; and have beheld the evils inseparable

from leaving our fellow men to seek in infirmity and old age that bread, which, were society constructed as it ought to be, should be wanting to none. The immediate evil was the rapid propagation of the fever, which, almost at the same instant, shewed itself in the town and country, the hill and valley,—the Lord's castle,—the tradesman's house,—and the poor man's cabin. I do not understand, however, that its malignity was much greater than on former occasions; though its diffusion so out-baffled all calculation, and could only be paralleled in those barbarous times, when battle and murder spread havoc over the land, and pestilence gathered the gleanings of those whom they had spared."

He gives an alarming account of the state of things in the North of Ireland, a district which he declares to be so much changed in the course of ten years, that he can scarcely recognize it to be the same land.

"The late war, while it aided party and increased taxes, increased wealth; and the natural consequences of wealth, refinement in manner of living, improvement in dressing, and a taste for luxuries followed. Of a social disposition as the people are, and captivated by unaccustomed enjoyment, it is possible that even then this prosperity was more apparent than real, and though something was gained, that little was saved. Besides, unconnected as landlords and tenants unfortunately now are, by those ties which bound them together formerly so closely, rents were raised to an enormous pitch, and even in those days paid with difficulty and murmuring, are now scarcely paid at all. With the stoppage of the war, trade seemed likewise to stop, and like a bow too forcibly bent, society, with hideous recoil, flew back to the opposite extreme; for, as if prosperity, which is not very natural to any land, should be particularly unnatural to Ireland, the terrible harvest of the year before last, succeeded to the peace, heaped misery on misery, disease on poverty, and generated the fever and famine of which I have already spoken.

"The Northern farmer, who in general cultivates only a few acres of land, scarcely able to feed his family, and totally unable to relieve the hundredth part of the misery which daily and hourly knocked at his door, fell unavoidably into arrears. Humane landlords spared their tenants, and though the motives which dictated such conduct were in the highest degree praiseworthy, there were occasions in which it rather did harm than

than good; far from the supineness incident to our nature, many, because they could not pay all, relaxed in their efforts and paid none at all.

"But there is little danger that humanity in the excess should ever be very injurious to mankind, and the great suffering sprung from the opposite cause. Selfish landlords and agents filled the pounds with cattle, seized and auctioned grain, household furniture, beds, bedding, and whatever else they could lay hands on; and by this cruel as well as foolish policy, while they gained transient payment, inealeulably added to the aggregate of suffering, and irreparably injured their struggling, and to their further shame I must add, meritorious tenantry. The linen-trade felt the general depression; money became so scarce that numbers could not purchase even the flax-seed that was necessary to sow their ground, and thousands of hogsheads, after being in vain offered for sale here, were shipped for England and Scotland, and sold at an immense loss to make oil of.

"By the combination of these causes, and many others, this country a short while ago presented not so much a melancholy, as a frightful spectacle; the abode once of comfort, it seemed now a huge arena of misery; and law-suits, ejectments, distresses, imprisonments, assailed those whom the fever had spared.

"But violence has in its own nature a period at which it must cease, and the disease in a measure has wrought its own cure. There are few law-suits; for of what avail to go to law, where there are so little means of payment? and besides, many to whom large sums are owing, actually cannot command the trifle necessary to go to law. In many places society is transported back to the practice of the ruder ages, and payments in kind are becoming the commonest of any. A few weeks ago a relation of mine disposed of a field of corn which was ready for cutting, for which, according to the valuation of two men who viewed it, she is in December to get an equivalent quantity of oatmeal. A poor man who has a few acres of land from her, and is now nearly three years in arrears, expects, as the harvest is so favourable a one, shortly to pay a part of it, but not in money, but by giving her potatoes and turf. I know not that this has ever occurred to lawyers on circuit, as has been reported, but I am sure that surgeons and apothecaries, (physicians are here pretty much out of the question), have oftentimes been paid in a similar manner."

Continuing his enumeration of these distresses, he adds,

"It is sad to contemplate this fertile land, deserted or neglected by its gentry, its natural guardians and protectors, and leaving their poor tenantry to the mercy of servile and rapacious agents, who shear the flocks which they were appointed to tend, and turn them out in shivering and unshapen nakedness, to meet the storms of these pitiless times. To the absence of those people, much of the misery of Ireland is attributable, and heavy in all probability will be its re-action on themselves, for their shameful negligence of those to whom they owe their means of living, and their cruel and thoughtless abandonment of them. 'For the oppression of the poor, for the sighing of the needy, now will I arise,' saith the Lord, 'I will set him in safety from him that puffeth at him.'

"I express myself more warmly than I am wont, but I cannot forbear; for the history of Ireland is a melancholy one, and melancholy is it to think, that Time, which gives relief to the sufferings of others, seems only to give increase to hers. That in this enlightened age, and under a British Government, she should endure as great evils as in the rudest times, and under the most barbarous one; that whatever was of good in her cup, should, by a wretched fatality, be converted into evil, and that all kinds of causes have combined in plunging her into wretchedness; that moral as well as natural ones have aggregated to blight her happiness; that the storms of Europe are concentrated in louder tempest on her furlorn head; and that, situated in the waste of the earth as of the Atlantic, she should meet the first, and feel the most and the longest, the howling blast and gathering wintry wave of climate, situation, fortune, and time. Even that Atlantic which bore to the New World the crimes of the Old, bore back to Ireland, who was in no degree their participator, a fell portion of the punishment of them; for it is my decided opinion, that much of the actual misery, of this province at least, is owing to the undue cultivation of the potatoe, which a few years back, confined as it ought to be to the garden, like the bramble, has now overrun every spot almost to the mountain-top.

"The multiplication of human beings, by this means, is far beyond what the earth can properly nourish, and these bleak and misty hills, fit habitations alone for shepherds and their flocks,

are now thickly swarming with men. Far better not to be, than to be for purposes of misery, and to be trodden on and oppressed; and trodden on and oppressed man ever will be, when he is too abundant, and, like every other object, to be valued, he must be rare.

"The superabundant population of Ireland is not the parent evil, but it aggravates every other. Partial emigration has only fed the flame, and besides that emigration is almost exclusively Presbyterian,—the sturdy though decaying oak of this forlorn wilderness of man. Reared with high ideas of himself, and with the remembrance full in his mind of those days when his ancestors, bearing the favoured name of Protestants, like Roman citizens in a remote province, lived on a footing of equality almost with the highest, he cannot accommodate himself to the degradation wrought in his once lofty condition, and he takes refuge in America from unaccustomed misery, where his perseverance and industry soon procure him independence and affluence."

This is an appalling picture; but who, that contemplates the condition of some districts in England, can suppose that it is exaggerated or overwrought? It was not for the writer's interest to deal in misrepresentation. His sympathy in so much misery may have biassed him towards certain popular and impracticable theories, but it does not appear to have induced him in the slightest degree to swerve from the truth. In describing the wretchedness of his countrymen, he has honestly endeavoured to trace it to its true cause, and, without recommending any rash innovation, he has pleaded for the speedy adoption of those measures, which, as far as human wisdom can avail, may tend to a radical and permanent cure.

7. *A New Translation of the Nicomachean Ethics of Aristotle.* 8vo. pp. 272. Longman and Co.

IN discussing the question of genius or talents, one point of importance has never been considered. It is this; that where there is a subtlety of reasoning, the interest is proportionally limited, and the fame narrower. Shakspeare is general in his ideas, and particular only in his descriptions of character. Of course no study is requisite to comprehend him; but to be regarded as a deep reasoner, it is to be proved only by inci-

dent and exhibition. He was not delivering a lecture, but writing for the stage, where action is to furnish effect, not eloquence or mathematical demonstration. Newton has fame for sublime geometrical philosophy; but mankind knows or thinks no more of him, than that he wielded the club of Hercules, and did what no man else could do. The novelty of his discoveries and the sublimity of his subjects, procured, however, for him his due niche in the Temple. But the invention of logarithms was equally great, and, in Newton's own style; but few persons regard or know the name of Napier. Of this description of persons was Aristotle. His mind was colossal, but he wrote not for the general public; and, from a proneness to system, he involved in technical jargon, and an absurd code of principles, knowledge of the most valuable kind. His ideas are lost through this; like diamonds badly set.

Amidst the false philanthropy, the projects of ambitious persons in the present age, it is pleasing to refer to objects, upon which the philosopher, the scholar, and the man of the world, can rest his eye with satisfaction. The disgusting ambition veiled under the mask of the political creed does not appear; and men of genius are seen to write for the legitimate purpose of writing, that of instruction. Various half-educated people are desirous of raising themselves in life; and then Religion or Politics is deemed the most convenient means. We are therefore deluged with perpetual inundations of trash. We are on this account glad to see that the conservation of real learning is now become an object of serious concern in the University of Oxford. The severity of the examinations has already been attended with the best effects. As the Clergy are the tutors of the Nation, it promises the improvement of taste, the exclusion of mere sciolists from the Church, the creation of a literary turn, the facility of general ability, and a diminution of dissipation and idle expence.—It is upon this principle of augmenting high classical knowledge, that this excellent Translation is formed. There has been an objection to works of this kind, because school-boys may lay

lay hold of them; but surely there is no objection to forming a collection of fine drawings, because the children of the family may search for the pictures and spoil them. As well we might say, do not use glass, because it may be broken. We conceive, however, that the public taste is greatly injured by not having literal translations of *all* the great Classics laid before them, in the manner of this Work. Among many we conceive it would supersede the pseudo-apostolical cant of Mr. A. preached, and Mr. B. prayed, and much shrewish railing against Government. But our opinions vary much as to the form of these translations. This Work is professed to be *quite literal*, and we should like to see translations of the Poets in the same form. We know, that we risk much by letting off such an opinion; but, when all things are considered, we think that a fac-simile has more interest, than a paraphrase. In the choruses of Sophocles, for instance, who can form an idea of the Greek style, from any of the Latin versions. Let us consider too, how much more facile and extensive the learned languages might thus become; nor does there exist a serious objection, except with school-boys, from whom such books are to be withheld. The plan we mean is this; a column of *original*, and another of literal translation—thus, like Beza's Testaments—

"Mecenas, atavis "Mecenas sprung
edite Regibus," &c. from royal ances-
tors," &c.

We lose nothing of the real cast of sentiment and character in the Author: only the charm of the metrefication. Now the question is, whether that can be supplied by rhyme or blank-verse. We believe it to be impossible for this to be transfused by any art whatever. We believe it to be just as impossible, as rendering the same music by different notes. For instance, there is immense grandeur of euphony in the following Greek words:—"Παῖδες Ἀθηναίων ἰσχυροῦ Φαιῶν ὠρητὶς ἰλυνθιας." [The youths of Athens shook the shining spear of Liberty]. The euphony is owing to the numerous vowels and liquids, which form the language; but in the translation we have *twoth's* in *youths* and *Athens*,

and two *sh's* in *shook* and *shining*. We therefore think, that much of our poetical translation is no better than Handel's Messiah played upon a bagpipe; i. e. spoiled. Besides, the flavour of the author is destroyed by dilution. "Corn grows where Troy was." "I have lived, and fulfilled the course which Fortune gave," says Dido; "I came, I saw, I conquered." The dignified march of hexameters is the stately pace of an army. The rhyming verse is pantomimic recitative of the dancing-master. Add to this the difficulty of conveying the local and national combinations of ideas by free translation. Paradoxical, therefore, as our ideas may seem, we think that, upon the whole, literal versions are to be preferred, at least, wherever an accurate knowledge of the author is the object desired. At all events, we know that nobody would endure a free translation of the Bible, or a fancy cast of the Belvidere Apollo. We wish for no more than a mere change of language in the one; and (because we cannot help it) of materials in the other. Pope's Homer and Dryden's Virgil are puppets in wood, copied from antique statues. Add to this, the enormous utility of such translations to adults, who can thus finish, in advanced life, imperfect education, without the aid of a master, or loss of time, at their period of life, not to be spared.

8. *The Enjoyments of Youth; a Ground-Work to the Comforts of Old Age. With Notes and Illustrations. Small 8vo. pp. 284. G. and W. B. Whitaker.*

FROM the moral and religious tendency of this Publication, it may not improperly accompany the excellent volume to which it professes to be "a ground-work." Though of a very serious nature, it is written in a *gossipping style*; and we trust that the good produced by it may exceed the well-intentioned Author's warmest expectations.

"It did not appear to the Author of the 'Enjoyments of Youth,' that it would effect his object to give the scenes of a remote period. To reach, and to stem the torrent of a prevailing looseness of morals, which, if not downright infidelity, at least nearly approaches to

it, and is at any rate replete with hypocrisy; it was necessary to show the times as they are, not as they were, and to point out the necessary result from such exhibition. We know it is a mere fashion among very many respectable old sinners to buy 'The Comforts of Old Age.' The book looks well placed any where, something like having the Family Bible on the side-board (rarely opened)."

The Author well observes,

"It is not the vile passion of avarice, or any other vices of age, nor their contemptible eagerness for the honours of blue and other coloured ribbons or stars, from which it is necessary to admonish youth: no! it is the lamentable seduction of the false and fleeting pleasures he is introduced to, nay, thrust into, from the ill-directed attentions of relatives and friends, that he is to be shielded—from deterioration of mind, abandonment of religion!"

"The Author may probably offend some of the silken sons and daughters of Luxury; he could not avoid distinguishing the real from the artificial, and he must comment upon the received pleasures of high life, where his hero is placed, to make his argument out, and this he has preferred doing in a modern period, the time (abating anachronisma, which are sometimes pardonable) occupying the last twenty months."

We shall select a few of the Illustrative Notes:

"Malcsherbes (the defender of Louis XVI.), who, I believe, was a Freethinker, acknowledged in his Speech, 'that Religion alone can give sufficient force to enable the mind of man to support the most dreadful trials with the greatest dignity.'"

"Sir William Jones, at the end of his Bible, wrote the following:—'I have regularly and attentively read these Holy Scriptures; and am of opinion that this volume, independently of its divine origin, contains more true sublimity, more exquisite beauty, more pure morality, more important history, and finer strains both of poetry and eloquence, than can be collected from all other books, in whatever language they may have been composed.'"

"The two parts of which the Scriptures consist are connected by a chain of expositions which bear no resemblance, in form and style, to any that can be procured from the stores of Grecian, Persian, or even Arabian learning. The antiquity of those compositions no man doubts; and the unstrained appli-

cation of them to events long subsequent to their publication, is a solid ground of belief that they are genuine predictions, and consequently inspired."

"Little need be added after the above testimony, and from such a man as Sir William Jones, justly held to be the greatest scholar of the day. Bishop Patrick said of the book of Job, 'That it is as much above all other poetry as thunder is louder than a whisper—it is a noble poem.' After the united opinions of Milton, Addison, Pope, Steele, Sir Isaac Newton, and hundreds of others, equally celebrated for their learning and discernment, Epicurus in vain pronounces men as springing up from the soil like reptiles and mushrooms—others, the eternal generation of mankind—others, of the doctrine of inevitable necessity. Mirabeau's System of Nature, which has lately been reprinted, would drive Religion from the bosom of man; but let our Youth reflect, that he was the most vicious man of his day, wallowing in every sort of sensuality, and without common decency. Deists themselves pretend to a morality!"

"What a medley are our public prints! half the page filled with the ruin of the country, and the other half filled with the vices and the pleasures of it. Here is an island taken, and there a new comedy—here an empire lost, and there a lady's route on a Sunday.—*Cowper's Letter to Mrs. Unwin, March 7, 1782.*"

One note, of some (we do not say wholly undeserved) severity, is thus concluded:

"The serious charge we have to make is yet to come. No woman has dared in this age to print what Lady Morgan has dared to do,—yet luckily the poisonous arrow she has directed against Christianity falls bluntless, excepting among the very impotent and weak, who *may* be satisfied with a thing of sound and fury; and it is for the purpose of even *such* avoiding her in future, that she is at all introduced here. In vain does she make the *parade* of her studying Locke, when the common rules of plain sense, and public decency (which is outraged when a woman like a writer of frothy novels has thus ventured out of her depth), should have been her polar star. It is utterly impossible that even any young woman or young man, with the least reflection or understanding, could allow her books as *fit* to be read: the fact is, however, they sell!—and that alone unfortunately seems to be her aim."

"I would particularly recommend the perusal of the series of Letters which Dr.

Dr. Watson, the late Bishop of Llandaff, addressed to Mr. Gibbon, to young men of fashion and of abilities (perhaps to Lord B****) *originally good*, but obscured by libertine life and conversation: it will be peculiarly serviceable, as well as to those that are led astray by some modern pretended discoveries in natural philosophy, now a favourite mode of introducing and enforcing Scepticism and Infidelity."

9. *The present state of Religious Parties in England: represented and improved in a Discourse delivered in Essex-street Chapel, May 17, and reprinted October 18, 1818; also in Renshaw-street Chapel, Liverpool, September 20. By Thomas Belsham. 8vo. pp. 42. Hunter, &c.*

WE conceive that objections to the Trinity are founded, among the honourable and conscientious, purely upon misapprehensions of the Essence of Deity: God is power, or principle, prevailing universally, or, in other words, universal agency. Thus a tree is not God, but the power by which it vegetates is Deity. If people chose to confound the property of vegetation with the tree, a manifest absurdity ensues; for then the Creator and the created thing become the same in essence. Because corporeally three cannot be one, nor one three, men, apparently incapable of abstract conceptions, object to a doctrine which is founded upon entirely distinct principles. It is impossible that the Divine Essence can lose any thing by communication, least of all its attribute of Ubiquity—its Universal power or agency; and Jesus Christ became embodied for no other purpose but to exhibit divine power in corporeal action. The Trinitarians are charged, however, with making the Deity three human persons, and yet only one. Nothing of the kind is either stated, or even inferred. God the Father is said to will, God the Son to execute, and God the Holy Ghost to contrive; and yet they are not three Gods, but one God. Now with Ubiquity and Universality it cannot be otherwise, for such properties are incapable of division or locality. The Unitarians say, that it is impossible for God the Father to be other than the only supreme God; and therefore Jesus Christ must be man. Upon the authority of the

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Scriptural form of Baptism, in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost (where, if there were no distinction, the baptism into the name of God alone would be sufficient) has the Orthodox Creed been formed. We deny that Jesus Christ must necessarily be Man, because the property of Deity is one and indivisible. Ubiquity and Universality cannot lose by communication, because every derivation must be a component part of it; and therefore we cannot conceive any physical absurdity (for that is the sole ground upon which Anti-Trinitarians argue) in the proposition, that the Divine power, in its fulness should animate a human being, and so exhibit itself, when nothing can limit such an exhibition but the properties of the material organ to which it is *pro tempore* so limited. Upon the *vis insita* of Deity is founded the immortality of the soul; and God the Son became man, without any loss of Divine power, for the Scripture presumes his action in the universe to have continued the same, notwithstanding his human personal appearance. As Man, and Man only, he voluntarily suffered. The material organ in which Christ appeared is the sole ground for this objection: and the opposition of the Unitarian amounts simply to this, that they object to the Deity being tri-corporated, which implies locality; but we say no such thing. We only say, that Christ was God as well as Man. We sincerely regret that we can say no more than that Mr. Belsham writes like a gentleman and a man of talents. Our difference with him is upon questions of principle; but his book is written only for persons of his own persuasion. We regret to see base motives ascribed to men who, we know, would be martyrs for their faith, if circumstances required it. We reject with indignation the unjustifiable aspersions of the Bishop of St. David's, a truly apostolical Prelate, and of the whole body of Clergy of all persuasions. We peremptorily affirm, that any attempt to unite Deism with Scripture, under the New Testament, is insane, and quite unnecessary, because the Trinity implies no physical absurdity, if the nature of Deity be estimated, as it ought to be, exclusive of matter.

10. *Elements*

10. *Elements of Chemical Science applied to the Arts and Manufactures, and Natural Phenomena.* By J. Murray. Second Edition, with Additions. T. and G. Underwood, 1818, pp. 294.

ELEMENTARY systems of Chemistry, sufficiently simple, are not very rare, and if something is not new in the execution or design, it appears to us to be adding to what is already superfluous. We have not been disappointed as to the requisite of novelty in this Work; and upon the method altogether it is hardly necessary to repeat the approvals which it has received from other very able periodical works. We should like to have entered on some of the doctrines here taken up, especially on light; but we can only partially notice what is more essential. Mr. Murray's compendious account of Chemical Electricity would have been the most favourable for selection, and cannot be too much estimated. The Work is altogether the very best classification we have; and, to show the importance and propriety of his arrangement by electric and non-electric affinities, we need only quote one experiment, promulgated by Sir Humphry Davy in the *Philosophical Transactions*, 1807, in which, by altering these affinities, he passed an alkali unacted on through an acid.

Mr. Murray has scattered the flowers of literature among the thorns of science in a style, florid, but not glaring. It is very condensed, and the notes are interesting; and though not precisely plain enough for young ladies and gentlemen, there are other more important personages, e. g. gentlemen in the country, knowing something, very little, of Agricultural Chemistry, who will find this very informing, and, if they wish to extend the pursuit farther, a suitable introduction to a larger, as Dr. Murray's excellent system. With the former individuals we understand the science is on the wane, because one party found considerable vexation in experiments, and female mouths were found to experience pretty nearly the dilatation of what the Irish call an *open countenance* (viz. a wide mouth), by the utterance of those centipedes of language, chemical words.

We regret to say, that, as well as noticing the merits of a publication,

there is another duty absolutely incumbent on the integrity of criticism, that of pointing out errors. We think Mr. M. will see the propriety, in a future edition, of considering the alterations that appear to us appropriate.

Mr. M.'s objections, p. 41, "that if light had the *affections* of a fluid," agitation would cause concentric waves, as in grosser fluids, seems an inference from an analogy without *crasse semblance*: air which is nearer to water in the scale of tenuity does not exhibit such phenomena. We know very well that radiant caloric (p. 47), is scarcely to be dissuited from light, but can "the *calorific* properties of light" be unequivocally asserted? There are many experiments which seem to show that pure light is wholly independent of caloric. After the position "that water is permeable to heat upwards, but not downwards," we see no reference to the important and reverse experiments of Dr. Murray, Edinburgh. P. 57, "caloric is capable of being *reflected* like light; this is called *radiation*." It is well known that bodies which reflect do not radiate, and the converse. "From the principle of evaporation we feel colder on the sea-coast," is a false datum. The phenomena of frigorific mixtures are mentioned in the same page, without the theory; we mention this merely to signify that the requisition of principles as we advance in scientific knowledge is of the first importance. "Heat may be applied to water in much abundance, but it will not thereby acquire an additional degree of temperature;" we presume that it is meant "to boiling water."

There is a want of logical purity in the definitions of chemical science (we do not mean Mr. Murray's, for he has used them by precedent); thus caloric is termed *matter of heat*, both implying the principle and medium in which it is embraced: "physical *affections*" should not be applied, except in relation to animate matter.

* * We wish to correct an inadvertency in our Review of Mr. Wheateley on Ophthalmia, p. 554. "Over" should have been inserted for "in the temporal muscle;" it will be necessary, for farther precision, to state that the Seton should be placed a full inch from the external canthus.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, June 28.—The annual prizes of 15 guineas each, given by the members for this University, to two Senior and two Middle Bachelors of Arts, who shall compose the best dissertations in Latin Prose, are judged as follows:—*Senior Bachelors*: Subject, *Quenam fuerint Oraculorum vera indoles ac natura?* C. J. Heathcote, of Trinity College. No 2nd prize adjudged. *Middle Bachelors*: Subject, *Inter Veterum Philosophorum sectas, cuiusnam potissimum tribuenda sit laus veræ sapientiæ?* T. F. Ellis, of Trinity College. No 2nd prize adjudged.

July 5. The Porson Prize, for the best translation of a passage from Shakspeare into Greek verse, was on Tuesday adjudged to Mr. Horatio Waddington, Scholar of Trinity-college.—The subject was from Coriolanus, act 5, scene 3, part of Volumnia's speech, beginning with "Thou know'st, great son, the end of war's uncertain;" and ending with "Let us shame him with our knees."

Nearly ready for Publication:

The History and Antiquities of the Cathedral of York. By Mr. BARRON.

A Geographical, Historical, Commercial, and Agricultural View of the United States of America; with an account of Upper and Lower Canada, illustrated by Maps and Views.

A full Explanation of the Commerce of Russia, more particularly that of St. Petersburg, with the last export and import regulations. By Mr. BORSON.

The History of the Indian Archipelago. By JOHN CRAWFURN, esq. F. R. S. late British resident at the Court of the Sultan of Java; with illustrative Maps and Engravings.

REICHARD'S Itinerary of Germany; with Views, Map, and Plans. 12s. bound.

The History of Gog and Magog, the Champions of London; containing an account of the origin of many things relative to the City; with Plates.

Madame de Genlis' Manuel du Voyageur, in six languages; viz. English, French, Italian, German, Spanish, and Portuguese.

Physiological Fragments; or Sketches of various Subjects intimately connected with the study of Physiology. By JOHN BYWATER. 8vo.

The thirteenth quarterly Number of Annals of the fine Arts; containing Essays, &c. by Sir RICHARD COLT HOARE, bart, Messrs. HAZLETT, HAYDON, WEST, PRINCE HOARE, &c. &c. Catalogues of English pictures, at Sir George Beaumont's; and reviews of all the public and private Exhibitions.

The School of Improvement; two juvenile Dramas. 18mo, with Plates.

The Accidents of Youth; consisting of short stories calculated to improve the moral conduct of Children.

The Tale of Gismunda and Guiscardo; a Poem. By W. WILMOT, LL.B.

Fredalia, or the Dumb Recluse; a new Poem in three Parts. By W. FITZGERALD, jun. author of the Siege of Carthage, a Tragedy.

Rosamond, Memory's Musing, and other Poems. By WILLIAM PROCTER.

Orient Harping, a Desultory Poem, in two parts, by JOHN LAWSON, Missionary at Calcutta. To which are added Notes, illustrative of several parts of the Poem. Also, the third edition of The Maniac, with other Poems, by the same Author.

No Fiction: a Narrative, founded on recent and interesting Facts.

Cornubia; a descriptive Poem; in five cantos. By GEORGE WOODLEY, Author of Redemption.

Preparing for Publication:

An Historical and Descriptive Account of the most interesting Objects of Topography throughout the whole of Ireland, to accompany "The Beauties of England and Wales." By J. N. BRUNNEN. This Work will consist of two large volumes octavo, to be published in Monthly numbers, illustrated with Engravings from original Drawings. In the prosecution of this undertaking, which has long been a desideratum in Topographical Literature, every principal place in Ireland will be personally inspected by the Author, and a correspondence is established with many of the most distinguished characters in that country. It may be reasonably expected that much curious novelty of intelligence will be disclosed in the Historical and Descriptive Account of Cities and Towns, Monastic and other Antiquities, so little known even to readers with whom less interesting parts of the British Empire are familiar objects of topographical discussion.

A History of Waltham Abbey, Essex, from the earliest period to the present time, with Biographical Notices of the various eminent Characters either born there, or that have held high appointments in the Abbey. Translations from Records in the Tower, &c. &c. By JAMES LEBRY.

A History of the County of Northumberland. By the Rev. JOHN HODGSON, of Jarrow.

An Account of Eight Years Residence in Greenland, illustrated by Charts and Views. By Mr. GRIENKE.

A Series of Portraits of the British Poets, from Chaucer to Cowper, copied from the most authentic Originals, and engraved

engraved in the line manner by ENGLAND, WARREN, WEDGWOOD, &c. and in size and selection peculiarly adapted to the Illustration of Mr. Campbell's *Specimens of British Poets*. To be completed in about twenty-five Parts, each Part containing six Portraits.

The *Army Medical Officer's Manual*, upon Active Service; or, *Precepts for his Guidance in the various Situations in which he may be placed; and for the preservation of the health of Armies from Foreign Service*. By J. G. V. MILLINGAN, M. D. Surgeon to His Majesty's Forces, &c.

A new edition of his *Practice of the Customs*, to which will be added the new Consolidation Act, and other considerable improvements. By Mr. SMYTH, one of the Surveyors-Gen. of His Majesty's Customs.

The *Spectator in a Stage Coach*.

Isabel of the Isles, or the Carr of Uah Viarnag; a metrical Romance of the fifteenth century. By Mr. JOHN CARTER HAY ALLEN. It will consist of nine Cantos, with notes; the scenery is chiefly in the Highlands and Hebrides; the story is wholly a work of imagination, all the incidents being fictitious, and most of the characters: an extract, as a specimen of the style, is given in our Poetry for the present month.

ANCIENT AND MODERN GREEK.

Some time ago the attention of the public was excited to a lecture on the antient and modern language of Greece, delivered by Mr. Calbo, a native of the island of Zante. That lecture, with very little alteration, was repeated on June 28th. On the 30th, Mr. Calbo read the Oration of Isocrates for Archidamus, making observations philological, critical, and illustrative of the pronunciation of the modern Greeks. On July 3d, he delivered his third and last lecture, which contained much matter worthy of consideration.

The lecturer commenced by expressing his deep sense of the difficulties attendant upon his task. To attack a firmly fixed opinion which pervaded all Europe of the extinction for many ages of a language, and to attempt to prove beyond a doubt, that it was still the vernacular tongue of millions, was an effort which could not succeed without a rare combination of qualifications in the individual who ventured upon so arduous an undertaking. In spite, however, of these difficulties, and the cautious advice of his friends, he had been induced to press forward in behalf of his unhappy country, supported by the conviction that her language and pronunciation had been transmitted from sire to son, as the least perishable inheritance that could be bequeathed. There did not exist any grammar which could enable the world to form a correct opinion of the existing language of the more polished in-

habitants of Greece. Authors had judged hastily from the dialects of the common people, or they would have found that the Grecian language had remained unchanged in substance century after century. In proof of this assertion, the Lecturer quoted a passage from a modern writer, and compared it with one of Xenophon. The language was so entirely the same, that it was impossible to distinguish which was the antient and which the modern. The last argument to which he should have recourse was the history of the language. As our space will allow us only to give a very imperfect sketch of the lecture, we can do little more than mention the periods into which Mr. Calbo divided the history of the Greek language:

First period.—From the fabulous times to the Trojan war.

Second period.—From the Trojan to the Persian war.

Third period.—The golden era of Greek learning, beginning from the Persian war, and ending at the time of Alexander the Great.

Fourth period.—From Alexander the Great to the taking of Corinth by the Romans.

Fifth period.—From the taking of Corinth to the reign of Constantine the Great.

Sixth period.—From Constantine the Great to the invasion of Constantinople by the Turks.

Seventh period.—From the taking of Constantinople to the present times.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Calbo combated the prevailing opinions that the Greeks received their language from the Egyptians and Phenicians, and subsequently spoke the language of the Pelasgians, and followed the history of the language and literature of Greece through its progress and decay. In his observations on the 7th period, he begged his auditors to remember that the grammars and reproaches of the rest of Europe were founded upon the language studied, and facts collected, in places not entitled to be deemed the standard of the general or the written language of the modern Greeks—that the language of the seamen of some islands had been compared with that which flourished in the third period, and the general language with the uniform, regular, fixed dialect of the writers of a single city and a single period. When the Ottoman Empire was established at Constantinople, many of the learned sought refuge in Italy, but the Clergy did not fly from the capital; so that the Greek nation, though it lost its political centre, preserved its religious one, and looked upon the Patriarch as their Chief, the Synod as their Senate, the Old and New Testament, the Holy Fathers, and Plato and Aristotle as their classics.

"If we examine," said Mr. Calbo, "the

"the political system, and the national character of the Turks, we must wonder at the number of writers who illumined the first years of our misfortunes. Towards the end of the year 1500, Panagiotacchi (a learned and well-informed man, as is proved by his letter to Athanasius Kirkerø, upon the obelisk of Constantinople), for our good fortune, was chosen by the Sultan as his dragomao. Alexander Maurocordato, with not less virtue and still greater learning, succeeded to that dignity. The efforts made by these Princes and their successors, joined to the efforts made by enlightened Patriarchs to reanimate and brighten the lamp of literature, which, though burning dimly, was not extinct, have produced the happiest results within the last half century. Greece has seen the number of its books and schools increased, and the names of many learned adorn a catalogue, too long to be read now. Among the living and most justly esteemed authors are, *Adamantius Coray*, honoured and liberally pensioned by the French Government; *Bamba*, Professor of Rhetoric, in Greece; *Constantine Carateodoridi*, honoured and pensioned by the Russians, and Professor of Greek Literature at Odessa; and *Catrica*, Professor of the Greek Grammar and Modern Literature at the Lyceum of Paris, on whom the French Government have justly bestowed both rewards and dignities.

"The style of these writers may be divided into three classes; *the first*, more abounding in popular phrases, therefore, a specimen of the general language, which partakes not only of the four dialects, but of the dialect of almost every district; *the second*, a bold style, modelled upon the classic of former ages, therefore, an imaginary style; and *the third*, a faithful copy of the language of the *Patriarchion*, there-

fore Byzantine, and from which the learned of Europe should judge of the state of the learning among the present Greeks—from this third style I took that specimen which I read to you, in order to shew whether the pure style of a modern could be distinguished from that of an ancient author. From the works written in this, we have a proof that those words which for a time had been forgotten are now again in circulation, and become familiar; and that the use of foreign words and phrases are discontinued. The Greek Newspapers which are now published in Vienna, are written in this style, which proves, that it begins to be acknowledged by the whole nation as the standard of good style, and as the general and written language. These Papers have been printed for these seven years past; a fact which proves that their style is understood, and that the modern inhabitants of Greece communicate their ideas not by the means of a jargon, but by a language logically different from that of the golden period of Athens, but scarcely varying from it in its grammatical construction.

"Therefore, if you say that Homer and Aristophanes, Herodotus and Arian, are writers of the same nation, and use the same language, by what arguments can it be proved that the present writers, between whom and Arian there is less difference than between this author and Herodotus; by what sound arguments, I say, can it be proved that they belong to any other than the real Greek nation and language."

An eminent bookseller of Germany, named Cotta, is about to publish a genealogy of his family, for the purpose of proving that he is descended from the ancient family of that name in Rome.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

MACHINERY.

Mr. Owen stated at the recent meeting in London (the Duke of Kent in the chair), when a Committee was appointed to investigate his plan, and report upon its practicability, that 200,000 pair of hands, with machinery, spun as much cotton now as 40 years ago, without machinery, would have employed 20,000,000, that is, 100 to 1! That the cotton spun in a year, at this time, in this country, would require, without machinery, at least 60,000,000 of labourers with single wheels and that the quantity of manufacturing works of all sorts, done by the aid of machinery in this nation, was such as would require, without that aid, the labour of at least 400,000,000 of manufacturers!!!

A mechanic of Offenbourg in Brinbau, named Xavier Michael, has invented a

portative machine, by which a person shipwrecked may support himself on the water, and carry provisions, for several days. The machine is 5 feet in diameter and 3 inches high. By the use of it rivers can be passed. Two experiments were made on the Rhine on the 20th and 31st ult. and perfectly succeeded.

A boy, named John Young, residing in Newton-upon-Ayr, has constructed a piece of mechanism, of which the following is some account;—A box, about three feet long, by two broad, and six or eight inches deep, has a frame and paper covering erected on it, in the form of a house, so that the box appears as the floor of the house. On the upper part of the box are a number of wooden figures, about two or three inches high, representing people employed in those trades or sciences with which

which the boy is familiar. The whole are put in motion at the same time by machinery, within the box, acted upon by a handle like that of a hand-organ. A weaver upon his loom, with a fly-shuttle, uses his hands and feet, and keeps his eye upon the shuttle, as it passes across the web. A soldier, sitting with a sailor at a change-house table, fills a glass, drinks it off, then knocks on the table, upon which an old woman opens a door, makes her appearance, and they retire. Two shoemakers upon their stools are seen, the one beating leather and the other sewing a shoe. A cloth-dresser, a stone-cutter, a cooper, a tailor, a woman churning, and one teasing wool, are all at work. There is also a joiner sawing a piece of wood, and two blacksmiths heating a piece of iron, the one using a forge-hammer and the other a small hammer; a boy turning a grinding-stone, while a man sharpens an instrument upon it; and a barber shaving a man, holding fast by the nose with one hand. The boy is only about 17 years of age, and since the bent of his mind could be first marked, his only amusement was his working with a knife, making little mechanical figures; and this is the more extraordinary, as he had no opportunity whatever of seeing any person employed in a similar way. He was bred a weaver with his father, and since he could be employed at the trade, has had no time for his favourite study, except after the work ceased, or during the intervals; and the only tool he ever had to assist him was a pocket knife. In his earlier years he produced several curiosities on a smaller scale, but the above is

his greatest work, to which he has devoted all his spare time during the last two years.

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.—A steam-boat is to be launched at Pittsburgh, to be employed in an expedition to the Yellow Stone-river, the object of which is to obtain a history of the inhabitants, soil, minerals, and curiosities. Maj. Long, of New Hampshire, topographical engineer; Mr. Graham, of Virginia; Mr. W. H. Swift, of Massachusetts, from the Military Academy; Major Biddle, of the Artillery; Dr. Jessop, mineralogist; Dr. Say, botanist and geologist; Dr. Baldwin, zoologist and physician; Mr. Peale, of Philadelphia, landscape-painter and ornithologist; Mr. Seymour, ditto; and Major Fallow, of the Indian Department, form the Expedition. The boat is 75 feet long, 13 beam, draws 19 inches of water, and is well armed: she carries on her flag a White Man and an Indian shaking hands, the Calumet of Peace and the Sword. Her machinery is fixed to avoid the snags and sawyers of the rivers.—The Expedition departs with the best wishes of the friends of science.

The MAUSOLEUMS of the three last branches of the illustrious and unfortunate House of Stuart, that is, of the Pretender (James III.) his son Prince Charles Edward, and Cardinal York, his son, have been opened in the Vatican at Rome, to the view of the publick. All the curious admire these master-pieces of the celebrated sculptor Canova, which contain an expression, and evince a taste, that are worthy of the age of Pericles, and do honour to the munificence of the Prince Regent.

ANTIQUARIAN AND PHILOSOPHICAL RESEARCHES.

RESEARCHES IN EGYPT.

In our Magazine for June (p. 529), we introduced some remarks relative to the enterprising spirit and successful researches of Major Fitzclarence. Since which we have perused, with considerable pleasure, his "Journal of a Route across India through Egypt," &c. It contains some interesting particulars respecting the labours of Belzoni, Salt, and Caviglia.

On the author's arrival at Cairo, he introduces us at once to some of the curiosities collected by Mr. Salt. "At last," says he, "we reached the door of the house I was in search of, and learned, with pleasure, that its owner was at home. I jumped off my donkey, and passing through a narrow passage, entered a court-yard of small dimensions; and from the extraordinary figures against the walls around me, should have fancied I was in the catacombs, had I not recollected that I was in the sanctum sanctorum of an inveterate and most successful antiquarian.

The lanterns illuminated the massy figures around; and having the prospect of viewing them the next morning, I went on with the hope of entering when supper was on the table; but before I could attain the desired object, I had to pass two large wooden figures, like porters, at the door, from the tombs of the Kings of Thebes. . . . While at supper, Mr. Belzoni, of whom I had heard so much, made his appearance, and I was greatly struck with his person, being in the Turkish costume. He was the handsomest man I ever saw, was above six feet six inches high, and his commanding figure set off by a long beard. He spoke English perfectly, and the subject which had engrossed our thoughts so long, that of opening the second pyramid, was brought on the tapis."—It was agreed that they should set off next day to see the adjacent wonders.

"I had much conversation with Mr. Salt and Signor Belzoni respecting the late

late discoveries in and near the ruins of Thebes, which seem to surpass every thing in the world except Ellora. The tomb lately opened by Mr. Salt was discovered by Mr. Belzoni, by what he calls a certain *index*, which has guided him in opening the second pyramid: what this *index* is I know not; but certainly he has been most successful, and cherishes the incision, if supported by our Government, of doing much more. In my opinion, he is too valuable a man for us to permit to labour for any other nation. Fame appears to be the object for which he is most anxious, though he has nothing to live on but the produce of a few statues sold to the Comte de Forbin (who has been in this country travelling for the French government), to replace those various niches in the Louvre now vacant by our having forced them to deliver back divers works of art to their original possessors. Mr. Salt showed me some beautiful specimens of papyrus which he had himself taken out of the mummy wrappers. They all appeared to have at the top of the roll a representation of religious worship, and the figures were painted in more than one colour. He pointed out some small wax figures; one with the head of a woman, one with an eagle's head, one with a monkey's, and another with that of a ram: these were uniformly found in the better kind of mummies. To prove that sculpture had been carried to very great perfection among the ancient Egyptians, he showed me a small leg and thigh made of wood, about 10 inches long, most correctly carved, and equal to, if not surpassing, any thing I had previously seen. He showed me also a piece of linen covered with hieroglyphics, which appeared exactly as if it had been printed. Several mummies which he had opened had down the front of their person broad pieces of leather, gilt, as fresh as the day they were made; and I have understood that gilding has, in several instances, been proved to be well known to the Egyptians.

. Both Mr. Salt and Mr. Belzoni were enraptured with the sarcophagus they had discovered; and when I fully comprehended its beauty and value, my feelings were congenial with theirs without having seen it. A piece of alabaster 9 feet 3 inches long would in itself be a curiosity; but when it is considered that so much pains have been used in the elaborate carving of so fragile a material, it almost surpasses belief. It is made something in the form of a human body, but the sides of it are not above two and a half inches thick, all deeply carved in miniature figures representing triumphs, processions, sacrifices, &c. All these figures are stained in the deepest blue; and when a light is placed in the inside, the alabas-

ter being transparent, they appear upon a pellucid ground. It was found in what Mr. Belzoni supposes to be a tomb of the god Apis, and was most unaccountably placed across the top of a hollow passage (which leads 300 feet beyond, into the solid rock, and has not yet been explored to the utmost) with not above one inch resting on one of the sides, so that, had it slipped, it would have fallen and been shattered to pieces. We visited the court-yard which I had passed through last night, and surveyed four statues of black granite as large as life, with women's bodies and heads of lions. They are in a sitting posture, with the emblematic key of the Nile in one of their hands. Belzoni discovered these, with about thirty others, deep under the sand. They had been deposited there without regularity, as if to be concealed. Two of these he had sold to the Comte de Forbin for the French Museum. Mr. Salt next drew my attention to two wooden figures as large as life, found at Thebes in a standing position. They were covered with a sort of varnish, and had their eyes and part of their bodies inlaid with some metal."

On the 10th of March, 1818, the author set off with Messrs. Salt and Belzoni to view the Pyramids. He pays a just tribute to Capt. Caviglia, who so successfully explored the well as it used to be called in the great pyramid; to him and Mr. Salt, in laying open the front of the sphinx; and to Belzoni, of whose labours in opening the second pyramid he gives some particulars. "At a distance were Arabs employed on the third pyramid, by Belzoni; and certainly, if we may judge from his former success at Thebes, and the second pyramid, it is to be hoped he will not labour in vain."

A few weeks ago, that accomplished and gallant officer, Col. Straton, of the Enniskillen dragoons, presented to the Museum of the University of Edinburgh, through Professor Playfair, an Egyptian mummy, in a very high state of preservation. It was brought from Thebes by the Colonel himself, along with several other Egyptian remains, which he has also presented to the College. This mummy, to judge from its triple inclosure, rich and varied hieroglyphical ornaments, and situation when in Thebes, must be the body of a person of the highest rank, and which was probably consigned to the catacombs 3000 years ago.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

Twenty-eight Roman coins, some silver, and the other brass, were discovered a few weeks ago inclosed in a small oaken box, on *Longton Moss*, in Lancashire, by a man employed in cutting turf. Those which are legible are coins of Trajan, Adrian,

Adrian, Antonine, and Faustina, the wife of Marcus Aurelius.

The following is an extract of a letter from Rome, dated May 25:—"In the course of this month the search of the Tiber will begin. The preparations for this grand undertaking are carrying on with the greatest activity. The excavations of Pompeii are continued with success. They have lately discovered there several edifices, in the fine street which leads to the Temple of Isis, to that of Hercules, and to the Theatre. In a house which doubtless belonged to some man of science, there were found some surgical instruments of excellent workmanship, and some paintings representing fruit and animals, which are worthy of admiration for the extreme truth of the imitation."

The ruins of an ancient Naumachia, or Aquatic Amphitheatre, have been discovered at Lyons.

NEW COMET.

On Saturday, the 3d of July, a Comet, being the first observed here since 1811, made its appearance about 15 degrees above our horizon. From its magnitude and its splendour, it must be at a comparatively short distance from the sun. Its nucleus was clearly defined, of a brilliant white light, and through a small telescope appeared superior in size to Venus. It had a tail extending several degrees, and slightly curled at the top. In less than an hour it described a curve of many millions of miles. Its situation among the stars seemed to be near the fore feet of the constellation Lynx, not far from the star called (B) Beta Auriga, nearly in a line with it and the very bright star called Capella. Its tail extends considerably more than that of September and October, 1811. Probably the present Comet has long traversed the ethereal space, and is now rapidly making its way towards the sun, its foci, in which case it will become more brilliant in approaching the sun, but appear to sink towards the northern horizon, and very soon become invisible. It is nearly in our zenith about noon-day, and consequently obscured by the solar rays. If it should have passed its perihelion, and be receding from the sun, it will gradually diminish in splendour, but may remain visible for some considerable time.

It is supposed that this is the same Comet that was announced in the *Philosophical Magazine* for March, last year. It was discovered on the 26th of December, 1817, in the Constellation of the Swan, by M. Blampain, at Marseilles, and observed by him to the 18th of January last year. Its movement was described by M. Blampain as very slow, its right ascension increasing only seven minutes in twenty-four hours, and its declination di-

minishing from 33 to 35 seconds in 24 hours. M. Blampain's observations embraced but a very small arc; but from them M. Nicollet deduced a parabolic orbit. According to calculations, it passed its point nearest to the sun on the 3d of March last year, at 15 min. past 11. Its perihelial distance equal to 1-12567 (a little more than $\frac{1}{8}$); that of the earth to the sun being taken as unity—

Inclination of its orbit to

the ecliptic 88 deg. 38 min.

Longitude of the ascending

node. 68 deg. 5 min.

Longitude of perihelion,

calculated by the orbit 187 deg. 32 min.

its heliocentric movement direct.

On the 18th, the Comet was observed at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, on the meridian, about midnight.

Mean time 26 h. 6 min. 4 sec.

A. R. 7 h. 22 min. 20 sec.

N. Polar distance 39 d. 28 min. 35 sec.

MOVING MOUNTAIN.

A singular and recent event excites the astonishment of the inhabitants of Namur and Dinant, which seems worthy the attention of the learned, who study the nature of our globe. Behind one part of the Castle of Namur there is a pretty high mountain (perhaps hill), at the foot of which there was a spring of water, of considerable magnitude, which never dried up. Since the time that the plan of the new fortifications of Namur and of its citadel has been executed, this spring has been choked up, and has disappeared. The proprietors of all the parts of the mountain perceived that a revolution of some kind was preparing in the interior of their property; and nothing could equal their surprise when they became convinced that the powerful action of the waters of the choked-up spring was undermining a great part of this mountain, and continued to make it move in a mass, without any sinking or cracks which might assist the observers in their calculations respecting it. The news of this event soon spread; in a short time the whole part of the road which leads to Dinant has been occupied by one of the points of this mountain; and it has been necessary, in consequence, to remedy this inconvenience by throwing a bridge over the Meuse, towards the bank which leads to Ivoir, the actual residence of Count Depatin, formerly Commandant of Tonnay.—The people have now given to this mountain the name of the walking mountain; and in fact its motions are perceptible, as well as the direction that the weight of the waters, which daily increases more and more, makes it take toward the bank of the Meuse.

SELECT POETRY.

LINES ON ITALY.

By J. HOLLAND.

IS there a genial clime, a favour'd spot,
Where Freedom whispers—Slavery is
not?

Where Man, unshackled, independent, free,
Breathes and respires the breath of Li-
berty!

And every scene and every note inspires,
Expansive charity and pure desires?

Where virtue, temperance, health-beget-
ting toil, [smile?

Love, Science, Justice, sweet Religion
By agra essenc'd from all meaner strife,
At once the balsam and the bread of life.

—O bear me there my wishes—there re-
pose [close;

Thy smile, blest country, on my life's late
Be there my home—whate'er in heaven's
decree,

Of good or evil is reserv'd for me;
To delve its quarries, or to dig its ores,
To dress its vineyards, or defend its
shores;

Or, blest with competence, to taste of ease,
Ease blest indeed, where realms are blest
with these!

Or then to wake imagination's theme,
A fond enthusiast raptur'd with the dream;
This were the spot, if any could inspire,
The pregnant bosom with poetic fire.

Is there a land—or habitable space—
Smiles there a spot of such distinguish'd
grace?

Where shall we turn; when human cir-
cles ran [man?

First round the birth-place of primeval
And culture first receiv'd, to raise her crop,
Sweat from young Labour's brow—the new-
born drop?

Or turn we wheres the roaming Savage
strides [tides;

O'er isles thick scatter'd amidst ocean's
Where Nature's finger at unthwarted
length, [strength;

Roves o'er his form of gracefulness and
And Nature's smile, that flashes in his
mien, [scene?

Reflects his landscape's wildly-beauteous
Or shall we find that imprescriptive nook,
That loveliest pictur'd page of Nature's
book;

Where every scene by Science is defin'd,
And every note is Harmony refin'd?

Where Genius walks, and round her peace-
ful fane,

August Refinement leads her sacred train?
And richly various—every feature wears
The tutor'd aspect of past thousand years?
That surely were the spot—and they were
wise—

A world's example spread before their
eyes;

GENT. MAG. July, 1819.

Themselves exalted, they with stern de-
bate,

Couvers'd with ages of anterior date:
Glancing thro' æras yet remote and dim,
Still saw their ark of pride triumphant
swim:

Still saw their sons transmit from name to
name,

Unsullied honours—undegenerate fame.

Such dreams were mine, when youth-
ful reason play'd,

And Hope romantic oft with Fancy stray'd;
When warm with Pleasure's tale of other
climes, [crimes.

I wept their follies, and bewail'd their
But most lamented when a Tyrant's nod,
Curs'd with his power, and rul'd with Sla-
very's rod;

Wrung from the shrinking frame all germs
of worth, [earth;

And crush'd the mortal, and the man to
Till tam'd and servile, at a master's beck
He yields the willing homage of his neck!
Such thoughts in youth thro' my warm
bosom ran,

And fix'd the bias of the future man.

Curs'd is the state! where despotism
awes

A weaken'd race with sanguinary laws;
Or if a Tyrant's, or a Bigot's nod,
Rules in the power of man—or name of
God—

Where Persecution's mould'ring embers
light

The gloom of Papal or of Pagan night!
Where deified Corruption scowls to see
The altars sacred to idolatry.—

Ah turn we but to that delightful clime,
Where sev'n-seated Rome once rose sub-
lime;

When thron'd in awful plenitude of power,
Greatness her diadem—the world her
dower!

Fair clime, thy name how splendidly un-
furl'd,

Garden of Europe—mistress of the world!
There warmer suns indulgent smiles be-
stow, [glow;

And teeming Nature owns the genial
There Spring, in verdant robe, and rosy
crown'd,

Scatters her budding redolence around;
And Summer wakens into earliest birth

The flowery fragrance of the blooming
earth;

There smiling skies prolong the flowery
reign,

Nor icy Winter desolates the plain:
Where corn-rob'd vales before the breeze
recline,

And melting clusters load the fruitful vine;
Where harvest fruits anticipate the hand,
And laughing plenty frolics o'er the land.

O happy vales! O proud, thrice blissful shores,
Where liberal Nature gives her amplest
If with these blessings Heaven more
richly gives,

Man born for freedom—there a freeman
Such were thy vales, Italia! such thy
charms,

A clime of beauty, and a land of arms;
Stern independence ramping on thy crest,
Gleam'd-like a bracon o'er thy free-born
breast.

Such are thy vales—thy sons no longer
brave,

The once proud freeman creeps a timid
War wreaths thy country, and a conquer-
ror's hand*

Grasps, and divides thy alienated land.
The last weak glimmer of thy sunshine
seems

To tremble o'er thee, with departing
Not on thy soil alone—lo! wide and far,
Stern desolation harks destructive war;
Dire scourge of Nations! at whose fright-
ful mien,

The harvest sickens—fades the cheerful
scene,—

What shall avail to quell its dreadful force,
Or tame the demons which direct its
course?

Shall revolutions—shall a Monarch's nod—
The voice of reason—or the hand of God—
Or shall the Muse prelate its dual hour,
And war obsequious own the Poet's
power?†

Such was the theme when Mantua's
vales along,

The tuneful Maro pour'd his rural song;
His was the task, in sweet didactic verse,
The swain's delightful labours to re-
hearse‡;

In classic style to charm the polish'd ear,
And sing the various pleasures of the year:
To call the warrior from his bloody toil,
To sow and reap the long-neglected soil;
And see the sun that frown'd on constant
war,

Gleam on the plough's now bright earth-
burnish'd share.

See regal hands the cult'ring rite bestow,
And vict'ry's laurels deck the sacred
plough.

Auspicious omen of a nation's weal!
When scepter'd Monarchs condescend to
feel

Their country's weakness, and partake
the pain,

Its virtues shelter, and its vice restrain;
Sway Truth's bright sceptre in degenerate
times,

With Caesar's greatness—without Caesar's
Italia! once the world beheld thee such;

Rich in industry, as in science rich;
Piled by thy art, what glorious structures
rise,

Thy lofty temples pierc'd the nether
But how exalted once, no more avails

Thy fruitful vallies and thy fragrant gales;
Or marble columns once that lifted high

The graceful colonade, and charm'd the
eye,

Now distant breaking on the weary sight,
Each hallow'd grove, each consecrated
height;

Where Time's corroding power betrays its
trust,

And marble grandeur crumbles into
dust:—

Thy sons how oft, when sober moon-light
falls

Slant thro' the crevice of the fractur'd
When wand'ring with some dark-ey'd
beauty there,

He pours the tale of softness on her ear;
How oft must keen upbraiding feelings
start,

And wind like serpents round the lover's
To think the seeds of Roman loins, once
brave,

Boasts but the abject birth-right of a
To him these marble wrecks insinuate
There was an era, tho' of distant date,
When they were rear'd to consecrate to
fame

Some polish'd climax of the Roman name.
When on each, by distant hands desecr'd,
The flag of freedom wail'd in martial pride;

In Roman states, to Roman hearts en-
dear'd,

By enemies, and faithless allies fear'd;
Of freedom proud, beneath that flag, un-
furl'd,

They rock'd the cradle of the infant
world!

* These lines were written during the dynasty of Buonaparte, when Italy was sub-
jugated by France.

† Happily for Europe, that war has closed; would that we could hope, with it, the
spirit of war was quenched for ever, and that Europe's latest animosities were buried
with her victims on the field of Waterloo! that field would be sacred, indeed, could the
genius of peace erect on that "place of graves" a monumental column, and inscribe
it with: *Here shall be war no more!*

‡ Virgil, we are told, wrote his exquisitely finished poem of the Georgics, at the so-
licitation, and under the auspices, of the prime minister of Augustus Cæsar. To in-
vest the art of Husbandry with its antique and proper dignity, and to promote a dis-
position to cultivate the ground, which had been much neglected; the glories of the war-
riors having eclipsed other calmer and more beneficent occupations, it was not un-
usual in the days of the Republic to decorate the plough with the laurels of her con-
querors and dictators; nor did they disdain to honour the occupations of husbandry
by directing the plough with their own hands.

Does he not wander, and with sadd'ning
face, {trace?
These last remains of native grandeur
See Nature beauteous, and indulgent,
shine,

And man, himself, amidst her works de-
cline;

See his bright plains invite him to ordain,
The meed of culture with the hope of
gain;

Ah, hopeless gain!—ah, unpropitious toil,
Where pamper'd Priesthood fattens on the
soil!—

If wandering where with ancient ruins
spread,

The Capitol once rear'd its august head,
Prone by some prostrate plinth, whose
carv'd design {line,

Of fabled history, swells the sculptor'd
He lies: his senses steep'd in Slavery's
dream, {stream:

Hears thus the genius of old Tiber's
"Art thou a son begot of Roman sires?"
Whose vestal daughters kept the sacred
fires;

Whose sons, when freemen, oft were wont
to lave

Their nervous bodies in my ample wave;
Whose souls, too proud, ne'er bow'd be-
neath a yoke, {stroke;

And recreant nations fear'd their lifted
in arms invincible, could only feel
The loss of freedom, not the soldier's
steel!

O base, degenerate, fallen son, redeem
Thy father's freedom, or forsake my
stream."

But be no more the picture of those sires,
Resign'd his freedom—quench'd those sa-
cred fires,

A servile subject, base, unfaithful, mean;
And poor those virtues which his vices
screen,

A living emblem of how fall'n the great,
A cringing vassal at proud Gallia's feet;
His soul unner'd, his mental vigour bound;
Tho' Reason's lustres brighten all around:
And neck Religion, that with seraph face,
Smiles on the mind with soft benignant
grace,

Is here perverted, and along his plains,
He clanks in superstitious servile chains.

O Liberty! whate'er thy essence be,
The right of nations, or created free,
The rights of man, or, as in virtue's youth
The regal sceptre sway'd in conscious
truth;

Or o'er his plains still nature to restrain,
Has mark'd his boundary line, with rocks
or main,

To rear and guard his hospitable home,
And unrestrict'd in liberty to roam;
Or does he ask hereditary rite?

To reap his lands, his labours to requite?
To count his crops while rip'ning in the
sun, {done;

His own sure profits when his labour's

To see no lord claims, as a rightful prize,
A tythe his hand bestows, but heart de-
nies;

When these exist, a country still may
boast

Of present blessings neither sold nor lost,
May rise and flourish, and long hope to
save,

Their name, and honour, from Destruc-
tion's grave.

I turn from Italy; on Fancy's wings,
Above the sphere of sublunary things,
Imagination soars; dear to my sight
Earth still appears amidst the realms of
light;

Lo! what is that, on which the sunbeams
rest? {breast,

That beauteous pendant on old ocean's
I see!—around its verge white breakers
curl'd,

'Tis the sublime medallion of the world!
I know that image in its compass seen,
My Island Mother's own benignant mien.

Dear as her smile, which once my youth
caress'd, {bless'd,

As her whose care my years of childhood
Enchas'd with rocks, and girdled with its
strand—

That miniature of earth is ALBION'S land;
This is the spot, or habitable space;

This is the nook of most distinguish'd
grace!

My birth-place, and my cradle, and my
home!

Here spent my childhood—here may be
my tomb—

Albion! my fancy roves to other climes,
Contrasts thy beauty, and regrets thy
crimes,

Yet is no spot of earth so dear to me,
No place belov'd of Heaven so much as
thee.

Idulia's vales were fair; Hydaspes's
streams {streams,

Might glide delightful in my youthful
The sound of liberty may thrill my brow,
But I shall ask myself, am I unblest?

No, while one drop of true patrician
blood {blood,

Flows in the current of Life's crimson
Rather than hate the land that gave me
birth,

My name deserves to perish from the earth;
No, ere I with that *amor patriæ* part,
My mother's image must forsake my heart.
Sheffield, Oct. 23, 1817.

ORIGIN OF THE RED ROSE.

AS, erst, in Eden's blissful bow'rs,
Young Eve survey'd her countless
flow'rs,

An op'ning rose, of purest white,
She mark'd, with eyes that beam'd delight,
Its leaves she kiss'd: and, straight, it drew,
From Beauty's lip, the vermeil hue.

West-square, July 12. JOHN CAREY.

Extract

Extract from
"ISABEL OF THE ISLES,"
A Poem preparing for publication.

By W. C. H. ALLEN *.

HEAR'D ye that sound! Gramercie,
 hark,

'Twas not the sullen watch-dog's bark,
 Nor hollow shriek of boding owl,
 Nor the wild fox's distant howl,
 Nor murmur of the rising gale,
 Tho' on it's wing their mingled wail,
 Thro' the dull air pass'd faintly by,
 When tho' but now it glinted high,
 Sink down the pale benighted moon,
 And toll'd the chime of elve's dark noon.
 But 'twas a sound so deep, so dread,
 'Twixt death-like groan, and murmur bred,
 It seem'd not as of mortal birth,
 Nor breath'd with breath of aught on earth,
 And you might deem from nether bound,
 The yawning grave sent forth the sound.

The gale is past, and all is still,
 And silence settles on the hill;
 Nor aught its awful slumber breaks,
 Nor the dull ear of midnight wakes,
 Save in the Lady's secret bower,

A sob, and stifled sigh,
 And round Sir Williams aged bower,
 The black bat flying by,
 For the Lady has heard the uncathly
 moan,

And her heart throbs fast with fear,
 For their soul must be lead, and their
 hearts of stone,

Who quailed not that sound to bear:
 And low is the Lady's bended knee,
 And low is the Lady's head,
 And clasp'd are her hands in agonie,
 Good saints and angels, I pray her speed,
 While Ave she murmurs, with many a bead,
 To holy St. Mary for help in need.

The last light dropping cirelet fell,
 The Lady ceased her vows to tell,
 And anxious listening fear suppress'd
 The flutter of her beating breast:
 'Twas solemn silent stillness all,
 You might have heard the cricket call,
 One moment and no more:

For then a moaning wind 'gan creep,
 And slowly swept the rocky steep,
 And round the battlements it pass'd;
 It was a chill and sullen blast,

And such a sound it bore,
 As if upon the hollow gale,
 Came murder'd infant's dying wail,
 And the death-groan and mortal throes,
 Of one 'neath foeman's deadly blow;
 And awful things that night were heard,
 And seen strange sights of portent wind,

And on the breeze was still.
 Untouch'd the bell in turret toll'd,
 Scream'd the dun owl from her hold,
 One shriek the waken'd lapwing gave,
 And dog-fox from his lonely cave.

Faint answer'd on the hill!

THE FAREWELL.

CAN I have the sweet scenes of my child-
 hood and youth? [least hours?

Can I leave the dear haunts of my ear-
 Where the soft glance of Love, and the
 kind voice of Truth,

Have increas'd all the charms of their
 beautiful bowers?

Can I leave—and for ever! this home of
 my heart, [woe?

Without my lyre waking a farewell of
 Tho' feeble the farewell, its plaint shall
 impart [go!—

Some solace to sooth me wherever I
 While wanders my eye o'er these lines in
 my sorrow, [shall live?

Dear scenes of my happiness, here ye
 Your shades and your solitude Mem'ry
 shall borrow,

That the past may improve what the
 future can give.

Tho' dim the eye now, as it tenderly traces,
 With a lingering look, the fair Eden in
 view,

A bright beam of pleasure, the tear-drop
 effaces, [it adieu!—

When I think of the spot where I bade
 The strong chain of feeling no time can
 e'er sever, [her cell;

While Memory mournfully breaks from
 And the days that are gone must be dear
 to me ever, [farewell!

Yet I smile, when I think of my latest

The sun, o'er the cedar, and blossoming
 flowers, [and a tear;

Look'd doubtfully down, 'twixt a smile
 Then burst into splendour—like happier
 hours, [hours were near!

And it seem'd to foretell—that those

In the rose-cover'd arbour, sweet scene of
 past pleasures, [store,

I counted the blessings my heart had in
 And it bounding replied, as I dwell on the
 treasures, [murmur no more."

"Thy friends still are left thee, then

"Tho' 'tis the last look, where thine eye
 now reposes, [beauties combine;

Where Taste and where Nature their
 Tho' blossom for others those bright blush-
 ing roses, [shall press thine!

The dear hand that planted them, still

And the hearts that have lov'd thee re-
 main to thee yet;

Their truth feels no blight, from the cold
 chilling breeze,

Oh! the warm sun of friendship! it never
 will set, [than these!"]

Tho' it shine upon bowers less sylvan
 Than o'er each soft meadow the stranger
 may wander, [impart;

These flowers to others their sweets may
 I grieve not, to think I shall share them no
 longer, [my heart!

Possess'd of the friends that are dear to

* See Literary Intelligence.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 2.

In a Committee of Supply, Sir G. Warrender moved the sum of 2,483,013*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* for the ordinary establishment of the Navy.

Mr. Calcraft reprobated the reduction of the Navy, whilst a Land Force of 100,000 men was kept up. He also blamed the economy recommended by the Finance Committee with regard to the Naval Asylum, whilst no reduction was recommended as to the Military Colleges and Asylums.

Sir M. W. Ridley made some observations in a similar strain, and objected to the retaining of the two Lay Lords, and more than one Secretary, of the Admiralty. He moved an amendment, making a reduction of 200,000*l.* on the estimate.

After some observations from Sir G. Warrender, Lord Compton, Mr. F. Douglas, and Sir G. Cockburn, the amendment was negatived by 164 to 97, and the original resolution was carried.

The remaining sums for the Navy, and those for the Ordnance, were then voted, after some conversation on several of the items.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for a grant of 8,593,600*l.* in Exchequer bills, to pay off an equal sum charged on last year's supplies, and now unprovided for.

Mr. Grenfell repeated his argument in favour of applying the Sinking Fund to the supplies of the year, and contended, that had this course been followed with regard to the loans of 1813, 14, and 15, the saving to the publick would have been about 6,000,000*l.*

Mr. C. Grant obtained leave to bring in a Bill to ensure an easier and better administration of justice in the Court of Chancery in Ireland; and another for a similar purpose, with regard to the Irish Court of Exchequer.

Lord Althorp moved the second reading of the Insolvent Debtors' Bill.

Mr. Alderman Waltham said, the present subject was one of the utmost importance. In the course of four years, persons had been discharged whose debts had amounted to ten millions; and the Act had wholly failed in its operations, as upon the sum of ten millions, only 60,000*l.* had been received in the shape of dividends.

June 3.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer submitted to the House, in a Committee on Public Income and Expenditure, the following resolutions:

"That since the termination of the war in 1813, the Property-tax in Great Britain,

and other taxes in Great Britain and Ireland, which yielded a revenue of upwards of 18,000,000*l.* per annum, have expired, or been repealed or reduced.

"That by an Act passed in the 56th Geo. III. c. 98, the revenues of Great Britain and Ireland were consolidated from the 3th of January, 1817; and that in the year preceding the said consolidation, the net separate revenue of Ireland was 4,561,353*l.* and the charge of the funded and unfunded debt of Ireland was 6,446,823*l.*, including therein the sum of 2,334,124*l.* as the sinking fund applicable to the reduction of the debt, which charge exceeded the whole net revenue of Ireland by the sum of 1,885,470*l.* without affording any provision for the civil list and other permanent charges, or for the proportion of supplies to be defrayed by that part of the united kingdom; and that no provision has been made by Parliament to supply this deficiency.

"That the supplies to be voted for the present year by Parliament may be estimated at 20,500,000*l.*

"That the existing revenue applicable to the supplies cannot be estimated at more than 7,000,000*l.* leaving the sum of 13,500,000*l.* to be raised by loan, or other extraordinary resource.

"That the sinking fund applicable to the national debt in the present year may be estimated at about 13,500,000*l.*, exceeding the above sum necessary to be raised for the service of the year by about 2,000,000*l.* only.

"That to provide for the exigencies of the public service, to make such progressive reduction of the national debt as may adequately support public credit, and to afford to the country a prospect of future relief from a part of its present burdens, it is absolutely necessary that there should be a clear surplus of the income of the country, beyond the expenditure of not less than 3,000,000*l.*; and that with a view to the attainment of this important object, it is expedient now to increase the income of the country by the imposition of taxes to the amount of 5,000,000*l.* per annum."

Mr. Mellish presented a petition from certain merchants, ship-owners, &c. in Poplar, Limehouse, and Rotherhithe, against the Foreign Enlistment Bill.

The Attorney General moved the second reading of the Foreign Enlistment Bill. The motion was strenuously opposed by Sir R. Wilson (who moved to postpone the second reading for six months), Mr. Denman, Mr. F. Douglas, Mr. Marjory, and Mr. M'Donald; and supported by the Attorney General, Mr. Wynn, Sir C. Robin-

son, and Lord Castlereagh. On a division, the amendment was negatived, and the original motion carried by 155 to 42. The Bill was then read a second time.

The House, in a Committee, agreed to the resolutions proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, allowing of a composition for the Assessed Taxes, in lieu of any further surcharge, at the rate of 5 per cent. for houses and windows, and 10 per cent. for household establishments.

After a debate on the Frame-work Knitters' Bill, a motion for committing it was carried by 37 to 15.

June 7.

Lord Cranbourn brought up the Sale of Game Bill, which was read the first time.

The House then went into a Committee on the Public Income, &c. Mr. Vansittart addressed the Committee at some length, in support of the resolutions which he had submitted on the 3d inst. (see p. 69.) The revenue, after applying the produce of the Sinking Fund to the service of the year, would afford only a surplus of about 2,000,000*l.* as an operative sinking fund. This, he contended, was too small a sum to satisfy the public creditor, preserve the stability and dignity of the country, provide for such emergencies as might arise, and hold out to the public any prospect of the smallest relief from their present burdens. He proposed to raise this sum to 5,000,000*l.* by additional taxation to the amount of 3,000,000*l.* The details of this measure would more properly come under consideration in the Committee of Ways and Means. He would at present only state that he looked to the consolidation of certain duties of customs, including a duty on foreign wool, for 500,000*l.* The next resource was a malt tax. The repeal of the war tax upon malt had been expected to benefit agriculture, to increase the revenue by an increased consumption, and also to lower the price of beer, a beverage of so much importance to the labouring classes. In all the three points the expectation had wholly failed. With respect to beer, it was now at as high a price as when the tax was highest upon malt. He proposed, therefore, to lay upon malt one half of the war duty, that was 1*s.* 2*d.* per bushel. This would afford a justification for the present price of beer, but no justification for a higher price. He here begged to refer to a most important statement in the Report of a Committee which had inquired into this subject last year. A gentleman of the highest respectability, and of the greatest professional experience on the subject—he meant Mr. Barclay—had given evidence that in May, last year, malt was 51*s.* per quarter, and hops 24*l.* to 25*l.* per cwt. At present malt was only 55*s.* per quarter, and hops 5*l.* to 10*l.*

per cwt. The brewing of a quarter of malt, which in May last year cost 94*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* would now cost only 6*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* He proposed to take 9*s.* 4*d.* for the publick, leaving a difference of 2*l.* 9*s.* in favour of the brewer. From this tax he calculated upon a revenue of 1,400,000*l.* By an additional tax on British spirits he hoped to raise 500,000*l.*, on tobacco 500,000*l.*, on coffee and cocoa 130,000*l.*, on tea 130,000*l.*, and pepper 30,000*l.* The total, then, of the increased taxes, would be 3,190,000*l.*; but, making an allowance for incidental deficiencies in collection, he would estimate it at 3,000,000*l.* He did not expect that these taxes could be made available for the present year; but in the course of the next, and the following year, much good might be expected. It had been thought that great diminution in the revenue would take place, on account of the stagnation of trade. The quarter ending the 5th of April, had an increase of 200,000*l.*; but that of the present quarter, amounted to 107,000*l.* of a decrease compared to the amount of last quarter. He was not so very sanguine as to say, that there would be immediately any very great improvement, but he did believe that there would not be found any further diminution. The alarm which was recently raised about the approaching resumption of cash-payments had already subsided. It was found that the fears which that measure had created were unfounded, and in consequence industry had returned, and our revenue would be restored. He admitted that the imposition of new taxes brought with it the strongest obligation to economy, and he intended to propose a resolution, calling upon the Executive Government to adhere to it in the strictest sense. (*Loud cries of hear, hear, from the Opposition benches.*) The effects of the calls to this effect had been already seen: one of them could not be denied; it was the diminution of expence in the collection and management of the public revenue. Many improvements had been made, and though all that had been suggested could not be carried into effect in the course of the present Session, yet such an amelioration might be expected in the course of a little time as would be productive of the best results. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving (in addition to the former resolutions (in p. 69.)

“That with a view of accelerating the period at which relief may be afforded to the country from a part of its burdens, a continued and vigilant superintendence ought to be exercised over the expenditure of the State in all its several departments, and that a minute investigation should be instituted into the mode and expence of management and collection in the several branches of the revenue, in order that every reduction may be made

therein which can be effected without detriment to the public interest."

The whole of the resolutions were then read, and on the question being put on the first of them,

Mr. Tierney addressed the Committee. They now saw what was the boasted flourishing state of the country. With a debt of 800,000,000*l.* we had only 2,000,000*l.* applicable as a sinking fund, and to raise that to 5,000,000*l.* it was necessary to lay on an already overburthened and distressed people 3,000,000*l.* more of taxes; and to crown all, this was represented to be for the stock-holder's benefit; and he was to incur the odium of the measure, at a time that a breach of faith was committed with regard to him, by depriving him of his former security to the extent of 13,000,000*l.* a year. He would not consent to new taxes until every possible retrenchment had been made. An Administration which made economy their object might save at least 1,000,000*l.* a year to the country. He expected nothing of the sort from the present Ministers. They would not part even with the patronage of two Lords of the Admiralty. If they were sincere in their expectations of a long peace, let them show it by further reductions in our military establishments. The expenses of many of our colonies might be diminished; a consolidation of offices under the revenue might take place, and the office of a third Secretary of State, as he (Mr. Tierney) had once proposed, might be entirely abolished. The necessity of a Board of Control might also be taken into consideration. Might not it be also advisable to look at the Horse Guards; and to consider the necessity of having a Secretary at War in a time of profound peace? "But then," say the supporters of the present system, "if these reductions are made, no Administration can possibly stand." He maintained, that any Administration which owed its continuance in power to such support as this extravagance supplied, ought not to stand for a single moment. He should not go into the detail of the proposed taxes, objecting, as he did, to the levying of any, under existing circumstances. He concluded with moving the previous question.

Lord Castlereagh, in supporting the resolutions, vindicated the conduct of Ministers. The present was not a question of party, but one between the Parliament and the country; for no country could be considered safe which did not, in time of peace, make such a progressive reduction of its debt as would enable it to meet the hazard of a future war; the burdens of one war ought not to be allowed to accumulate on those of another, until the vessel of the state became, as it were, waterlogged, without a chance of reaching port, and dreading destruction from every ap-

proaching wave. If Parliament withdrew its confidence from the present Ministers, let them not hesitate a moment in carrying that opinion to the foot of the throne. They would be base, indeed, to think of continuing in office, if they were denied the means of meeting the difficulties in which the country found itself placed. But this question had been decided when the House of Commons had had the courage to declare, by its vote, that it placed more reliance on the measures of Ministers than on the speeches of their antagonists.

In the sequel of the discussion, the previous question was supported by Mr. Brougham, Mr. J. H. Smythe, Mr. Scarlett, Mr. C. Calvert, Mr. Calcraft, Mr. M'Donnald, and Mr. R. Martin; and the original resolutions by Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Banks, and Mr. Canning.

On a division, the amendment was negatived by 329 to 132. The resolutions were agreed to.

June 8.

On the motion of Mr. M. A. Taylor, a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the practicability of constructing Steam-engines in such a manner as to make them consume their own Smoke, in order to prevent the injurious effects to health from the numerous steam-engines in the metropolis.

The House having gone into a Committee on the Slave Registry Act, Mr. Goulburn moved that the Chairman should ask leave to bring in a Bill, establishing some new regulations on this subject. The plan to be proposed was, that there should be an office in this country, in which duplicates should be lodged of the number of slaves in each colony; that an individual should be appointed for its superintendence; that power of reference to the duplicates in this office should be given to all parties; and that on the removal of slaves from one colony to another, certificates should be given to that effect; and that precautions should be adopted to prevent abuses of the permission given by the Act 46th of the King, to slaves to accompany their masters from one colony to another. After a short conversation, the motion was agreed to, and, on the House being resumed, leave was given to bring in the Bill.

Mr. Brogden brought up the Report of the Finance Resolutions. On the question that they be agreed to, Mr. Cazen opposed the whole plan of the Minister, and especially new taxes. He could not consent to additional burthens on his constituents, 4000 of whom, by the hardest labour of 14 hours a day, could not earn more than 5*s.* 9*d.* per week.

Sir H. Parnell objected to the proposed application of the Sinking Fund for the current services.

Mr. P. Moore would never consent to any new tax until he saw that every economical exertion had been made by Government.

Mr. Hume strongly recommended economy. The allowance for Ceylon, the Ionian Islands, and the Cape of Good Hope, ought to be discontinued. The Civil List should be reduced from 1,900,000*l.* to 900,000*l.* Gold lace and gorgeous trappings added nothing to the British character; economy was what was needed—strict undeviating economy. Look at the office of Commander in Chief: would any man believe that we were paying 16 guineas a day to an individual for filling an office which was wholly useless? If the necessary papers were produced, it would appear that the income of that Royal Duke was scarcely less than 100,000*l.* per annum. The expenses of the Mint, and of the Woods and Forests, ought also to be reduced: the latter was not of the slightest use, and he (Mr. Hume) hoped to live to see the day when even the pretence of necessity would be taken away, by the sale of all the Crown Lands, which cost the nation more than they were worth. (*Hear.*) In the Staff of the Army only, 50,000*l.* might be saved; in the Ordnance Department 30,000*l.*, and in the Army Extraordinaries no less than 150,000*l.* One great source of charge to the nation was the mode in which Stamps were distributed. In all cases more was paid to the distributors than they merited. The profit upon stamps was 10 per cent.; so no salary ought to be allowed.

Mr. Primrose was not prepared to go the length of some of the opponents of the measure, but he objected to the Malt tax, and one or two other items.

Mr. D. W. Harvey said, that 25,000*l.* a year might be saved in Exchequer prosecutions; for at present, in a suit for only a 20*l.* penalty, there were five counsel always employed for the Crown.

Mr. Aldermann Waltham objected to the whole of the taxes. It was particularly galling that many of those who lived upon taxation, and who imposed fresh burdens upon a starving people, retired to enjoy themselves in a foreign country.

The first and second resolutions were then agreed to.

On the declaratory resolution relative to the Irish finances (see p. 69) Sir J. Newport moved an amendment, by inserting after the words "United Kingdom" the words, "notwithstanding there had been raised by Taxes on the People of Ireland, and paid into the Exchequer, within the period which elapsed between the Union of the Kingdoms and the Consolidation of the Treasuries, the sum of 60,125,000*l.* being an annual average of 3,750,000*l.* raised by Tax, and exceeding the annual average of 12 years preceding the Union,

which was 1,544,000*l.* in the sum of 2,400,000*l.* of net revenue. The amendment was then negatived without a division, and the resolution agreed to; and the other resolutions being put *seriatim*, were carried successively in the affirmative, till the question was put upon the last, when Sir M. W. Ridley moved an amendment, declaring that "it is not expedient, in the distressed state of the country, and until every practical retrenchment had been made, to add to the burdens of the people by the impositions of new taxes."

After some observations from Mr. Vansittart, Lord Milton, Mr. Primrose, and others, the amendment was negatived, and the original resolution carried by 186 to 76.

June 9.

Mr. Serjeant Onslow agreed to put off the Usury Laws Repeal Bill until next Session, in order to ascertain the effect of the resumption of cash payments.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that by the several discussions which had already taken place upon the various topics which formed a part of the budget, that much of his labour on the present occasion would be abridged. The House having already agreed to a resolution for additional taxes, made it unnecessary for him to state the grounds upon which those taxes were required. It only, therefore, remained for him to state the details of those principles which the House had already agreed upon. He would then begin by recapitulating, as usual, the items of expense and supply—the arrangements which had been made as to the specific application of the means—and show, in the conclusion, that it would not be necessary in future to have recourse to fresh taxes, or to any extraordinary supplies, except a small loan next year.

The first grant was for the Army, the ordinaries and extraordinaries of which together amounted to 8,900,000*l.* For the Navy, Parliament had already voted 6,456,000*l.*; for the Ordnance, 1,191,000*l.*; for Miscellaneous Services, 1,950,000*l.* The total of the Supplies therefore was 18,477,000*l.* But to that must be added 1,570,000*l.* for interest on Exchequer Bills, and 430,000*l.* for a sinking fund on those Exchequer Bills, making the total amount 20,477,000*l.* To meet that expenditure, Parliament had already voted the annual Malt Duties 3,000,000*l.*, and the continuation of Excise Duties 3,500,000*l.* It was his intention to propose raising 240,000*l.* by way of lottery. From the sale of naval stores, it was estimated that 334,447*l.* would be produced. The aggregate amount of those several sums was 7,074,447*l.* It was, therefore, obvious, that means must be adopted

adopted to provide the sum of nearly thirteen millions and a half, which was the difference between the total of the Supplies and the total of the Ways and Means, as he had hitherto described them. It was also necessary to provide the means of repaying 5,000,000*l.* to the Bank of England, and of raising 5,597,000*l.* for the reduction of the unfunded debt. Government standing pledged to that proceeding. For those purposes it was proposed to raise two loans, each to the amount of 12,000,000*l.* The details of that loan, which was to be derived from the sinking fund, he would submit to Parliament at an early day. All that he would now state was, that it was proposed in the arrangements respecting it, to press as little as possible on the money-market; and, therefore, to divide it into twelve monthly payments; those payments not to be equal, but to be, to the amount of 900,000*l.* a month in the July and January quarters, and 1,100,000*l.* a month in the April and October quarters. That would leave 410,000*l.* of sinking fund to be applied monthly to the reduction of the national debt. The two loans of 12,000,000*l.* added to the ways and means which he had already enumerated, would make 51,074,000*l.* which, compared with the amount of the supplies, viz. 20,477,000*l.*, left a surplus of 10,597,000*l.* to be applied to the reduction of the unfunded debt, viz. 5,000,000*l.* to the payment of the Bank of England, and the remaining 5,597,000*l.* to the payment of individuals holding Exchequer Bills. The comparative view of the whole of the Supplies and Ways and Means, was, therefore, as follows:

SUPPLIES.

Army	£8,900,000
Navy	6,436,000
Ordinance	1,191,000
Miscellaneous	1,950,000
Total Supplies.....	18,477,000
Interest on Exchequer Bills	1,570,000
Sinking Fund on Ditto.....	450,000

20,477,000

By reduction of Unfunded }
Debt..... } 10,597,000

£31,074,000

WAYS AND MEANS.

Annual Malt.....	£3,000,000
Excise Duties continued....	3,500,000
Lottery	240,000
Old Stores	354,000

7,074,000

Loan	12,000,000
Loan from the Sinking Fund	12,000,000

£31,074,000

He had now to state to the Committee the terms on which he had that morning contracted for the loan of 12,000,000*l.*; and he was happy to congratulate the Committee and the Country, that in consequence of the competition which had been excited, the terms of that loan were highly advantageous and satisfactory, and were, indeed, such as clearly to evince a reviving confidence and increasing spirit in the money market. The terms were as follows; viz. that for every 100*l.* of the 12,000,000*l.* subscribed, the subscribers should receive 80*l.* stock in the three per cent. consols, and 62*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* stock in the three per cent. reduced. Two other lists were offered, the one proposing to receive 65*l.* 10*s.* in the three per cent. reduced, the other 65*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* The list preferred, therefore, far outwent its competitors, and was consequently accepted; as, of course, the smaller the sum which it was offered to take in the stock in which it was appointed that the biddings should be made, the greater the benefit to the public. The whole amount borrowed, including the loan, from the sinking fund, was 24,000,000*l.*; the interest on this loan amounted to 1,029,120*l.*, and the charge for the sinking fund to 403,594*l.* This was strictly carrying into effect the provisions of the Act of 1813, by which, when a loan should exceed the amount of the sinking fund, an addition was appointed to be made to the charge for the sinking fund; though this provision might have been dispensed with, when so large a proportion of the loan was for the purpose of paying off unfunded debt. The sinking fund then amounted to 1,403,594*l.*; the amount of charges of management was 10,291*l.*; making a total of 1,444,005*l.* With respect to the charge for management, he thought the Bank had no right to any allowance for that part of the loan derived from the sinking fund, but only to that part of it now obtained from the public. The loan obtained from the sinking fund would stand in the names of the commissioners, and the interest would be applied in the same manner as the other sums which were paid over to them. The total charge to the public was, as he had already stated, 1,442,005*l.* The rate of interest to the subscribers was 4*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* The total amount of charge to be paid by the public would be 6*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* including the sinking fund. He certainly had to congratulate the public on the terms of the loan (*hear, hear*); and he trusted it would not be unfavourable to the parties who had contracted for the loan: though the terms appear at first sight hardly justifiable to those who had taken it, judging from the present price of stocks. Before he proceeded to the other

other part of the Budget, he wished to advert to the subject of next year. As far as could be judged at present, the amount which would remain to be raised next year would not exceed eleven millions for the different branches of the public service. In addition to this, they would have to provide for a payment to the Bank of five millions, to complete the repayment of ten millions due to that body. Those two sums amounted to sixteen millions. After taking twelve millions from the sinking fund, there remained 4,000,000*l.* to be raised in the money market. This sum was so moderate, that he apprehended there would be little difficulty in obtaining it. The present state of the unfunded debt, in addition to the funded debt, was forty millions, provided for by votes of supply; Exchequer Bills 44,600,000*l.*; Irish Treasury Bills, payable in July, 4,400,000*l.* In another year the unfunded debt would be reduced to 38,500,000*l.*, making a diminution of 10,500,000*l.* The amount of the charge of loan last year was 1,600,000*l.*; of the present year 1,433,000*l.*, which together somewhat exceeded 3,000,000*l.* He then proceeded to state the third head, that of Additional Taxes. He said that the details were minute and complicated, but that the total amount of the Consolidated Customs, including an additional duty on foreign wool, would amount to 500,000*l.* The Right Hon.^d Gentleman then proceeded to enumerate the articles to be rendered subject to additional taxes, which were tobacco, coffee, tea, cocoanuts, chocolate-nuts. The two latter were to bear an equal duty with coffee. The Right Hon. Gentleman then stated the present duty on tobacco: by the plan proposed, Plantation, Spanish, and Portuguese, were to be raised from 3*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* per barrel; and East Indian from 5*s.* to 6*s.* 6*d.* per ditto, making altogether an increase of revenue of 500,000*l.* The present duty on Plantation Coffee was 7½*d.* per lb., which was to be raised to one shilling; on East Indian, 11*d.*, to be advanced to 1*s.* 8*d.*: thus, on both, the duty of 1*s.* 6½*d.* was to be augmented to 2*s.* 6*d.* Upon pepper the duty was to be increased from 1*s.* 10*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* The result of the increased duty on the former would be 130,000*l.*; on the latter, 30,000*l.* The Right Hon. Gentleman then stated, that by an intended transfer of the collection of these duties from the Board of Customs to the Board of Excise, great expense would be saved, and embezzlement and adulteration of articles prevented. The next subject was the increased duty upon malt, which at 1*s.* 2*d.* per bushel was to produce 1,400,000*l.* and expressed his conviction that the additional duty ought not to have the effect of raising the price of

beer. The next subject was the duty upon British distilled spirits, which tax was to be confined exclusively to England, while the others were to extend to the remaining parts of the United Kingdom. The present duty on malt for distilling was 1*s.* 9*d.* per gallon, which was to be raised to 2*s.* On sugar-wash, the duty was to be 2*s.* 6*d.*; and on distillery wine, 3*s.* 6*d.* The amount of augmented revenue from this tax would be 500,000*l.* The Right Hon. Gentleman observed, that when an additional tax was laid on malt, the wholesome beverage of the people, it was right and politic that a protecting price should be put on spirits, to prevent their too general adoption in preference to malt drink (*hear*). In conclusion, the Right Hon. Gentleman expressed a hope that after next year, he would have no more to undergo the painful duty of applying to the public for a loan, or calling on the House for additional taxes.

Some discussion followed this statement, but it could boast of neither novelty nor interest. The debate ran chiefly upon the three millions of taxes imposed towards creating a new sinking fund. Strong objections were urged against taxing malt. The hardship, it was contended, would fall upon the grower; and the argument urged by Mr. *Vassiltart*, that since the brewers had kept up the price of beer after the reduction of the malt tax, they could reasonably maintain the same price under the present tax, which left them in a better situation than under the former, was answered by the assertion that the brewers had reduced the price, but were obliged to raise it in consequence of the bad harvests, and that it was the apprehension of the present tax that prevented their lowering the prices more recently. The principal speakers against the new duties were, Messrs *Grenfell*, *Bennet*, *Mansfield*, *Grant*, (*Alderman*) *Wood*, and *Sir Robert Wilson*. The new duties were ultimately agreed to, after a division upon the lottery-tax, which was carried in favour of ministers by 117 to 49; and three on the malt-tax, which were likewise carried on the part of ministers by majorities of 193 to 97, 191 to 57, and 185 to 40.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 10.

The Marquis of Camden's Tellership Bill was read a second time. Lord *Liverpool* passed a high eulogium on the Marquis for the sacrifice he had made of 100,000*l.* to the public.

He also panegyrized the late Marquis of Buckingham, who had sacrificed emoluments amounting to 40,000*l.*

The Marquis of *Landown* cordially concurred in what had fallen from the Noble Lord. In

In answer to some observations by Lord Darnley, Lord Melville said, he thought it advisable to imitate the best models of ship-building among foreign nations, and also that we should have a certain number of vessels fit to meet those of the American Government. The marines exceeded in number those of former peace establishments by from 1600 to 2000. The crews of the guard-ships were employed in the pursuit of smugglers, but, on emergency, could easily be recalled to their own ships.

Earl Grey moved the second reading of the Bill for repealing the Act declaring the belief in the doctrine of transubstantiation and the invocation of saints to be idolatrous. The repeal would not, he observed, admit Catholics into either House of Parliament, whilst the Act of Supremacy was in force; but after the concessions which had been already made, why should such an odious badge of intolerance be gratuitously maintained.

The Bishop of Norwich spoke strongly in favour of the Bill, which he hoped would pave the way for the repeal of all the disqualifications under which the Catholics laboured.

The Archbishop of Canterbury opposed it, as removing the only effectual security against the admission of Catholics to seats in Parliament; for the oath of supremacy had formerly proved no bar to their sitting.

The Earl of Liverpool took the same view of the question.

Lords Grenville and Harrowby supported the Bill, which was opposed by the Lord Chancellor and Lord Bathurst; and on a division, the motion for the second reading was negatived by 141 to 82.

In the Commons, the same day, petitions were presented from the Common Council of London, and from Westminster, Southwark, Rochester, Plymouth, Ramsgate, Forfar, and other places, against the Foreign Enlistment Bill.

Mr. Western moved an address to the Prince Regent, praying his Royal Highness to direct that in future commissions of gaol delivery should be held more frequently.

The motion was opposed by the Attorney General, who argued, that as the Courts at Westminster-hall were at present constituted, it would be impossible for the Judges to go to the Circuits more frequently. The Learned Gentleman recommended that the County Sessions should be held eight times a year, by which the evil complained of would be lessened. To set the question aside for the present he moved the previous question, which was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Hume, several

returns were ordered relative to the revenue and expenditure of Ceylon, the Mauritius, Malta, and the Cape of Good Hope. A motion for a return of the expense of the Ionian Islands to this country was also agreed to; but one for an account of their revenue was negatived, on the ground that their revenue was not under the controul of the British Government.

The Report on the Budget was then brought up, and the resolutions read.

Lord Milton proposed an amendment on that relative to malt, for a reduction of the duty. It was negatived without a division, and the original resolution was carried, on a division, by 126 to 75.

Mr. J. P. Grant moved amendments on all the other resolutions respecting the new taxes, to the effect of keeping the several duties at their present rates; but he did not divide the House on any of them; and they were consequently carried, and Bills ordered to be brought in pursuant to the resolutions.

The Attorney General moved that the House should go into a Committee on the Foreign Enlistment Bill. It was opposed by Colonel Davies, Sir J. Mackintosh, Mr. Scarlett, and Mr. Brougham, and supported by Mr. Robinson, Mr. Canning, Mr. Sergeant Copley, and Lord Castlereagh. The motion was then carried without a division; and an instruction to the Committee moved by the Attorney General, for inserting, in addition to the first clause, words repealing two Acts passed by the Irish Parliament respecting enlistments for foreign service, was also agreed to.

The House then went into the Committee, when the first clause was amended, as just stated, and was agreed to without any opposition, being for the repeal of existing Acts. On the second clause a division took place, when it was carried by 248 to 174. The other clauses gave rise to a long discussion, but were ultimately carried, with some verbal amendments.

June 11.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought in a Bill for raising the sum of 12,000,000*l.* by way of annuity; and also a Bill for raising 240,000*l.* by lottery.

Sir J. Yorke alluded to the important improvements introduced in Ship-building by Mr. Seppings, as stated by the Committee of Finance, and urged the propriety of conferring on him some national reward.

Sir J. Coffin and Mr. Croker panegyricized the merits of Mr. Seppings, and stated that he had received a present of 1000*l.* from Government, and had been appointed to a lucrative situation in the naval service.

A motion by Mr. S. Bourne, for the third reading of the Poor Rates Bill, was carried, after a debate, by 69 to 46.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

We learn from the Paris papers, that some disturbances took place on the 1st inst. in the School of Law; it appears, that a Professor Bavoux, whilst animadverting on the penal code, spoke so disrespectfully of the Bourbons, as to excite the disapprobation of one party, while the greater number took part with the Professor—a tumult ensued, police officers were called in to restore peace, but they were of no effect. The result is, the School has been for a time closed, and the Professor is suspended and under prosecution. The tone of parties, particularly the democratic, is evidently very daring at Paris, and the Government appear anxiously aware of it; for it is observed, that while the Ministers expend words in abundance against the Royalist opposition, their strength and acts are directed to keep down the democratic party.

The Academy of Dijon has offered a prize of 300 francs, for the best essay on the means of putting an end to the system of duelling.

During a thunder storm a few days since at Cleron (Doubs), 120 sheep were struck dead by the lightning.

The Feuille de Riom announces, that a peasant residing in the environs of that town, who has reached his 80th year, has, on account of the appearance of the comet, predicted the end of the world for the 4th of August; the Heaven will then be wrapt in fire, and there will be an earthquake. Other Prophets of the same kind postpone the event to the 22d of August; but the people, very tranquil about the end of the world, think only of the new *vin de la comète*, which the vintage of this year promises to bestow.

SUPERSTITION.—A case of horrible superstition is related in the last French papers: some persons opened a tomb in the department of the Aine, cut off the head of a person just buried, and boiled it for more than an hour in *arop*; in the hope that, after this operation, the head would point out to them the lucky numbers in the Lottery!

MELANCHOLY FATE OF MADAME BLANCHARD, THE CELEBRATED AERONAUTE.

Paris, July 6.—The extraordinary fête which had been for some time announced to take place this evening at Tivoli, has been signalized by a shocking catastrophe. Among the numerous spectacles which had been announced to the public, was the ascension of Madame Blanchard in a luminous balloon furnished with fireworks.

Accordingly, at half-past ten, this intrepid aeronauter, clothed in white, with a hat and plumes of the same colour, mounted her car. At a given signal the

balloon rose, but so slowly that part of the fireworks came in contact with the surrounding trees. However, by throwing out some ballast, Madame Blanchard soon rose rapidly. The ascension was illuminated by Bengal lights; the aeronauter waved her flag, and the air resounded with acclamations. On a sudden the balloon entered a slight cloud, which completely obscured the Bengal lights. Madame Blanchard then set the match to the fireworks, in order that they might produce the expected effect; when it was perceived that some rockets took a perpendicular direction towards the balloon, and set fire to the bottom of it. Immediately a dreadful blaze struck terror into the hearts of all the spectators, leaving them in but little doubt as to the deplorable fate of the unfortunate aeronauter.

It is impossible to describe the scene which Tivoli now presented. Cries of lamentation burst from all sides; numbers of females fell into convulsions—consternation was depicted in every face!

Some *gens d'armes* rode at full gallop towards the part where it was supposed the fall might take place; and in about a quarter of an hour afterwards they returned to Tivoli, with the lifeless body of Madame Blanchard. She fell in Rue de Provence, at the corner of Rue Chaussat; she was in her car, enveloped in the network which had attached it to the balloon.

We need not add, that by desire of the public all the amusements ceased. A subscription was simultaneously commenced in favour of the family of Madame Blanchard. This unfortunate lady was about 45 years of age.

Paris Papers of the 8th contain the following new details respecting the above-mentioned unfortunate event. It appears now certain, that the fire in Madame Blanchard's balloon arose from negligence in leaving open the valve, which allowed the gas to escape, and communicate with the net for the fireworks. The unfortunate aeronauter fell on the roof of a house (No. 16), in the street Provence. The roof was broken to the extent of four or five feet in circumference. The inhabitants of the house say they heard dreadful cries. Madame Blanchard fell afterwards from the roof into the street; and this last fall was that which appears to have caused her death. At the moment they raised her up she uttered some sighs. A tatter of the balloon was still attached to the car. The unfortunate lady was conveyed with all speed in a chair to Tivoli, where some physicians endeavoured, but in vain, to restore her to animation. She had received no injury from the flames, and her clothes were untouched.

touched. Her hat and one of her shoes were found upon the house. The different reports agree in saying that Madame Blanchard, commonly so courageous, was agitated by sinister presentiments. At the moment of her ascent she said to a person near her—"I know not why, but I am not tranquil to-day." The body of this unfortunate lady was carried yesterday from Tivoli to her house. They have found among her papers a will, by which she has left her property, amounting to 50,000 francs, to the daughter of one of her friends, aged about eight years. She had herself no children. The collection made for her heirs will now erect a monument.—Her remains have been interred in the Cemetery of Father La Chaise; she being of the Protestant religion.

NETHERLANDS.

Several persons have been killed in the Netherlands, during the recent thunder storms; and an article from Brussels, giving an account of a hurricane at Antwerp, during which the waters of the Scheldt rose to a great height, states the stormy weather to have been announced by the appearance of marine animals of large size, in that river.

A Belgian Journal says, that we may expect, in the year 1835, the very Comet which appeared in the year of the nativity of our Saviour.

ITALY.

Extract of a private letter from Florence, dated June 20, 1819.—"The Princess of Wales has grown extremely large and corpulent. She has recovered from the shock of her incomparable daughter's death; but it affected her powerfully at the time. Apart from political considerations, the circumstances under which she received the news were enough to produce the most painful effect on her feelings.

"On the arrival of the courier, there was no confidential person near her who understood the English language; and, in the hope of finding very different information, she herself opened the letter which conveyed the fatal intelligence. She fainted, and was ill for a length of time afterward. At present she resides at Pesaro, a small town not far from Ancona. Her suite and establishment are not on the greatest scale. Young Austin, the boy whom the Princess adopted, is grown a fine handsome young man. The Princess has now taken a fancy to another child, the son of a peasant, of whom she is said to be equally fond. He goes with her every where. Her chief amusement is the opera, which she almost entirely supports.

"The residence of the Princess is not far from the sea, but there is no view of it, owing to a hill or small mountain which rises between. She has been visited by

several of the German and Italian Prince's, and one of the Archdukes paid her a visit lately.

"Lord Byron still continues to reside at Venice. Few persons, whether Venetians or his own countrymen, are suffered to enter his house. His usual plan of seeing company is in his box at the opera, to which he resorts every evening.—He passes his time in great indolence, except as to riding. He rises very late, breakfasts, rides till dusk, dines, goes to the opera, returns home, and goes to bed. This plan is seldom broken in upon, but when interrupted by a favoured visitor—such as the bookseller —, who is particularly honoured; and deservedly so, for he is a man of letters. He is an excellent scholar, well acquainted with modern languages, and particularly with English literature. As usual, his Lordship is much reserved to the world; when otherwise, to a favoured friend, he is perhaps too communicative, that is, of his private affairs and private feelings. He seems not to regret the severity of his poetical attacks. He hardly knows when he writes; and when he does, it is off-hand. The original copy goes to the press, and sometimes without any erasure. At this moment he has no manuscript of his last poem *Mazeppa*. He sent the only one to England."

According to letters from Naples of the 4th, accounts had been received there by telegraph of a terrible eruption of *Ætna*, which began on the 1st of June. Catania, built at the foot of the mountain, was in the greatest danger. Vesuvius has also thrown out a strong eruption, in which the lava directed itself towards Pompeii. Violent shocks of an earthquake have been felt at Viterbo.

GERMANY.

Another dreadful attempt at assassination took place on the 2d ult. at Schwalbach, in the Duchy of Nassau; and by another German Student. A young man, named Lehnig, son of a physician at Idstein, in the same duchy, and a Student at Heidelberg, took it into his head that he should be rendering a particular service to his country by ridding it of M. Ibel, President of the Regency of Wisbad (who enjoys the confidence of the Duke), and determined to assassinate him. For this purpose, he went to him at Schwalbach, and attempted to stab him with a dagger; which, however, only cut through the clothes of M. Ibel, but did not wound him. The latter, being a powerful man, soon disarmed the assassin, and prevented him from using two loaded pistols which he had in his pockets. The assassin was instantly interrogated, and committed to prison.

The papers of Stetgardt are filled with frightful

frightful pictures of the progress of pauperism and depopulation throughout the kingdom of Wurtemberg. The proceedings of the approaching Diet are looked forward to with the greatest anxiety.

The Emperor of Austria has ordered a superb service of porcelain for the Duke of Wellington. The subjects of the paintings are to be the Duke's principal victories.

The Princess Maria-Josephine of Saxony, to whom the King of Spain is to be married, will not be 16 till the 15th of October next. Ferdinand the Beloved is in his 34th year.

The want of rain throughout Saxony is so great, that the farmers are obliged to fodder their cattle on straw.

SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

Sweden and Denmark, we are told, are at length reconciled, under the mediation of England: the Norwegian debts due to Denmark are to be defrayed by instalments. The King and his son voluntarily give, for ten years, the Civil List revenue assigned them by the States of Norway towards paying the debt.

RUSSIA.

Extract of a Letter from Riga, June 14:—"An event, not unparalleled indeed, but very rare, has lately occurred here. During a strong north-west wind, an immense quantity of young caterpillars fell upon the great meadows on the South side of the Duna, and devoured the grass, with the roots, upon a very extensive tract. As soon as this was perceived, the people employed all the means they could think of, to destroy them: they dug ditches, swept the insects together in heaps, and crushed them, &c. but without much diminishing their numbers. On the fourth day they crept into the earth, and changed into chrysalises; so that we have the bad prospect of seeing them return as butterflies, and propagate their species among us."

TURKEY.

The Porte, after three years negotiation, has acknowledged Great Britain Sovereign Protectress of the Ionian Islands.

Accounts from Corfu inform us, that the unfortunate town of Parga had been delivered up to the Turks; or, in effect, to Ali Pacha, who had taken possession of it. "The inhabitants," it is added, "to the number of between two and three thousand, have quitted, with tears in their eyes, their native soil; and they are now wandering in that and the neighbouring Isles in search of a home."

AMERICA.

American Papers to the 10th of June, repeat and confirm the commercial distress felt throughout the Union, and even through every class of society. The sus-

pension of, specie payments has taken place at several Banks, and there is a general cry for "a liberal issue of paper." The taxes are with great difficulty wrung both from agricultural and trading persons; and even the engine of the law has been found inefficient. Many have demanded an early meeting of Congress, to obtain an act which shall stay the law-proceedings for the recovery of debts.

The following is an extract of a private letter from New Jersey:—"We have now sad times among us, owing to the stagnation of commerce; but the evil is felt chiefly by our merchants. In the country there is abundance of food for man and beast, health and plenty, few taxes, room for thousands, a fertile country requiring labour and skill to any extent, and calculated to supply the wants of all the labouring poor of Europe, could we but transfer them here."

An order was recently issued by an American Colonel, in Florida, to shoot deserters, without trial or hearing; and one man was shot in obedience to the order!—The military appear to care little for the laws in that country.

There is a steam-boat in America of 2,200 tons burden. The engine is of 1000 horse power. It is called *The Fulton the First*.

The Americans have applied the power of steam to supersede that of horses in propelling stage-coaches. In the State of Kentucky, a stage coach is now established, with a steam-engine, which travels at the rate of twelve miles an hour; it can be stopped instantly, and set again in motion with its former velocity; and is so constructed, that the passengers sit within two feet of the ground. The velocity depends on the size of the wheels.

A letter dated the 17th ult. at Aux Cayes, states—"We are all on the *qui vive* here, on account of an atrocious massacre that occurred the night before last, about two leagues from town. Six persons left in a barge for Alquisso, a little town to windward, were assailed during the night by five armed men in a small open boat. The men were literally cut to pieces by these ruffians; two women escaped. Their object was, 600 dollars in specie, which were on board the barge. No discovery has yet taken place."

A disagreeable affair took place early in March at St. Luis de la Pinta, the place of dépôt for Spanish Royalist prisoners of war. A considerable party of them attempted a rising, and had nearly succeeded in murdering the Governor. Seventy of them were executed for this offence; among whom was General Ordóñez, taken prisoner at the battle of Maipo.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

June 30. A fine new brig was launched from the yard of Mr. Ramsay, jun. of *Boston*, Lincolnshire. It is supposed that upwards of 150 persons were on board at the time. The vessel went off in grand style; but not being properly trimmed, she unfortunately upset, and nearly the whole of the persons on board were precipitated into the river! Great and praiseworthy exertions were immediately made, and sanguine expectations are entertained that no lives are lost; but the alarm and confusion that followed the accident can hardly be imagined. The vessel was got up again without much damage.

June 30. A cow belonging to farmer Evans, of *West Harptree*, Somerset, having been ill for a few days, attacked him, and threw him over a heap of stones; very fortunately he made his escape. Another man, going to see her soon after, was also attacked in a more violent manner; and, had not the farmer's son been present, she would, no doubt, have killed him on the spot. In the course of an hour after, the beast was taken in a stupor and fell down dead.

July 4. This afternoon, a considerable district of the county of *Norfolk* was visited by one of the most tremendous thunder-storms, accompanied by a hurricane of rain and hail, ever recorded. The storm displayed itself in terrific forms at *Mattishall*, *East Dereham*, *Keeplam*, *Aylsham*, and adjoining villages. Pieces of ice fell at *Hackford* and *Whitwell*, some of which measured two inches long, an inch wide, and an inch thick.—At *Hewingham* several trees were blown down, houses partly unroofed, and windows broken by the hail. Mr. *Bircham*, of *Boaton*, had at least 50*l.* worth of damage done by the hail-stones breaking the glass of his green-houses, &c.

July 6. At night, an alarming fire broke out at *Ileham*, Cambridgeshire, which totally destroyed the *White Horse Inn*. A poor fellow of the name of *Pleasance*, wheelwright, of *Mildenhall*, perished in the flames.

July 8. A combat unparalleled in the brutal annals of boxing, took place this evening, at *Luton*, near *Cbarham*, between two young men, named *Lovell* and *Andrews*, in consequence of a dispute which had taken place on a preceding evening in a skittle-ground; and after a most determined contest of three hours and three quarters, in which both were severely punished, they were separated, un subdued.

July 12. This day was opened, near the entrance of *Cashobury Park*, Herts, a

school, on an extensive scale, and on the improved plan of the *Madras* system, founded and endowed at the sole expense of the Right Hon. the Earl of *Essex*. Nearly 200 children of the poor are already admitted, who may be said to have hitherto existed in a state of ignorance bordering on barbarism, and, but for this laudable institution, must have remained so. They will now be brought up in the habits of religion, morality, and industry; and we may look forward with a pleasing hope of their becoming useful members in the community. Too much praise cannot be given to the munificence and liberality of the Noble Earl, whose example is worthy the imitation of every great and good man, and will hand down to posterity a monument more durable than the marble bust, or the most eloquent inscription on the tomb.

A Meeting was held on *New Hall-hill, Birmingham*, on this day, which is said to have been attended by not fewer than 15,000 people. Mr. *Edmonds*, a school-master, proposed, that Sir *Charles Wolseley* should be sent to Parliament, in the novel character of "Legislatorial Attorney and Representative of Birmingham." He stated, that the issuing of a writ being compulsory, they had not awaited the form of the mandate, but anticipated the right. The privilege constitutionally belonged to them; and they were fulfilling their duty as good subjects, in proceeding to advise the Sovereign by their representative. If they had not been commanded so to do, the error rested with others! The Baronet was then nominated *pro forma*, and declared duly elected. A remonstrance to Parliament was read, which the new-elected Member was to present to the house, and demand of the Speaker his place in the Commons Assembly. A deputation was proposed to wait on Sir *Charles Wolseley*, and give him the necessary instructions of his constituents. Sir *Charles* had previously promised them to go and claim his seat in the House, if they elected him.

The Grand Jury, at the Quarter Sessions, the next day, found true bills of indictment against Sir *Charles Wolseley*, bart. and *Joseph Harrison*, a Dissenting Minister of *Stockport*, for turbulent and seditious speeches made by them on the 26th June, at *Stockport*, with intent to excite tumult and insurrection within this realm.

Extract from a letter, dated *Holyhead, July 15*—"The *Talbot* steam vessel, which arrived here this morning from *Howth*, took fire while lying close to the pier; but by great exertions of the persons then present,

sent, she was saved from total destruction: a considerable part of her deck, however, has been cut away to prevent the fire spreading. A poor fellow who was employed in this work, had his finger chopped off in the hurry and confusion inseparable from so alarming an accident. The vessel has, fortunately, in this instance been saved, as it was perfectly calm; had there been a breeze, she must have hurned down to the water's edge. She has just now been hauled out into the middle of the harbour, to prevent the crowd of spectators witnessing the extent of the damage sustained by the accident; which, had it happened earlier in the day, when she was a few miles distant from the land, unavoidable destruction must have ensued to her and all on board."

July 16. Two donkeys were found in Joiner's Wood, *Kent*, belonging to Sir John Fagg, adjoining Chislett-park, tied with chains to the shrubs, completely starved to death, having devoured every edible substance within reach. It is supposed that they were stolen and tied there by some villain or villains, who have been since apprehended, and have consequently left the wretched animals to perish thus miserably.

July 20. A dreadful circumstance took place at *Brighton*, in the Barrack-yard in Church-street, facing the royal stabling, this afternoon. At about half-past four o'clock the military, the 90th infantry, turned out there for the afternoon's parade. A private, who had been confined in the morning for being absent from duty, was released by the orderly sergeant, Watson, to fall-in for the parade. The fellow, meditating revenge for the confinement he had endured, no sooner had his musket in his possession, than, as it seems, he charged it with a ball cartridge; and as Sergeant Watson descended from his room to the Barrack-yard, he deliberately took aim at him, and shot him through the body. The ball entered on one side, near about the ribs, and came out of the other.—Surgical assistance was useless. He did not survive the fatal wound more than 20 minutes. The horrible deed was perpetrated in the midst of the soldiers mustering for the parade; many of them supposed the gun had been fired from the other side of the yard wall, and were in the act of scaling it to discover by whom; when the miscreant threw down his piece, and exclaimed, that he was the man, and that he had then had his revenge, and was in no wise sorry for what he had done. He was then secured. The deceased bore a very excellent character. He has left a wife and three children to deplore his loss.

The Cambridge Chronicle says: "We imagined some time ago an account of an

extraordinary number of miles performed by Joseph Meads, a mail-guard. We have now further to state, that the same individual has completed five years, viz. from Monday July 11, 1814, to Sunday July 11, 1819, betwixt Northampton and London, performing the distance of 66 miles every night, without halting one night; which, including the bissextile, amounts to 120,516 miles; being above forty times the computed length of Europe. The same individual has travelled with mail-coaches, as guard, 547,742 miles; which is above two-and-twenty times the computed circumference of the globe."

The following is quoted as a specimen of the distress of the times: 52 clothiers have, during the last 20 years, carried on business at a borough town in *Wiltshire*, and at their various manufactories afforded employment to a numerous population; but now, the inhabitants of the place are sunk into pauperism and wretchedness; for of their 52 employers, 9 are dead, 17 have failed, 24 have declined, and only 2 remain in business. Nor is this a singular case; for there are, within eight miles of the above place, four other manufacturing towns, in each of which the depression of trade has been equally severe.

The Corporation of *Guildford* have unanimously elected Mr. Serjeant Onslow Recorder of that borough, vacant by the resignation of Sir W. Draper Best, Knight.

The following is a remarkable fact in the history of the apiary.—A hive of bees at *Manx*, of *Dun*, in the neighbourhood of *Montrose*, swarmed on the 15th of May, again on the 1st June, and again on the 3th instant.

A dreadful accident happened lately at *New Mill*, near *Holmfirth*, *Berkshire*, by which two persons lost their lives. While the servant of Mr. Micklethwaite, of that place, carpenter, was loading a cart with wood, the horse took fright; and the wheels passing over his body killed him on the spot. The master, seeing the accident, ran up to the horse, and attempted to arrest its furious progress; but while he was engaged in this effort, the cart came in contact with a wall, against which Mr. Micklethwaite was jammed, and so dreadfully bruised, that after languishing till the Monday following he expired, leaving a widow and a numerous family to lament his loss.

It is a melancholy fact, that no less than 140 deaths have taken place in *Norwich* during the last four weeks, by small-pox.

At *Blackburn*, near *Manchester*, a female reform society has been established; from which a circular has been issued to other districts, inviting the wives and daughters of the workmen in the different branches of the manufacture to form themselves

separately.

selves into similar societies. They are not only to co-operate with the different classes of workmen in seeking redress of their supposed grievances, but "to instil into the minds of their children, a deep and rooted hatred of the Government and Houses of Parliament," whom they are pleased to call "our tyrannical rulers."

Some miscreants at *Henley-upon-Arden*, a few days ago, having rubbed a living rat over with spirits of turpentine, set it on fire, and let it loose in a barn overrun with those vermin, thinking it would drive the rest out. The plan succeeded, but in a different way from what they intended; the barn being burnt to the ground!

Four hundred and eleven lambs have this year been raised by Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq. at *Shardeloes*, Bucks, from 277 South Down ewes.

We are happy to state, that apples promise so fine a crop in the Western counties, that colder contions to fall, and empty pipes and hogheads rise in price.

The bankers of *Edinburgh* have unanimously resolved to give drafts on London at twenty days date, for money paid in there, instead of fifty days date as formerly.

At *Tuam*, in Ireland, the Catholic Archbishop has refused to confirm a young man, because he worked on *Saints' days*! of which the calendar contains about 50!

EXPLOSION OF A STEAM BOAT.—A serious accident of this nature happened on the 5th inst. at *Grangemouth*. The steamboat *Stirling*, Captain Sutherland, having undergone some repairs, was preparing to start from the harbour of Newhaven; when, in consequence of the safety-valve not being opened sufficiently to allow the escape of the accumulating steam, the boiler exploded, and nine persons were more or less scalded, three of them severely; but although a number of passengers were on board, and many people on the wharf opposite at the time, providentially no lives were lost.

CUSTOM-HOUSE OATHS.—Memorials have been lately sent to the Lords of the Treasury, from many of the principal merchants of *Liverpool* and *Hull*, praying for a revision and correction of those statutes which enforce the taking of certain useless and unmeaning oaths in Custom-House transactions, intended to secure the revenue from fraud; but which, in fact, cannot be taken without the commission of virtual perjury. The memorials having been favourably received, there is reason to hope that this practice, which has long been a proverbial disgrace to morality and religion, will soon be abolished.

GENT. MAG. *July*, 1819.

POISON IN BEER.—A very eminent brewer, in the county of *Somerset*, was proceeded against, by information, during the present sittings of the Court of Exchequer, at Westminster, upon a charge of having received into his possession upwards of 700 lbs. of the *raculus indicus*, for the purpose of being used as a substitute for malt in his beer. This composition, taken in certain quantities, is a deadly poison.

ROYAL VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE.

July 3. At eight o'clock the Duke of Gloucester, Chancellor of the University, with the Princess Mary his Duchess, and the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, arrived in his Royal Highness's carriages, each with six horses; shortly after which, the Vice-Chancellor, the Hon. George Neville, Heads of Houses, &c. went in procession from *Magdalen Lodge* to *Trinity*, to congratulate their Royal Highnesses on their arrival.

July 4. Sermons were preached at Great St. Mary's Church by two Doctors; in the morning the Rev. J. B. Hollingsworth, of St. Peter's College, and in the afternoon the Rev. T. T. Walusley, of St. John's College; before the distinguished visitors, who that day dined at *Magdalen Lodge*. The party consisted of about 80. After this the Royal Personages attended service at *Trinity College Chapel*, and in the evening gratified the public by walking on *Clare Hall Pier*, amidst a great concourse of visitors and inhabitants of the town.—In the evening they supped with the Bishop of Bristol.

July 5. After a *Levee*, at which the presentations were very numerous, the Chancellor went to the Senate in his full robes, accompanied by the Duchess and Princess, and followed in procession by the Earl of Hardwicke, High Steward of the University; Lord Erskine, Lord Hervey, and the Hon. B. O. Noel. The following Honorary Degrees were conferred:

The Right Hon. John Beckett, *Trinity College*, LL.D.—Lord Carrington, *Magdalen College*, LL.D.—Lord Braybrooke, *Magdalen College*, LL.D.—Marquess of Buckingham, *Magdalen College*, LL.D.—Earl of Rosebery, *Penbroke Hall*, LL.D.—Sir Thomas B. Lennard, Bart. *Dowling College*, M.A.—Hon. H. S. Stopford, *Trinity College*, M.A.—Sir F. Sykes, Bart. *St. John's College*, M.A.—Hon. R. J. Eden, *Magdalen College*, M.A.—Mr. George Nevill, *Magdalen College*, M.A.—Sir H. Williamson, Bart. *St. John's College*, M.A.—Hon. E. G. Moore, *St. John's College*, M.A.—Hon. A. Cavendish, *Magdalen College*, M.A.—Hon. G. Spencer, *Trinity College*, M.A.—Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart. *Magdalen College*, M.A.—Hon. S.

E. Hardlay,

R. Eardley, *Canon College, M.A.*—Hon. A. Calthorpe, *Pembroke Hall, M.A.*—Sir Culling Smith, *Bart. Trinity College, M.A.*

After the Chancellor had conferred the several other degrees with his usual dignity, Mr. Thomas Habington Macaulay, of Trinity College, recited his English poem on *Pompeii*, which had gained the Chancellor's gold medal.

On his return, the Mayor and Corporation waited on his Royal Highness at Trinity Lodge, and presented an Address from the body. The Royal Party then proceeded to St. Mary's Church, to hear the Oratorio of *Judas Maccabæus*. At the conclusion of the part then in performance, "God save the King" was played by the whole band, and sung by the choir, consisting of many of the first performers of the day.

The Royal Party, with a number of distinguished persons, dined at Trinity College. In the evening their Royal Highnesses attended a Concert which was held in the Senate House. Professor Hague led the band, and was ably supported by Messrs. Mori and Lindley, Mrs. Salmon, Mad. Bellocchi, and Messrs. Braham, Knyvett, Bellamy, and Vaughan. They were encored in most of their songs, and 2000 persons were present.

July 6. This being Commencement-day, on which the creation of Doctors and Masters of Arts takes place, a congregation was held by the Proctors at eight o'clock, when they created the Masters of Arts, in order that H. R. H. the Chancellor and the illustrious visitors might not be detained too long at the usual congregation. At ten o'clock, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, with the Princess Sophia, went in State to the Senate House, where his Royal Highness distributed the Prizes to Messrs. H. Waddington, T. Hall, and ——— Oakes. —After the creations were concluded, the Public Orator presented the Right Hon. Charles Grant, of Magdalen College, for admission to the Honorary Degree of Doctor in Civil Law, which was conferred upon him by his Royal Highness. —Upon leaving the Senate House, their Royal Highnesses visited the Public Library, and the Fitzwilliam Museum, where they appeared highly delighted with the magnificent collection of pictures and books.

About four o'clock a superb *dejeuner* was given in the cloisters of Trinity College. No less than 1500 Ladies and Gentlemen sat down to a very elegant cold collation, followed by a fine desert of fruit, ices, &c. with a variety of wines. It was originally intended that there should have been a dance in the open air; and a platform had been erected for that purpose in due of the aversers of Trinity Walks; but the weather proving unfavourable, their Royal Highnesses and the

company, after a short promenade in Trinity Library, retired to the Hall, where the dancing was kept up until the Royal visitors retired. There was another concert at the Senate House in the evening.

July 7. This morning the Royal party, after having attended an Oratorio at King's College Chapel, departed from the University, and proceeded to Audley End, the beautiful seat of Lord Braybrooke, to dinner.

A Monument, by the celebrated Chantrey, of the late HENRY KIRKE WHITE, of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been erected in All Saints' Church, by an American gentleman of the name of BOOTT. The particulars are these:—The well-known Life of Henry Kirke White, written by Southey, being as popular a work in America as it is in this country, excited in the mind of Mr. Boott, a desire to visit the place of Mr. White's interment; and, going to Cambridge for this purpose, he was surprised to find that no mark of respect had been shewn to his memory, either by monument or inscription, in the place where he was buried. Mr. Boott, therefore, requested and obtained permission to erect a monument in the Church, "as a tribute to departed genius." The artist applied to was Mr. Chantrey, who has fulfilled his commission with the utmost classical taste and merit as a sculptor. The monument has been erected on the West side of the Church, facing the altar. It consists of white marble; and exhibits within a medallion the portrait of Mr. White in *bas-relief*. Below the medallion are the following lines from the pen of the Rev. Wm. Smyth, the Professor of Modern History:—
 "Warm with fond hope and Learning's
 sacred flame, [came;
 To *Giants*' bowers the youthful poet
 Unconquer'd pow'rs th' immortal mind
 display'd, [decay'd.
 But, worn with anxious thought, the frame
 Pale o'er his lamp, and in his cell retir'd,
 The Martyr stunted faded and expir'd.
 O Genius, Taste, and Piety, sincere,
 Too early lost 'midst duties too severe!
 Foremost to mourn was generous SOUTHEY
 seen; [had been:
 He told the tale, and shaw'd what WARE
 Nor told in vain; fur o'er the Atlantic
 wave [grave.
 A wanderer came, and sought the Poet's
 On you low stone he saw his lonely name,
 And rais'd this fond memorial to his fame."

In the execution of the portrait, Mr. Chantrey has been eminently successful: it is a striking likeness of the man; but the style and beauty of the sculpture may be compared to the best works of Grecian artists; and in the manner of executing the medallion the sculptor has been guided

guided by the purest models of taste. The works both of Grecian and Egyptian sculptors afford examples of *reliefs* protected by being, as it were, imbedded within an excavated surface. The Hieroglyphic sculpture is all of this kind; and the *Pantheon* of Greece and Rome often exhibit instances of a similar nature.

Two other monuments by Mr. Chantrey, both of white marble, have also been erected in the Chapels of Trinity and St. John's Colleges. The first, to the memory of the late Professor Porson, is distinguished by a bust of the most exquisite sculpture, remarkable for the likeness it exhibits of that illustrious scholar; which is such as to astonish those who have seen it, and who well remember the characteristic traits of thought and mildness in his countenance. The other monument, also supporting a bust, is to the memory of Mr. Fox Townshend; and this is not inferior, either in point of resemblance or sculpture, to either of those already described.

OCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

July 3. The following Bulletin was exhibited at St. James's Palace:

"*Windsor Castle, July 3.* His Majesty's bodily health continues to be firm; and there has been no sensible alteration in the state of his Majesty's disorder during the last month."

A Privy Council was lately held at the Treasury-chambers, presided over by Lord Harrowby, and consisting of the Lord Chief Justices of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, and the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Sir William Scott, and Sir William Grant, and attended by the Attorney-General, &c. to investigate the circumstances attending the death of a Maltese at Athens, who was shot by Mr. W. Kinnaird (the son of the Magistrate) in January last. Mr. Kinnaird had presented himself at Malta for trial, and was sent home a prisoner to England. After a full investigation and examination, Mr. Kinnaird was discharged; being honourably acquitted of any charge against him. It appeared by the evidence transmitted by the Consuls of the Levant, that the event of firing on the deceased was in absolute self-defence.

The Lord Chief Justice laid it down, a few days ago, that a person brought from the country to London to give evidence, is entitled to be paid for his loss of time, as well as his expenses, before he is sworn; and the Counsel for the plaintiff undertook that it should be done.

A serious calamity has befallen Mr. Moore, of poetical celebrity, in consequence of the misconduct of a deputy,

whom he has employed some years in his office at Bermuda, and who has embezzled a considerable sum of money (it is said 6,000*l.*) The cause has been decided in the Cockpit before the Lords of Appeal; and Mr. Moore being deemed legally responsible by their Lordships, an attachment was decreed against his person. The office, which was conferred on Mr. Moore by Lord Mordaunt in 1803, has no salary annexed to it. The trifling emoluments arise from casual fees; which, to the course of the fifteen years that he has held the office, have not amounted to one fifth of the sum for which the defalcation of his deputy has made him answerable.

By the last Stamp Act, a much lighter duty is made payable on an administration where there is no will, than is liable to be paid on the proving of a will.

According to an Act passed the 2d inst. for amending the laws respecting the Settlement of the Poor, no person can acquire a settlement unless by renting a house or land of the annual value of *ten pounds*, and *bona fide* hired by such person, and the rent actually paid by him for a year.

One of the new Acts of Parliament makes the copyholds of lunatics liable for their debts.

An official return to an order of the House of Commons of the effective strength of the British Army, on the 25th May, states it at 14,116 cavalry, 5,412 foot-guards, and 84,812 infantry.—Grand total, 104,349.

By an order in Council of the 12th inst. it appears, that a prohibition is laid upon the export of gunpowder, saltpetre, and every sort of ammunition, from this kingdom, to all the ports in the Spanish dominions. The order is a corollary to the proposition of the Foreign Enlistment Act; and, indeed, it was only fair, that as we would not permit our countrymen to fight in the armies of the South Americans, so we ought not to supply their opponents with ammunition.

The case agreed to be laid before the four Judges of the Court of King's Bench for their opinion, respecting a cause between Lord Clinton, the Hon. Mrs. Damer, and the Marquis Cholmondeley, on which property to the amount of 14,000*l.* *per annum* depends, was taken into consideration a few days ago, when Mr. Justice Holroyd and Mr. Justice Best coincided with the Master of the Rolls in favour of Mrs. Damer and the Marquis; while Mr. Justice Bayley was of a contrary opinion.

A discovery has lately taken place, which has disappointed the fond wishes of two lovers in high life, and totally deranged the hopes and expectations of the family of one of the parties. A young Nobleman,

Nobleman, heir apparent to a Marquis, was lately on the eve of marriage with the interesting and accomplished daughter of an English Earl. Every preparation was made, and the day fixed for the completion of their nuptial happiness; when a fatal defect was discovered in the pedigree of the Noble suitor, which has deprived him of his fondest hopes.

It is a remarkable circumstance, that on Monday night, the 28th ult. at ten o'clock, the thermometer was as low as 48 deg.; and that at the same hour on the 14th of January last it was precisely at the same point.

The Duke of York, we are told, has handsomely provided for Bidder, the celebrated calculating boy, from Devonshire.

The Bishop of Calcutta has lately addressed the Society for propagating the Gospel to Foreign Parts, informing them that the sum of 5000*l.* voted by that Society for the promotion of Christianity in India, would be applied by his Lordship towards the erection of a Mission College in Calcutta. On the receipt of this letter, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, in Bartlett's-buildings, immediately voted 5000*l.* more towards the intended College; and the Church Missionary Society has just made a grant of 5000*l.* in addition for the same object. Thus no less a sum than 15 000*l.* has been voted by three Societies, in connexion with the Established Church, for the great object of promoting Christianity throughout British India.

Not less than 5000*l.* it is said, have been received this season for admission to the Royal Academy Exhibition.

It appears from an official Report, that in 1812, there were 22 National Schools, containing 8000 pupils; in 1819, 1457 Schools, containing 200,000; and that of 700 culprits, 25 only have been educated in the National Schools.

A few days past lubbers were so plentiful in London, that those of a tolerable size were sold at four for a shilling.

Tuesday, June 29.

In the course of a series of observations which the Chancellor of the Exchequer made in the House of Commons, on the financial state of the country, the Right Hon. Gentleman informed the House, that a sum of 20,000*l.* the produce of Saving Banks, was laid out every week in the purchase of Stock; and that a sum of 3,500,000*l.* flowing from the same source, had already accumulated in the hands of the Commissioners.

Monday evening, Thursday, July 1.

The Royal Highness the Duke of York, accompanied by Sir H. Calvert, arrived, at twelve o'clock, at the Small-Pox Hospital, at Pancras, of which he has been

President twenty years, where he was received by the Committee and Officers of that Institution, and immediately proceeded to inspect the several apartments and accommodation for the Patients, several of whom he was pleased to notice in a very condescending and humane manner, particularly a great number of Infants in their mothers' arms, who were in attendance for Vaccination, by Mr. Wachsell, the resident Surgeon, who introduced several of these Patients, and exhibited the process of Vaccination from the first day to the close, greatly to the satisfaction of His Royal Highness and the Committee. Dr. Gregory, who attended for Dr. Ashburner, also, in reference to the accuracy of the Register of the Hospital, stated the correct system there adopted, whereby it appeared, that 1832 had received Vaccination since last Christmas, which was an increase of 750 above the numbers of last year. His Royal Highness then visited the several wards, and inquired attentively into the cases of the Patients, several of whom were confined in the severest stages of the casual Small Pox. Mr. Highmore, the Secretary, then stated to His Royal Highness the progressive state of the affairs of the Institution, and its increasing utility during the last twenty years, since the introduction of Vaccination, compared with the twenty preceding years, and the increasing number of those who now call for Vaccination instead of Variolous Inoculation; with all which his Royal Highness was pleased to express his entire satisfaction.

An Account of the Number of Deaths occasioned by the Casual Small Pox, extracted from the Register for Twenty years before the practice of Vaccination, and also for Twenty years since; also the Number of Deaths as reported by the Parish Clerks of London, &c. copied from their general Bills of all the Christenings and Burials for the same periods:

Before Vaccination.		
A.D.	Hosp. Reg.	Par. Reg.
1779		
to	1867	36189
1798		
Since Vaccination.		
A.D.	Hosp. Reg.	Par. Reg.
1799		
to	814	22480
1818		

Decreased in Deaths since the practice of Vaccination was introduced—at the Hospital, 1053; in the Parishes, 13709.

The first stone of the new Church of St. Pancras was laid by his Royal Highness the Duke of York. The site on which the Church is to be built was covered with raised platforms capable of holding five thousand persons, and forming

ing an amphitheatre. The Duke of York's band was present, and the whole had a grand and imposing effect. On the arrival of his Royal Highness he was greeted with loud cheers. Two bottles, containing coins and a brass plate with the inscription of the date, &c. &c. were deposited in the cavity; the Duke of York then spread the mortar with a gold trowel, and the stone was lowered. Prayers were afterwards read, and his Royal Highness left the ground amidst loud applause. The Duke of Bedford, Earl Spencer, and many persons of distinction, were present.

Monday, July 7.

In the Court of King's Bench, came on the trial of the following actions:—*Jewell v. Belshaw* and another.—*Wishart v. Sir F. Burdett and Place*.—*Clarke v. Burdett and Place*.—*O'Neill v. Burdett and Place*.—*Shelley v. Burdett and Place*.—*Davis v. Burdett and Place*.—the Earl of Sefton *v. Burdett and Place*.—The plaintiffs were all inhabitants of the hundred of Oulton, in the city of Westminster; and having had their windows destroyed, and houses otherwise damaged, by the outrageous mob who assembled at the hustings on the last day of the Westminster Election, now brought their actions for indemnification against the defendants, who were selected merely for the sake of form as inhabitants of the

hundred, against which they would have their remedy afterwards. The Jury, under the Judge's direction, found verdict in the plaintiffs in all the cases.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

July 20. *Wet Weather*, a Farce. Received with great applause.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE, LYCEUM.

July 17. *One, Two, Three, Four, Five*, by Advertisement, an Entertainment in one Act. Intended to exhibit the mimic talents of a young gentleman of the name of Reeve; who introduces into his performance very striking imitations, in various characters, of Messrs. W. Farren, Harley, Munden, Kean, D. Fisher, Liston, and Matthews. Mr. Reeve's imitation of Kean, we think more true to nature than we have ever before witnessed: there is no caricature in it.—The piece has been very attractive.

July 19. *Self Sacrifice; or, The Maid of the Cottage*; a Melo Drama. This piece is evidently founded on a Tragedy, called *The Heroine*, which was brought out some time back at Drury Lane. The scenery is good, the story interesting, and the incidents have much dramatic effect.—This piece also was very well received.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

July 3. This Gazette notifies the Prince Regent's permission to the 28th Regiment of Foot to have on their colours and appointments the words "Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Orthes."

July 10. A. Duff, esq. Sheriff Depute of the Shire of Edinburgh, vice Sir W. Rae, resigned.

July 17. G. Durning, esq. Consul at Trieste and its dependencies.

This Gazette contains a Proclamation by the Prince Regent in Council, regulating the rates of freight for the conveyance of gold, silver, and jewels, on board his Majesty's vessels.

3d Foot.—Brevet Lieut.-col. Balfour to be Major.

5th Ditto—Gen. Sir H. Johnson to be Colonel.

8th Ditto—Major-Gen. Sir J. Kempt to be Colonel.

July 20. Sir W. Young, K. G. C. B. and Admiral of the Red, to be Vice Admiral of the United Kingdom; and Sir J. Saumarez, K. G. C. B. and Admiral of the Blue, to be Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom.

Mr R. Gifford is appointed Attorney-General, and Serjeant Copley Solicitor-General.

Mr. Casherd, of the Chancery Bar, is appointed to the seat of a Judge of the Principality of Wales, vice Abel Mosey, esq. resigned.

Henry Revell Reynolds, esq. Barrister at Law, to be a Commissioner for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, vice Mr. Serjeant Rounington.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

July 10. Twerton, Viscount Sandon, v. W. Fitzhugh, esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

July 20. Rye, John Dodson, of Doctors' Commons, in the City of London, esq. LL. D. v. Lamb, deceased.

Bishop's Castle. Hon. Douglas James William Kinnaird, v. Robinson, deceased.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Mr. Serjeant Onslow, recorder of Guildford, v. Sir W. D. Best, knt. resigned.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. James Garbett, M. A. minor canon and prebendary of Hereford Cathedral, St. John's V. in Hereford.

Rev. Matthew Hill, B. A. rector of Sutton, and minor canon of Hereford Cathedral Marden V.

Rev. Charles Palmer, M. A. Chureham V. with the chapel of Bulley annexed.

Rev. J. R. Thackeray, rector of Downham, Norfolk, Hadley Donative, Middlesex.

Rev. Hugh Owen, minister of St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, Stapleton R. Salop.

Rev. John Walker, LL. B. Horsham V. Essex.

Rev. Charles Lloyd, B. D. Preacher to the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn.

Rev. George Swayne, M. A. rector of Langridge, Somerset, Hockley V. Essex.

Rev. William Hobson, Sizeland R. Norfolk, on his own petition.

Rev. Christopher Jones, M. A. vicar of Canon Pion, a minor canonry of Hereford Cathedral.

Rev. Harry Farr Yeatman, LL. B. Stock Gaylard R. Dorsetshire.

Rev. W. H. Maxwell, prebendary of Ballo, and rector of the Union of Belcarra, in the county of Mayo.

DISPENSATION.

Rev. F. Mercwether, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Whitwick, together with the rectory of Cole Orton, both in Leicestershire.

BIRTHS.

Lately.—Marie Jean Snouck, aged 46, residing at Ypres (the mother, previously, of five children), of three more children, two males and one female: the first, a male, was born at half-past seven a. m. on the 29th ult.; the second, a female, on the 30th, at half-past two a. m.; and the third, a male, the same day, at three a. m. The mother and the three infants are doing well.

At Paris, a Lady, aged 40 years, of three children. What makes it more remarkable is, it was her first pregnancy.

July 9. In Stanley-street, Preston, the wife of James Harrison, one of the Turn-

keys at the Preston House of Correction, of three fine girls. All likely to do well.

14. Viscountess Ebrington, of a son.

At Reigate Priory, Lady Caroline Cocks, a son.

At Portwood-house, Hants, the wife of W. A. Mackinnon, esq. M. P. a daughter.

20. Lady Rendlesham, a daughter.

21. At Pontardawe, near Swansea, the wife of Thomas Harper, esq. a daughter.

23. Viscountess Normanby, a son and heir.

30. In Parliament-street, Mrs. Bowyer Nichols, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

The Infant Don Francisco, of Spain, to the Princess Caroline of the two Sicilies.

Feb. 1. At Madras, Thomas Sergeant, esq. to Jane Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Lane, Vicar of Sawbridgeworth.

April 1. Henry Brougham, esq. M. P. of Brougham, Westmorland, to Marianne, widow of the late J. Spalding, esq. of Hill-street, Berkeley-square, and niece of the late Sir John Eden, bart. of Windlestone, Durham.

June 16. At Paris, Henry Peters, jun. esq. to Sarah, daughter of General Christie Burton.

17. The Rev. Arthur Evans, of Sandhurst, to Anne, third daughter of Capt. Dickinson, of Bramblebury House, Woolwich.

21. The Rev. R. M. Miller, M. A. Vicar of Dedham, to Mary, second daughter of the late Rev. John Harrison, LL. B. Rector of Wrabness, both in Essex.

23. Philip Daniell, esq. of Restrognet Wear Cottage, Cornwall, to Frances, third daughter and co-heiress of the late Rev. P. C. Negus, Rector of Brome and Oakley, Suffolk.

26. G. W. A. Charleton, esq. Royal Reg. of Artillery, to Anne, third daughter; and July 8, Fred. E. Steele, esq. of

the 18th, or Royal Irish Regiment, to Dorothy, second daughter of Wm. Pater-son, esq. of Mason Lodge (Donegal).

30. S. P. Pennell, esq. of Sudbrook-hall, near Grantham, to Frances Windham Browne, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Henry Browne, M. A. Rector of Audlem, Cheshire, and grand-daughter of the late Hon. Wm. Windham.

Lately. J. M. Wingfield, eldest son of J. W. esq. of Tickencote-house, Rutland, and of Portland-place, Bath, to Catherine Anne Harriet, only daughter of H. L. Lee, esq. of Cotton-hall, Shropshire, and of Burlington street, Bath.

At Abergavenny, Thomas Hughes, esq. to Jane, second daughter of Lieut.-gen. Kinsey, of the East India Company's service.

Capt. Armytage, Coldstream Guards, second son of Sir George Armytage, bart. of Kirkless, Yorkshire, to Charlotte, only daughter of the late Le Gendre Starkie, esq. of Huntroyd, Lancashire.

At St. Cuthbert's, Wells, J. Freeland, esq. M. P. to Mrs. Mary Palmer.

George Proctor, esq. Adjutant of the Royal Military College, to Anne, eldest daughter of Major-gen. Proctor.

July 1. Major Chas. Wood, of the 10th Hussars, son of T. Wood, esq. of Little-

ton, Middlessex, to Susan Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Watkins, of Cumberland-place.

Edmund King, esq. of Swathling, near Southampton, to Miss Constantia Maria Pigott, of Compton, Wiltshire, third daughter of the late Capt. Pigott, and niece to the late Baron Power, of Ireland.

7. The Rev. Hen. Lushby, Perpetual Curate of Wimbledon, to Maria, eldest daughter of Joseph Marryatt, esq. M.P.

8. I. R. G. Graham, esq. M.P. eldest son of Sir James Graham, bart. of Netherby, to Fanny Callender, youngest daughter of James Campbell, esq. of Ardkinglas. His Royal Highness the Duke of York gave the bride away, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of York was present at the ceremony.

The Hon. Wm. Carr, M.P. to Sophia, daughter of the late Thomas Newham, esq. of Southborough, Kent.

Charles Dyke Ackland, esq. to the widow of the late Capt. Dunn, R.N.

10. The Rev. Wm. Woolcombe, Fellow of C.C.C. Oxon. to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Sir John Reynolds, of Penair, Cornwall.

13. Patrick Grant, esq. of Redcastle, in Rosshire, to Sophia, daughter of Charles Grant, esq. of Russell square.

14. The Rev. Sam. Hartopp, of Little Dalby, to Charlotte, third daughter of the late James Robson, esq. of Conduitt-street.

15. Charles Drummond, jun. esq. to Hon. Mary Dulcibella Eden, sister to Lord Auckland.

16. The Rev. John Mayo, A.M. second son of the late Dr. Mayo, of Tunbridge Wells, to Mary, youngest daughter of John Alexander Ogilvie, esq. of Tanhurst, Dorking, Surrey.

17. At Paris (first at the Church of the Assumption, rue St. Honore, and afterwards at the Chapel of the English Ambassador, and in presence of his Excellency). Col. the Comte de Mondreville, of the King's Garde du Corps, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, Commander of the Legion of Honour, &c. to Lady Maria Caroline Bundenel Bruce, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Aylesbury.

Wm. Thomas, esq. to Miss Jane Pope, niece to the late Miss Pope, formerly of the Theatre Royal, Drury lane.

Wm. Yates Peel, esq. M.P. for Tamworth, and second son of Sir Robt. Peel, bart. to Lady Jane Moore, second daughter of the Earl of Mount Cashell.

19. The Hon. Frederick Sylvester North Douglas, only son of Lord Glenbervie, and M.P. for Baubury, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Wm. Wrightson, esq. of Cusworth, Yorkshire.

20. The Hon. Capt. Robert Rodney, R.N. brother to Lord Rodney, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Dennett, esq. of Lock Ashurst, Sussex.

OBITUARY.

PROFESSOR PLAYFAIR.

July 20. In Forth-street, Edinburgh, John Playfair, D.D. F.R.S. and A.S. Edinb. and Professor of Mathematics in that University. He was the son of Dr. James Playfair, the author of an elaborate System of Chronology. The Professor was one of the principal conductors of the Edinburgh Review, and distinguished himself by his zealous defence of the Huttonian theory of the earth.

The Scotsman announces the death of Professor Playfair in the following terms:—"With extreme regret we have to inform our readers that Professor Playfair, who has for some time past been much indisposed, expired at his house in Albany-street, on Tuesday morning. It is not for us, we are aware, to attempt embalming the memory of his departed worth and genius. There are others, whose qualifications far surpass ours, who have higher and better claims to the honour of performing that delicate and important task. To them, therefore, whose pride and duty it will be to discharge it well, we leave it. And yet anxious as we have always been to embody some portion of the general feelings of Scotsmen, we should not be

at peace with ourselves, nor considered, we suspect, sufficiently alive to what has occurred, if we did not say that we join all our readers in deploring this more than national, and we fear irreparable loss. In remembering what Professor Playfair was—that he was cast in nature's happiest mould—acute, clear, comprehensive, having almost all the higher qualities of intellect, combined and regulated by the most perfect good taste; and bring not less perfect in his moral than his intellectual nature; every one must see how impossible it was for such a man not to be distinguished, respected, beloved. We feel the debt, while we leave it to abler hands to pay the high tribute that is due to his memory." His Works are:

Elements of Geometry, 8vo. 1796, 2d. edit. 1804.—Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth, 8vo. 1802. This has been successfully attacked by the venerable geologist De Luc.—A Letter to the Author of the Examination of Professor Stewart's Statement, 8vo. 1806.—A complete System of Geography, Ancient and Modern, v. 1. 4to. 1808, v. 2. 1809, v. 3. 1813.—Outlines of Natural Philosophy, 8vo. 1812.—Various Papers in the Transactions

actions of the Edinburgh Society; the Philosophical Transactions; and other collections of a scientific character.

CAPTAIN PHILIP DUMARESQ.

IN our account of Sir John Dumaresq, in our Magazine for April (p. 374), we mentioned the high character of one of his sons, Captain Philip Dumaresq, of the Navy. We are much concerned to state that that distinguished officer and excellent man is no more. He died at Bath, where he had come for the recovery of his wife's health, after a short illness, on the 22d of June last, in the 57th year of his age, (see p. 657). He was early initiated in the severest services of the navy. As a midshipman, he was engaged at the battle of the Nile; as a Lieutenant he displayed so much skill and bravery at the battle of Algiers, that the gallant Commander in that memorable action, Sir James Saumarez, sent him home with his dispatches. On several other occasions he showed such proofs of his valour and judgment, that he was considered as one of the best officers in the navy. After the Peace he employed himself, in imitation of his father, in promoting the prosperity of his native island of Jersey, by every art of public and private beneficence. He has left a widow, two sons and a daughter.

MAJOR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

AT the Government-house, Weedon, aged 42, Alexander Campbell, esq. Major (commanding) Royal Artillery. In this "honest man," the service has lost a gallant soldier and able officer; society, an honourable, estimable member; his associates, a loved, respected companion; an only sister, her fraternal protector; his infant child, a tender parent and exemplary guide; an aged, bereaved mother, her pride, hope, and fondly-attached son; his lamenting widowed wife, her friend, husband, all:—their loss is irreparable: he lived beloved, and died lamented. Major Campbell was the surviving son of the late Major A. Campbell, a distinguished officer, who fell at the conclusion of the American war, 1782; maternally and paternally descended from an ancient Highland clan and exalted family in Argyllshire, N.B. the Campbells of Bareskine, a race not unknown to fame. He was educated at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich; entered the Artillery, 1794; was immediately sent to the West Indies, where he continued some years; served in Holland, under the Duke of York, 1795; again to the West Indies; at Walcheren, in 1809; and latterly, on the Peninsula. His constitution was in-

jured, and his life shortened, by severe service and baneful climes. In 1810 he married, at Northwich, Constance, the daughter of the late Francis Gostling, esq. of Colesey Wood, Norfolk, by whom he has left issue an only son and heir, Alexander Francis, born January, 1816.

MR. F. W. BLAGDON.

Lately. In his 42d year, Mr. F. W. Blagdon, an active and laborious writer for the press, and some time co-editor of the Morning Post newspaper. He began his career as a horn-boy to vend the Sun newspaper, whenever it contained extraordinary news; then became amanuensis to the late Dr. Willich, under whom he studied the German and French languages; and afterwards set up for himself as editor of a monthly volume of translated Travels. He soon after appeared as editor of an annual volume, called the Flowers of Literature, and as conductor of a newspaper, called the Phoenix, and of another, in opposition to Cobbett. But as none of these, nor other projects, would provide for a growing family, he latterly lived on a salary derived from assisting in the management of the Morning Post. Incessant care undermined his constitution, and he sunk under a general decline. His connexions and immediate interests led him to support the administration and measures of the day; but, in his private character, he was amiable, ingenuous, and benevolent. A subscription has been opened for his destitute widow and family.

DEATHS.

1818. **AT** Badula, in Ceylon, of the Oct. 20. jungle fever of that island, Capt. Archibald Maclean, of H. M.'s 86th Light Infantry.

Oct. 26. At Lohorgang, on his way to the sea-coast, for the benefit of his health, Capt. William Brydges Western, of the 6th Bengal Native Cavalry, youngest son of the late Thomas W. esq. of Abingdon, Cambridgeshire, and brother of the late Admiral W. of Tattington-place, Suffolk.

Dec. 28. At Rewarree, in the East Indies, aged 28, Lieut. J. F. Appach, of the 28th reg. Native Infantry, eldest son of I. I. Appach, esq. of Clapton.

1819. *May 25.* At Falmouth, Jamaica, in his 59th year, R. Gilpin, esq. collector of his Majesty's customs at that port; in which situation, and that of collector at St. Lucie, in the same island, he had served more than 33 years.

Aged 50, at St. Petersburg, of an apoplexy, Prince David, of Georgia, eldest son of the last Czar of Georgia, George XIII. He had lived there many years; was Lieut. general and Senator; and, like the other

other members of the family of the Czar of Georgia, received a considerable pension from the Russian Court.

May 30. At Catania, in Sicily, Edmund Henry Allenby, esq. son of the late Hinnian Allenby, esq. of Kenwick-hu-e, Lincolnshire.

May 31. On board the private ship Sarah, bound to Bombay, Mr. Richard Norton, second officer of that ship.

June 16. The relict of the late Isaac Solty, esq.

June 18. At Glasgow, Mr. John Hepburn, writing-master, in the 57th year of his age; and on June the 21st his son James, in the 11th year of his age, who was in good health at the time of his father's death. They were interred in one grave.

June 21. At Wotton, Suffolk, in her 70th year, Catharine, relict of the late Anthony Collett, esq. of that place, and only daughter of Gabriel Trusson, esq. of Kelsale, who died in the year 1766, while serving the office of High Sheriff of Suffolk.

At Hoxne, Suffolk, Mrs. Jane Threlkell, spinster, in her 95th year.

Suddenly, in his 39th year, Mr. George Donnollon, of Coleman-street, and Stamford-hill, solicitor.

June 22. At Grant Lodge, Miss Jane Grant, daughter of the late Sir James Grant, of Grant, bart.

At Mount Pleasant (Kilkenny), aged 105 years, Mary, relict of the late Michael Murphy, esq. of Castletown, and mother of the late Denis Murphy, esq. of Mount Pleasant. She retained her mental faculties to the last moment of her life, having a strong understanding, and perfect recollection of past events.

At Pashley, in Sussex, Mrs. Scafe, aged 67; and on the 2d of July, at the same place, her sister, Eleonora, relict of Richard Hollist, esq. aged 72.

Aged 80, the Rev. Rice Anwyl Clerk, M. A. rector of Llanycil, Merionethshire, 37 years; and one of the oldest Magistrates in the county.

June 23. At Paris, John Robinson, esq. M. P. of Denston-hall, Suffolk.—He was a Lieut.-general in the army, Colonel of the 60th foot, brother-in-law of the Earl of Powis, and had represented the borough of Bishop's Castle, Shropshire, from the year 1806. He was buried in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, at Paris.

At Cavendish, Suffolk, much respected, Mr. W. Webb.

H. Topping, esq. M. D. of Colchester, where he had been in extensive practice as a physician for many years. He had fallen from his horse the preceding evening; but his death, as reported, was not occasioned by that circumstance; nor is he represented to have sustained any mate-

rial injury therefrom: his existence was terminated by repeated attacks of apoplexy.

In Bernard-street, Russell-square, Joseph Sherwin, esq.

Anker Smith, esq. one of the Associate Engravers of the Royal Academy.

At Strand-on-the-green, near Chiswick, in her 83d year, Mary, widow of the late Pyke Ruffar, esq. of Maize-hill, Greenwich, Kent.

Aged 36, the wife of A. R. Sutherland, M. D. of Great George-st. Westminster.

June 24. At Cheltenham, Lieut.-gen. Charles Reynolds, of the Hon. East India Company's Service, on the Bombay Establishment.

At Woodbridge, after a long and severe affliction, Mr. William Dryden, ship-buider, of that place.

At Walham-green, Mrs. Driver, late of Soho-square.

June 25. John Jones, esq. of Percy-street, Bedford-square.

At Bath, John Blackwood, esq. late of Quebec, a Member of the Council of the province of Lower Canada.

The wife of Mr. William Stennett, of Shacklewell-green.

Benjamin Wmter, esq. of Mill-hill-house, Leeds.

In his 82d year, Mr. Edward Blunt, of Frog-lane, Islington, one of the oldest inhabitants of the parish.

In her 74th year, Hannah, relict of the late Matthew Pickford, esq. of Poynton, Cheshire.

June 26. Of an apoplectic fit, Thomas Philip Lamb, esq. of Mount-field Lodge, Rye, Sussex, M. P. for the borough of Rye.

At Hackness, in her 24th year, Margaret Anne, wife of George Johnstone, esq. and eldest daughter of the late Sir R. V. B. Johnstone, bart.

At her father's, in Charlotte-street, Portland-place, aged 27, Miss Nield.

In Red Lion-square, aged 73, John Adcock, esq.

At Chambery, Savoy, in his 27th year, James Wedderburne Lyon, esq. of the Inner Temple, London, and of Ullswater, Cumberland.

Suddenly, in his 75th year, the Rev. Dr. Twycross, of Mile-end.

June 27. At an advanced age, at Raydon, near Orford, Suffolk, Mark Wade, esq.

At Bath, J. Meyer, esq. aged 82.

In his 81st year, David Dyson, esq. of Barkistand-hall, near Halifax.

At Farnham, after a lingering illness, Mr. Francis Allen, auctioneer, &c. aged 62. The children of the National School, of which he was a zealous promoter and liberal benefactor, attended his interment. His corpse was borne to the grave by the Cumberland

Cumberland ringers, and the pall supported by the senior members of the choir.

In his 79th year, the Rev. John Clarke, M. A. rector of Goodnoham, near Market Weighton, Yorkshire.

June 28. At Clapham, Louisa Sarah, wife of Thomas Warre, jun. esq. and eldest daughter of Sir Rupert George, bart.

Aged 80, Mr. Thomas Dowson, of Blackmoor-street, Drury-lane.

At Park-place, Chelsea, Mrs. T. Bowley, of Wood-street, Cheapside.

At Smeeth, near Ashford, Kent, the widow of the late John Dunk, esq.

June 29. At Cirencester, Gloucestershire, Samuel Lysons, esq. of the Inner Temple, P. R. S. and F. A. S. Keeper of his Majesty's Records in the Tower of London, &c. Of this distinguished Antiquary an account shall be given in our next.

After an illness of six days only, Mrs. Blachly, of Walcot street, Bath, midwife; which profession she carried on very successfully for a number of years. She appears to have attended between five and six thousand labours. Her disposition was not "to heap up riches, not knowing who should gather them;" for she most liberally distributed her hard earnings among her family, relatives, and the poor; observing, if she had any thing to spare, that she liked to see them enjoy it.

At Winchester, Surrey, Eliza Frances, wife of the Rev. T. Richards, vicar of Ebblesham, and eldest daughter of the Rev. D. Hollingberry.

In her 18th year, Jesse, only daughter of George Marshall, esq. of Spanish Town, Jamaica.

At Paris, in her 11th year, the Hon. Alice Emily Percy, second daughter of Lord Lonsdale.

At Denmark hill, Camberwell, in his 87th year, Mr. James Evans.

Mr. Reddish, of Jermyn-street, St. James's.

June 30. In Middlesex-place, suddenly, aged 68, Major-gen. Thomas Hawkshaw, late of the Hon. East India Company's Bengal Establishment.

At Abbeville, on his way to Paris, Marmaduke Constable Maxwell, esq. of Terragle, Dumfriesshire, and of Everingham, Yorkshire.

At Clifton, Elizabeth Inglis, only daughter of the late Capt. Arthur Clarke, R. N.

In his 63d year, Mr. Joseph Webber, a highly respectable farmer of Sudbourn, and late of Friston, Suffolk; and on July 5, in his 83d year, Mr. John Webber, of Friston, father of the above, having survived his son but five days.

In the City-road, Mrs. Elizabeth Whiteley — It was one of her ancestors who came from Holland and established the paper manufactory at Colchester.

Dorothy, wife of the Rev. Kingsway Baskett, Master of the Charter House near Hull, and daughter of the Rev. John Hourne, formerly master of the same hospital.

Latly. At his house in the Kent road, Mr. W. C. Cranke, of Nicholas-lane.

Mr. James Williams, surgeon, of Ku gbs-lane, aged 68.

Cambridgeshire — Aged 45, Mr. Pearce White, solicitor, and town clerk of Cambridge, after a long and painful illness.

Mr. W. Poole, farmer, of Ely. He retired to bed the preceding night in his usual health, but in the morning was found dead in his bed.

Cornwall — Capt. Smith, of the Tolson, arrived at Falmouth from the *Brazils*. After having answered the quarantine questions to Mr. Jago, of St. Mawes, he returned to his cabin, and almost immediately fell on the floor and expired.

Essex — Suddenly, at the Bell Inn, Chelmsford, Mr. S. Robinson, of the firm of Jones, Wiggins, and Co. wholesale stationers, Abgate.

Gloucestershire — At Clifton, after a lingering illness, Sophia, younger daughter of the late John Palmer, esq. formerly M. P. for Bath, and sister to Col. Charles Palmer, one of the present representatives for that city. This amiable lady was deservedly beloved for the undeviating sweetness of her disposition, and the unaffected urbanity of her manners.

Hants — At Appleshaw, aged 58, Charlotte, relict of Henry Baron de Roquemont, Chevalier of the order of St. Louis, and youngest daughter of the late John Freeman, esq. of Chute-lodge, Hants; and same day her sister, Emily, wife of Lieut.-colonel Duke, of Appleshaw.

Kent — At Greenwich, aged 50, Smith Child, esq. of the Navy Pay office. He was the author of "The whole Art and Mystery of Brewing Porter, Ale, and Table Beer."

London — The wife of Lieut. Richard Hardinge, of the Horse Artillery.

Norfolk — At Hanworth, aged 70, R. Lee Doughty, esq.

Northamptonshire — Charles Eyre, esq. youngest son of F. Eyre, esq. of Warkworth Castle, and the Right Hon. Lady Mary Eyre, and brother to the present Earl of Newburgh.

Nottinghamshire — At Woodhall, near Worksop, aged 82, Mr. Francis Wilks, Wood steward to his Grace the Duke of Leeds; an office which he and his forefathers have held in that family upwards of 100 years.

Suffolk — At Cavendish, Mr. William Webb. He fell a victim to the small-pox; a disorder which is making great ravages in *Long Melton* and its neighbourhood.

At the Tower-house, Arundell, the Lady Louisa Athorley.

Worcestershire — At Worcester, aged 78, Frances Bridgford. She attended at the Register Office to prove her husband's will; and was so affected, that after paying the fees she sunk down in her chair speechless, and died in a few minutes.

AARAD — On his passage to Bermuda, in consequence of a fall from the poop of his Majesty's ship Newcastle, Lieut. G. C. Yen, only brother of the late Commodore Sir James L. Yen.

In the island of Antigua, Patrick Kirwan, esq.

On his passage outward, Capt. Lye, Aid de-Camp to Sir Gregor McGregor, and son of Major-gen. Lye, of Newcastle.

At Bombay, the Rev. Walter Williams, M.A. formerly of Bailie, in the county of Brecon, and late Chaplain of Cochin, in the East Indies.

July 1. Miss Esther Lopez, daughter of Sir M. Lopez, an amiable young lady, aged 24. She died in her bed, without any previous complaint, by a fit of apoplexy.

At Alington, near Exeter, the widow of the late Edmund Calany, esq. formerly of London.

In Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road, aged 53, Mr. John Oldham Burnham.

July 2. At Stockwell, Mr. Jas. Mackay, of the Foreign Department of the War Office.

After a short illness, aged 69, Joseph Yates, esq. of Sneyd-park, near Bristol.

At Westminster, aged 54, after a long and painful illness, borne with Christian fortitude and resignation, Mr. Laopard, a respectable solicitor of that town.

At Edinburgh, very suddenly, where he had arrived but a few hours previous, for the recovery of his health, Thomas Brongham, esq. of Penrith, one of the Justices of the Peace for the county of Cumberland.

At Ashby, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. J. Grantham, vicar of Cadney, in Lincolnshire.

Mr. Alexander Wilson, gunsmith, of Sherrard-street, Piccadilly. The deceased, after his shop had been shut up for the evening, went out with an intention of taking a walk in the Regent's Park: when he reached Oxford-street, he was seized with a pain in the head, and set down on a step of a shop: a coachman on the stand, observing his situation, immediately went towards him, and asked him if he was unwell? The deceased replied, that he was very ill, and begged the coachman to drive him to his family doctor, who lived in the neighbourhood; which he accordingly did, but the doctor was not at home. The deceased then requested the

coachman to drive him to his own house in Sherrard-street. On the arrival of the coach at the deceased's house, the coachman knocked at the door; Mrs. Wilson came out; when the coachman told her that a gentleman was in his coach extremely ill. Mrs. W. immediately exclaimed, "My God! I hope it is not my husband." She opened the coach-door, and, shocking to relate, found her husband *lifeless*, sitting upon the seat, with his head reclined against the back of the coach. The feelings of Mrs. W. can better be imagined than described. Mr. Shaw, a professional gentleman, opened the body of the deceased, and also the skull, when a suffusion of water was found on the brain, which undoubtedly occasioned Mr. Wilson's immediate death.

At Halstead, Essex, aged 12, Samuel, youngest son of Mr. John Gun, of the Ship, in that town. The youth was at play with some other boys in a loft at Mr. Watford's brewery, which is over that part in which large casks are deposited to receive the beer as it is brewed, and which is generally tunned into them from a trap-door in the loft. The trap-door had been left open, as the men were about to commence the filling of a 40-hogshead cask, the head of which happened to be directly under the trap-door in the loft; when this unfortunate youth slipped through the trap-door into the cask, which caused instant suffocation. He was got out with all possible expedition; but the vital spark had fled, and every endeavour to recover him proved ineffectual. About 18 months before, the deceased broke his arm at play in the same chamber.

At Oswestry, Salop, Mary, wife of C. Graham, esq.

At Ipswich, after a lingering illness, borne with great resignation and fortitude, aged 47, Mr. Henry Pite, shoemaker, and organist at the Unitarian Meeting in St. Nicholas-street, in that town. Mr. Pite possessed considerable vocal talents, the too frequent exertion of which, for the benefit of his friends, no doubt induced a premature dissolution. He was greatly respected, and is much lamented by all who knew him.

July 3. At Eccleshall, aged 64, Elizabeth, widow of the late Rev. John Swinerton, of Sagnall, Staffordshire, and late vicar of Wybunbury, Cheshire.

At Paris, the wife of J. L. Rotton, esq. of Bedford-place, Russell-square.

Mary, wife of Henry Penton, esq. of Ingatestone Hall, Essex.

At the Rectory House, Fenny Compton, Warwickshire, Anne, wife of the Rev. Henry Edmund Hill, B. D.

At Smeaton, near Edinburgh, at the age of 21, Sir George Buchan Hepburn, bart.

At

At his father's house, in Charter-house-square, Wm. Mansfield Stone, A. B. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

July 4. In Leigh-street, Burton Crescent, aged 66, Lieut. Col. Patrick, late of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

At Portsmouth, in his 84th year, Thos. Tucker, esq. formerly of the Custom House, London.

At Rochester, in his 78th year, the Rev. James Jones, one of the Minor Canons of Rochester Cathedral, and a Magistrate for the county.

At her house, Nelson Cottage, Clifton, the wife of Capt. Joseph Spear, of the Royal Navy. She was the second daughter of the late Ludovick Grant, esq. of Knockando, Murrayshire, N. Britain, and a near relative of the Duke of Gordon and the Earl of Aboyne. In the relative duties of life this lady exhibited a worthy example; as a wife and as a sister, few equalled her in the warmth of her attachment and the correctness of her principles; as a general member of society few excelled in suavity of manner, and in integrity and benevolence of conduct. Her near relatives, while they deplore her loss, cherish her memory with the deepest respect and affection; and the extensive circle of her friends, and of those who had the happiness of her acquaintance, will ever regret the amiable qualities they had so often to admire.

At Shepherd's Bush, Middlesex, aged 37, Mr. James Dover.

July 5. At Wells, of apoplexy, after two days illness, aged 69, L. Pulsford, esq. many years an eminent surgeon of that city, whose loss will be sincerely lamented by an extensive circle.

In Durham-place, Chelsea, in his 61st year, Thomas Richardson, esq.

After a painful affliction, aged 71, Mrs. Catherine Smythies, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Smythies, rector of Alpheton, Suffolk, and vicar of St. Peter's, Colchester.

July 6. At Bayswater, Isabella Catherine, daughter of the late Wm. Knox, esq. of Bellevue, co. Donegal.

At Paris, Madame Blanchard, the well-known aeronaut. The particulars of her melancholy end are recorded among the Foreign Occurrences, in p. 76.

At the seat of John Risdon, esq. Great Parndon, Essex, in her 87th year, Mrs. Astie.

At Canterbury, in his 83d year, John Toke, esq. late of Godintou, Kent.

An awful instance of mortality and family affliction has lately occurred in the county of Essex. On the 28th of February last was buried, at Standon Massey, near Chipping Ongar, Henry Madle, church-clerk, aged 70, leaving a widow confined to her bed by a cancerous affection in her

legs, and a daughter married and resident in London. The daughter's husband died of an ulcer in the throat, after a few days illness, aged 44, and was interred at Standon on the 27th June. The wife, who attended her husband's funeral, was herself followed as a corpse on the 6th inst.; and on the 9th inst. their two only children, aged 16 and 7, were deposited in the same grave.

July 7. At Brighton, James Hardwidge, esq. of the Grove, Camberwell.

Aged 44, Mr. Isaac Dent, late of Southwark.

July 8. At Walthamstow, in his 58th year, W. Walton, esq.

Aged 17, Anne Sophia Shipley, daughter of Wm. Green, esq. of Stanway Hall, near Colchester; and in the evening of the same day, her twin sister, Harriet Mary Frances.

At Bury St. Edmund's, Mrs. Foster, widow of the late Thos. Foster, gent. one of the capital burgesses of that corporation.

At Long Melford, Suffolk, of the small-pox, Mrs. Wright, aged 70 years.

At Blackheath, in his 64th year, John Cusdale, esq. of Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

In Old Palace-yard, Capt. T. H. Harris, of the Prince Regent East Indian.

July 9. At Scart, near Ardinnan (Tipperary), the rev. Dr. Leake Battersby, rector of that parish, and formerly vicar-general of the diocese of Killala.

At Crich, in Derbyshire (after suffering two months severe affliction from being burnt), Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. R. Pawlett, late of Stamford.

In Jamaica-row, Bermondsey, in his 50th year, Mr. Thomas Longridge.

At Bowbridge, near Derby, Mary, widow of the late Nicholas Nicholas, esq.

In the Strand, aged 61, Mr. John Burnthwaite.

At Denmark House, Camberwell, Elizabeth Jane, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Thornhill, of Lewisham Hill.

At the Vicarage House, Bedford, Middlesex, in his 88th year, the Rev. Dr. Henry Whitfield. He was of Merton College, Oxford, M.A. 1756, B. and D.D. 1772, upwards of 40 years vicar of Bedford, and during the same period rector of Rushall, Wiltshire.

At Inglis Maldie, Kincardineshire, Julietta countess of Kintore.

In her 85th year, Mrs. Cecil, of Charles-square, Hoxton.

On Lansdown, Bath, James Bassett. He was one of a party of young men who, on the preceding day, were proceeding to the Bath race-course. Bassett, in a frolic, attempted to vault over the shoulders of another, but both fell backwards; and Bassett the undermost of the two, died the following day, owing to the bursting of his bladder, through the violence of the concussion;

cussion; no blame whatever being attributable to his companion, Mr. John Shepherd, who is truly miserable at having been the innocent cause of the fatal event, as he held the deceased, as indeed did all who knew him, in the highest esteem. The trade of Bassett was that of a joiner; but he was an acknowledged descendant of the ancient family of the Bassetts, who were many years proprietors of the manor of Clavertoo; in the cemetery of which parish (by the indulgence of the worthy Rector) his body was deposited, among the remains of his once opulent ancestors. J. Bassett having been one of the ringers belonging to the Abbey Company, on the evening of his interment a long and melancholically muffled peal was rung by his late associates of the belfry, out of respect to their unfortunate young friend.

July 10. At his lodgings, in the Rue de la Chaussée d'Amn, Joseph Kelly, esq. formerly of the Horse Guards. In consequence of a disagreement of some standing between Major Kelly and Mr. Sunett, of the Commissariat department, the latter finding reflections had been cast on his character, sent the Major a challenge. The parties met in the Bois de Boulogne; when Major Kelly was severely wounded in the right hip, the ball fracturing the great trochanter in its passage, producing mortification, and consequently death. This Gentleman had, from a very early period of life, been advantageously known for the variety and excellence of his social qualities. To an amiable disposition he combined an engaging address, a most equable temper, together with talents and accomplishments which rendered him the soul and charm of every society. It is only to be lamented, that those talents were not so employed as to fructify for his own more permanent advantage. But thrown, as he was, upon the world at an uneconomically early age—admired and care-ssed by the great and the gay, with few or none to direct his conduct, and many, very many, to lead him astray, candour and justice will impute any aberrations from the strict path more to the fault of others than his own; while some, who have long known, and in spite of those lamented aberrations, sincerely regarded him, will linger upon the recollection of the happy hours which have been enlivened by his wit; and the many instances of ready, cordial, and spontaneous benevolence and warmth of heart, which marked his career—his errors were those of circumstances—his merits were all his own. He was buried in the Cimetiere of Pere la Chaise on the 12th, and the ceremony was numerously attended by his friends.

Thomas Ludhey, esq. of Orchard Farm, Bucks, and late of Harley-street.

In Sloane-street, Chelsea, James Hay,

esq. formerly Speaker of the Hon. House of Assembly of the island of Grenada.

Mary, wife of Mr. John Robins, auctioneer, of Warwick-street, Golden-sq.

In his 86th year, John Lawrence, esq. many years senior Alderman of Huntingdon.

At Kew Green, Lieut.-gen. Wm. Wynyard, late Equerry to his Majesty, and Colonel of the 5th regiment of foot.

July 11. In Clarges-street, the wife of Joseph Pitt, esq. M. P. of East Court, Wilts.

At Peckham, much respected, in his 60th year, Mr. John Mason, seedsman, of Fleet-street. He was a native of Rothley, co. Leicester.

In King-street, Carmarthen, Lieut.-col. Stewart, Justice of the Peace, and one of the Deputy Lieutenants of the County; he was several years Inspecting Field Officer of the District.

At Stainland, near Halifax, aged 55, the widow of the late J. Holroyd, esq. who died on the 2d ult.

At Stirling, Capt. James Crichton, of Addington place, Cambuswell, and late of the Hon. East India Company's service.

At Kensington, aged 23, Gilbert Huile, son of Mr. Wm. Huile, druggist, in the Strand.

July 12. In her 57th year, Anne, widow of the late Roger Swetenham, esq. of Summerford Booth, Cheshire.

In Lansdown Crescent, Bath, the widow of the Rev. Richard Hammet, rector of Clovelly, Devonshire.

At Stockton, in his 69th year, Mr. Robert Christopher, bookseller. He had been in business nearly 50 years. During the whole of this period he was remarkable for assiduity, punctuality, and scrupulous integrity; wheresoever known he was respected. To his acquaintance, he was cheerful and hospitable. From such friends as were likely to receive benefit from his assistance, it was rarely withheld. His whole life, indeed, has been marked by such liberality and beneficence, as more know how to praise, than how to imitate. His death, therefore, will be a source of deep affliction to his relatives, and of great regret to an extensive circle of acquaintance.

At the Abbey, in Gloucestershire, in her 70th year, the Hon. Mrs. Master, sister to Lord Sherborne.

July 13. In Portland-place, the widow of Dr. Handyside Edgar, formerly of the island of Jamaica.

In Upper Seymour-street, in his 75th year, the Rev. Wm. Percy, D. D. rector of St. Paul's church, Charleston, South Carolina, and formerly of Queen's-square Chapel, Westminster.

At Kentish Town, aged 33, the wife of Mr. Richard Shuter.

Aged 63, James Bell, esq. of Russell-sq.

July

July 14. Aged 59, Mr. Romualdo Zotti, of Broad-street, Golden-square.

At her apartments in Kensington Palace, in her 82d year, Lady Porten, relict of the late Sir Stanier Porten, kn.

The wife of Godschall Johnson, esq. of Somerset-place, Bath.

Suddenly, Henry Lark, esq. of Northumberland-street, Strand, Navy Agent.

Mrs. Twiss, of Preston, Lancashire, relict of Richard Twiss, late of Travallyn, in the county of Denbigh, esq. and formerly in the Honourable East India Company's Civil Service.

July 15. At Rotherhithe, in his 85th year, Capt. John Boyd, many years commander of the *Hibberts West Indian*.

In Surrey square, aged 71, Henry Wheeler, esq.

In Wimpole-street, Thomas Wheeler Milner, esq.

July 16. At Hadleigh, Suffolk, aged 82, Thomasine, widow of the late Arthur Hemming, esq.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 74, Charles Le Bas, esq.

July 17. At Chiswick, Middlesex, in her 73d year, during the active exertion of every religious and moral virtue, Mrs. Thompson, whose memory, with that of her late highly respected husband, will long be venerated by a large circle, who shared equally in their friendship and munificence.

In her 24th year, Harriet, wife of Mr Geo. Robert Rowe, surgeon, of Haverhill, Suffolk.

At Walworth-place, Surrey, in her 19th year, Lissey, third daughter of Mr. J. Paine, of the Royal Exchange, London.

July 18. At Islington, in her 80th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, relict of John Jones, esq. She was a woman of exemplary virtue, and who, as we have before recorded, enjoyed the conjugal society of her husband for 50 years.

At Worthing, after a few hours illness, Eleanor, third daughter of Charles Duncombe, esq. M. P. of Duncombe Park, co. York.

July 19. In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, aged 65, Mrs. Watts.

Catherine, fourth daughter of the Hon. and Rev. George Hamilton.

In Brompton row, aged 64, the Hon. H. M. Johnstone, second daughter of Francis, fifth Lord Napier.

At Duchley's, near Brentwood, Essex, in his 57th year, Henry Bond, esq.

In Sydney-place, Bath, William Savage, esq. of Midsomer Norton, Somersetshire.

July 20. In Upper Grosvenor-street, in her 79th year, Sarah, Lady Cave, widow of Sir Thomas Cave, (who died May 31, 1780,) and mother of the late Sir Thomas Cave, who died in 1792, and represented the county of Leicester in Parliament. Her hospitality to the rich, and her extensive charities to the poor, joined to her unaffected piety, and humble resignation to the Almighty under severe afflictions, will cause her loss long to be regretted, and her example an object to be imitated, by all who knew her virtues. She was daughter and co-heiress of John Edwards, esq. of Bristol, and has left one daughter, the widow of Henry Otway, esq. of Ireland, and of Stauford-hall, Leicestershire.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for July, 1819. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	5 o'clock	Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock	Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather July 1819.
June	•	•	•				
27	57	63	55	29, 70			starry
28	56	59	54	, 78			storm & thr.
29	57	67	55	, 94			fair
30	56	68	50	, 80			showery
Jy. 1	58	69	52	, 89			fair
2	57	59	54	, 88			rain
3	56	67	59	, 90			fair
4	60	81	68	, 84			fair
5	68	78	67	, 95			fair
6	60	67	62	30, 03			rain
7	63	68	60	, 27			cloudy
8	62	64	55	, 08			rain
9	57	70	57	, 09			fair
10	63	73	56	, 15			fair
11	57	69	64	, 19			cloudy

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	5 o'clock	Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock	Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather July 1819.
July	•	•	•				
12	67	74	65	30, 21			fair
13	64	68	54	, 28			cloudy
14	56	63	60	, 23			cloudy
15	57	66	55	, 10			fair
16	55	64	57	, 10			fair
17	62	75	67	, 12			fair
18	63	74	67	, 03			fair
19	64	74	66	29, 67			fair
20	68	73	54	, 42			fair
21	54	57	55	, 56			cloudy
22	56	67	60	30, 10			fair
23	60	69	66	, 25			fair
24	67	77	66	, 25			fair
25	68	75	66	, 15			fair
26	67	75	60	, 10			fair

BILL OF MORTALITY, from June 22, to July 27, 1819.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5		50 and 60			
Males - 1094	2119	Males 746	1467		5 and 10	64	60 and 70	129		
Females - 1025		Females 721			10 and 20	43	70 and 80	89		
Whereof have died under 2 years old		355			20 and 30	123	80 and 90	42		
					30 and 40	155	90 and 100	7		
Salt £1. per bushel: 44d. per pound.										

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending July 17.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Middlesex	79 1 00	0 37	9 29	10 47	10
Surry	73 2 38	0 38	0 28	10 47	0
Hertford	70 8 62	0 35	8 27	4 47	6
Bedford	71 7 00	0 37	6 28	0 50	0
Huntingdon	67 8 00	0 00	0 25	0 45	7
Northampton	74 5 00	0 42	2 29	4 00	0
Rutland	69 0 00	0 42	6 25	0 54	0
Leicester	75 5 31	2 47	6 30	10 65	7
Nottingham	73 6 44	9 34	6 29	5 32	4
Derby	76 4 00	0 42	6 32	2 56	0
Stafford	77 3 00	0 48	6 28	8 53	0
Salop	78 9 55	0 00	0 35	7 00	0
Hereford	73 11 51	2 40	2 53	7 61	5
Worcester	73 6 00	0 42	6 34	8 59	6
Warwick	76 8 00	0 41	8 33	4 59	4
Wilts	72 9 00	0 38	5 31	6 60	4
Berks	73 11 00	0 57	9 32	8 50	1
Oxford	73 8 00	0 42	0 30	6 53	0
Bucks	74 6 00	0 44	0 30	2 49	6
Brecon	81 4 00	0 47	11 26	8 00	0
Montgomery	72 0 00	0 44	9 39	2 00	0
Radnor	81 9 00	0 45	5 30	4 00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

75 0 18 2 41 0 37 10 50 4

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Essex	70 6 33	0 33	8 26	6 42	3
Kent	73 1 00	0 38	1 28	0 44	4
Sussex	73 2 00	0 00	0 26	6 45	0
Suffolk	72 0 44	0 39	5 30	0 43	0
Cambridge	70 9 00	0 31	0 20	11 44	0
Norfolk	68 10 00	0 35	2 25	5 44	9
Lincoln	69 6 00	0 33	4 21	9 30	9
York	72 2 53	4 35	0 22	11 50	5
Durham	75 1 40	0 00	0 29	5 03	0
Northumb.	69 9 44	0 38	8 47	5 00	0
Cumberl.	73 0 54	0 40	10 28	4 00	0
Westmor.	81 0 62	0 60	0 30	0 00	0
Lancaster	74 3 00	0 30	0 25	4 36	0
Chester	73 0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0
Flint	73 10 00	0 41	1 51	0 00	0
Denbigh	76 10 00	0 45	4 25	10 00	0
Anglesea	70 0 00	0 40	0 19	0 00	0
Carnarvon	79 5 00	0 41	0 28	0 00	0
Merioneth	80 11 42	6 46	6 32	11 00	0
Cardigan	69 0 00	0 34	0 20	0 00	0
Pembroke	74 3 00	0 51	3 16	0 00	0
Carmarth.	85 0 00	0 44	8 18	0 00	0
Glamorgan	86 0 00	0 50	4 24	10 00	0
Gloucester	73 1 00	0 42	6 29	0 49	2
Somerset	80 10 00	0 42	8 25	6 00	0
Monm.	83 5 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0
Devon	76 7 00	0 56	0 00	0 00	0
Cornwall	75 4 00	0 36	10 25	4 00	0
Dorset	79 5 00	0 37	6 28	0 56	0
Hants	76 2 00	0 40	6 23	0 41	9

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, July 23, 60s. to 65s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, July 17, 31s. 6d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, July 21, 40s. 5d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, July 26.

Kent Bags.....	5l. 0s. to 6l. 0s.	Sussex Pockets.....	5l. 5s. to 6l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto.....	4l. 10s. to 5l. 12s.	Essex Ditto.....	5l. 5s. to 6l. 6s.
Kent Pockets.....	5l. 16s. to 7l. 0s.	Farnham Ditto.....	7l. 0s. to 8l. 0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, July 26:

St. James's, Hay 6l. 9s. 0d. Straw 3l. 1s. 6d. Clover 0l. 0s. --- Whitechapel, Hay 6l. 2s. Straw 2l. 19s. 6d. Clover 8l. 2s. — Smithfield, Hay 6l. 13s. Straw 2l. 15s. 0d. Clover 0l. 0s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, July 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.	Lamb.....	5s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.
Mutton.....	4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market July 23:	
Veal.....	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Beasts.....	516 Cwt/ves 330.
Pork.....	4s. 4d. to 6s. 0d.	Sheep and Lambs	7,070 Pigs 210.

COALS, July 28: Newcastle 30s. 6d. to 41s. 3d. Sunderland 34s. 6d. to 0s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 3s. 9d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 3s. 9½d.

SOAP, Yellow 90s. Mottled 102s. Card 106s. CANDLES, 12s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 13s. 6d.

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AUGUST, 1819.

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With a View of the Mouth of the Tunnel, on the REGENT'S CANAL, at Islington;
and with a View of the Church of STAUNTON HASOLD, Leicestershire.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

We should be glad to oblige F. R. S. on any other subject; but his letter received in June last is too personally severe for insertion. We are certain that the worthy Author alluded to would be happy to correct any inadvertencies he may have fallen into, were they pointed out to him in a private communication.

We are sorry we cannot oblige H. by abridging the Histories of the Two Towns he mentions; but beg to refer him to the Works themselves.

M. W. I. is referred to vol. LIX. p. 1063, for an account of a curious picture at Epping Place. See also vol. LXXXII. i. pp. 30. 437.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT, not having seen a reply to the question by Ignotus (vol. LXXXIX. p. 328), ventures to conjecture, that the Lambeth graduates wear a similar Hood appertaining to the same degree in that University to which the Archbishop who conferred it belongs.

G. W. observes, "that Anthony Foster, of Cumnor House, Berks, temp. Q. Eliz. was suspected, together with Sir Richard Verney, of being pury to the murder (real or supposed) of Lady Robert Dudley, wife of Robert, afterwards Earl of Leicester; and wishes to be informed of what branch of the Fosters, or Forresters, he was descended, and whether there are any descendants from him. The family of Hungerford he remarks, (in the male line), appear to be nearly extinct in England, but in the county of Cork, in Ireland, a branch of the family have been settled, and still exist among the gentry of moderate fortune. Is it known at what period the Hungerfords of the County of Cork emigrated from England?"

T. C. having occasion lately to refer to the Registry of Burials at Cobham, found the following entry. "1636. The Right Worshipful Sir Humphrey Lynde, kn. was buried y^e 14th of June. He was famous for his writing in defence of the Protestant Religion. His book, called *Via Tuta*, was so well approved, that it was translated into *Latin, Dutch, and French*, and often reprinted in English. He also wrote a book called the *By-Way*, shewing the errors of the pretended Catholic Church of Rome. His Funeral Sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Daniel Featley, upon these words, 'Let my last end be like unto his.' Numh. xxiii. v. 10." T. C. will esteem it a favour, if any Correspondent could state of what family Sir Humphrey Lynde was, how he obtained his Title, and whether his Books are now extant.

Dr THIRLEWALL states, that in 1777 Messrs. Nicholson and Burn published a

History of the Counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland, and in treating of the pedigree of the ancient family of Philipson of Calgarth (vol. I. p. 180), refer to several MSS. and family papers. Now at the time Nicholson and Burn published their work, the elder male line of the family was extinct. He should therefore feel greatly obliged to any reader who would favour him with information as to where those papers may be found. He would also be obliged by any other matter relative to the Philipson family not noticed by those Historians. In Howell's State Trials (vol. XIV. p. 114), is given the trial of a Christopher Philipson, in Edinburgh, for drinking the health of King James; but to what family of Philipson he belonged, is uncertain.

JUVENIS enquires for some information respecting one of the Crusaders, "the noble Walter, of the town of Limoges, who was accompanied by his Lion, which he had saved from the fangs of a serpent, and which never deserted his deliverer."

G. H. W. says, "the editors of some of the Peerages derive the family of Stewart of Ballylawn, co. Donegal, (from whom are descended the Marquis of Londonderry, in the Peerage of Ireland, and the Lord Stewart in the Peerage of England,) from Sir Thomas Stewart, of Minto, second son of Sir William Stewart, of Garlies, ancestor of the house of Gallo-way. I have reason to believe the editors are in error as to this descent. The first possession in Ireland enjoyed by the Stewarts of Ballylawn, was a grant from James I. to Alexander M'Awley, alias Stewart, as will appear from the following extract from Tynna's Survey of Donegal, viz. 'Alexander M'Awley, alias Stewart, had a 1000 acres, called Ballyneagh, in the precincts of Portlough, of which he was patentee under King James I.' It would thus appear doubtful whether the original name of the family was not M'Awley. John Stewart, son or grandson of Alexander M'Awley, alias Stewart, had a grant from Charles I. erecting his lands into the Manor of Stewart's Court; he built thereon the Castle of Ballylawn, or Ballylane."

G. M. remarks, "perhaps some of your readers can inform me, whether Sir T. Lawrence, who is engaged in taking portraits of all the Sovereigns of Europe for the Prince Regent, and who, it has been stated, was born in Tenbury, was actually born there; and if so, whether in that part of it which is in Shropshire or not."

Errata in p. 2. a.—In the article on the Bassett family, for *Daire*, read *Davie*. It occurs thrice.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For AUGUST, 1819.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 1.

THE famous John Leusden (Disert. 28. De Nummis et Pondere in Sacra Scriptura usitatis) mentions three sorts of Sicles which were formerly coined by the Jews. He describes them as follow :

"Primus Siclus est Communis sive Hierosolymitanus, ab una parte habens Ollam incensionis, cum vocibus שֶׁל יִשְׂרָאֵל, *Siclus Israelis*: ab altera vero parte virgam Aharonis, cum circumscriptis vocibus יְרוּשָׁלַם חֲקֵדָשָׁה, *Hierosolymia Sancta*.

"Secundus Siclus est Judæo-Christianus, ab una parte signatus facie Salvatoris nostri, cum literis יֵשׁוּעַ, *Jesus*; quod Judæi communiter ita pro scribere solent; ab altera vero parte continet has voces בָּא מֶלֶךְ בְּשָׁלוֹם, *Messias rex venit cum pace*, וְאוֹר מֵאֵדָם עָשׂוּ חַי, *et lux de homine facta est vita* *.

"Tertius Siclus est Proprius, continens, ab una parte, arcem cum vocibus יְרוּשָׁלַם עִיר חֲקֵדָשָׁה, *Jerusalem urbs sanctitatis*; ab altera vero parte has voces דָּוִד מֶלֶךְ וּבְנוֹ שְׁלֹמֹה חֲמֹלֶךְ, *David rex, et filius ejus Salomo rex*."

Yours, &c.

J. G.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 20.

YOUR last Number and Supplement have just reached my hands; and I should not do justice to my own feelings, were I not immediately to offer my grateful acknowledgments to the truly obliging and accomplished scholar, who, in page 617 of the latter, has been so kind as to lend me a helping-hand out of the difficulties by which I felt myself surrounded in a tangled passage of the Ἰουδαῖα παραγγέλματα of Plutarch.

* This medal appears to be the same as the one lately found near Cork. See Part I. p. 389.

There cannot be a doubt that the suggestion relative to that passage, which the perspicuity of J. W. has struck out, is entirely accurate; and nothing can be more apposite and felicitous than his illustration of it from the Nat. Hist. of Pliny.—Since I addressed my former letter to you, Mr. Urban, the opportunity has been afforded me of consulting the rich and well-stored Library of a learned friend, with a view of elucidating these words of Plutarch; and upon turning to Wytttenbach's edition of the *Moralia*, I was gratified to find the following note from the pen of that admirable scholar, corroborative of the interpretation given us by your ingenious Correspondent: "*Dulcis medulla earum (i. e. palmarum) in cacumine: quod cerebrum appellant.*" Plinius, H. N. 13. 9. Ubi Guilandinus hunc Plutarchi locum commemorat.—See Plut. Wytttenbach, tom. 6. pag. 416, quarto.—It may be gratifying to so learned and accurate a man as J. W. manifestly is, to be informed that the blunder committed by Xylander in translating the words of Plutarch under discussion—"the brain of the phœnix," has not escaped the animadversion of Muretus. This able and most industrious scholar, in the 12th chapter of the 13th Book of his Lect. Var. neatly rebukes the oscitancy of Plutarch's editor, and then very properly makes this plain, explanatory addition:—"Φοινῆς enim Græcè palma est, cujus arboris non tantum fructus esui sunt, sed etiam medulla, quam et Græci ἐνέφαλος, et Latini cerebrum vocant. De illâ loquitur Plutarchus, non de Phœnicis commenticiis avis cerebro. . . . Quod autem hic ait Plutarchus à Xenophonte videlicet sumpsit apud quem id relatum est in libro secundo Anabæus." See Gruter's *Thesaurus Criticus*, tom. 2. p. 1170.

1110.—The same learned and illustrious expositor, in the same place, refers the curious reader to Pliny—to the second Book of Theophrastus *περὶ φυτῶν*, and to the 8th Book of Galen, *De Facultatibus simplicium medicamentorum*, for farther statements relative to the properties and peculiarities of palm-trees. Muretus might have annexed to these references a passage in the 15th Book of Strabo; and in that most agreeable miscellany, the “Symposiacon” of Plutarch, many observations upon palm-trees will be found; and the reasons advanced by him, why the branches of this tree should have been adopted universally as tokens of valour, and the rewards of victory (upholding his own simple conjecture, as he does, by Homer’s comparison of Nausicaæ to a palm-tree), are truly amusing*. Your learned Correspondent J. W. informs us, that this Treatise, *De tuenda bonâ Valetudine*, has been translated since the days of Amiot, into French, by another hand. I could wish that he had had the kindness to specify the name of the translator. I find that Amiot has been severely chastised by the sagacious Perron, for having mistaken the word *φαινέ*, in the passage we have been considering, as bearing the signification of a *phœnix*, instead of a *palm-tree*. See “Perroniana,” p. 80.

Yours, &c.

F. B.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 20.

I FEEL that I should act unaccountably, and disobey, not without some pain to my feelings, the suggestions of honourable duty, were I not to withdraw an imputation thrown out against the author of “Junius with his Vizor up!” at the commencement of my last letter, p. 419. In that place I conveyed a suspicion that the unknown author of this celebrated pamphlet had mistakenly accused Mrs. Hannah More of having reproached, with undue severity, in one of her works, the habits of Professor Porson’s life; and I added, with too much heedlessness and precipitation, that, although I was possessed of all the writings of that incomparable woman, I had sought in vain for any passage in them, passing an animadversion upon this eminent scholar. But I was mis-

taken; for, at the close of the 7th Chapter of her “Christian Morals,” a few sentences occur, strongly inculcating the conduct pursued through life, and at the hour of death, both by Professor Porson and Horne Tooke; and this, unquestionably, must be the passage alluded to by the very erudite and most facetious author of “Junius with his Vizor up!” in his note at page 38—a note, that cannot be too highly commended for its bold and clear tone of morality, and the indignant eloquence which it breathes against that most ruinous of all infatuations—the infatuation, I mean, of gilding the vices of the eminent, and of canonizing a libertine for the sake of his genius! F. B.

ORIGINAL LETTERS TO THE
REV. W. GREEN.

(Continued from page 4.)

“Dear Sir, Grosvenor-street,
March 9, 1756.

“IT gives me no little satisfaction to find, that my Dissertations are approved by so great a master of Oriental learning as Mr. Green. I must confess, I have never much studied the Hebrew metre. I always thought it not sufficiently cleared and settled for any one to build any thing certain upon it. If Noah’s prophecy was delivered in metre, as I had good reason to believe it was, it was obvious to observe that the verse *Cursed be Canaan*, was much shorter than the rest, and could not be better supplied than with the words, *Cursed be Ham the father of Canaan*. But you, Sir, have in a manner convinced me of the necessity of my emendation, and have given me a much better opinion of its use and importance, than I had entertained before. And for your emendation, I may say truly, that I was never better pleased with any in all my life. It is equally ingenious and just, and pleases and satisfies the mind at once. It appears at the same time so natural, that every one almost will wonder that he did not make the same observation. I used to think that the context was much embarrassed with the repetition of—*And Canaan shall be their servant*. But by the omission of this line, and the transposition of another, you have rendered the whole plain and easy, have cleared it of every difficulty, and have added new lustre and beauty to the prophecy.

* Vid. Plut. Op. à Renke, tom. 8. p. 384.

If you give me leave, I will take notice of your emendation in the second edition of my book. For there must be a second edition, if not before, yet by the time that the other volume will be published. But the other volume will be delayed longer than I intended, the Bp. of London having appointed me the Boyle's lecturer for three years, to preach my dissertation, if I pleased, before I print them; so that they will not be published till towards the close of the year 1758. I return you many thanks for the favour of your Letter, and for the instruction that I have received from it; and am, with great regard, Sir,

"Your obliged humble servant,
THOS. NEWTON*."

"Dear Sir, *Grosvenor-street,
Apr. 20, 1756.*

"Your obliging Letter came to my hands this morning, so that I take the first opportunity of acknowledging the favor. The speech of Lamech is indeed very obscure, and I fear will always remain so, the historian having only preserved that ancient fragment, without assigning the occasion of it. I think you have done more towards clearing and fixing the meaning, than any commentator I have seen; and as you have begun to publish some of the poetical parts of Scripture with a new English translation, and commentary and notes, I hope you will proceed and complete the rest in the same masterly manner; for I know nothing that will be more for your honour or the public good. I had some thoughts of visiting Cambridge this week, Dr. Yonge having made me the offer of carrying me down in his coach, and bringing me back again. I should not have visited Cambridge without paying my respects to you at Clare Hall; but the weather proving so very bad, I have laid aside my design for the present. I may possibly make use of another opportunity, before the Commencement; and then I shall be glad to see the two sermons you mention; or if you come to town upon any occasion, you would oblige me in bringing them with you. You will likewise do me a very great favor,

in communicating at your leisure, any farther remarks upon my book, and I promise myself they will be such as will assist me in correcting and improving the second edition. I am fully convinced of your learning and judgment, and have no reason to doubt of your candor and friendship to, Dear Sir,

"Your very obliged and
obedient servant,
THOS. NEWTON."

"Dear Sir, *Dublin, Jan. 25, 1788.*

"Your very obliging favour of Dec. 12, did not reach me here till three days ago.

"I am persuaded that my Translation of Ezekiel would have been much improved by your revision of it. But, as I had only one transcript, I thought that it was a great hazard to send it so far; and as this copy was necessary for writing the notes and preface, which were not finished and revised till last November, a great delay would have been created, and the work could not have been published next spring. I now hope that it will reach London in April; as my presence here expedites it; and as it is already advanced beyond the passage in c. xxvi. 10, with a translation of which you have favoured me. I am certain that I shall receive satisfaction from your other criticisms, when I have an opportunity of examining them with proper helps.

"I have read Dr. Geddes's prospectus and appendix; and two pamphlets lately published by him. I have also had the honour of two letters from him; in one of which he requested my opinion respecting the use of the word Jehovah, and rendering the Scriptures as literally as the English language admits, without deviating into paraphrase. He is a man of great candour, as well as of great biblical erudition. But his writings abound with strange words, and grammatical inaccuracies: nor can I conceive that a man has a good ear for the harmonious turn of a sentence, who translates, "Let there be light, and light there was." However, such abilities, learning, and industry, must strike out something valuable. Dr. Law, Bishop of Killala, lately told me that he had left with Dr. Geddes the late Bishop of Carlisle's interleaved Bible, full of notes and corrections, of our version.

"I have

* Dr. Thomas Newton, afterwards Bp. of Bristol, he died 1782.

"I have turned over Dr. Kennicott's posthumous work; but have not yet had time to give it a critical reading. It seemed to me that he made wild work of some passages in Hosea.

"Dr. Woide lately informed me by letter that the publication of the Syriac MS. in the Ambrosian Library was actually undertaken; but I forget by whom.

"I thank you for the curious and important fact of Sir William Jones's correspondence with some Jews in China, on the subject of Hebrew MSS.

"A Fellow of this University, Mr. Barrett, is employed in tracing the faint and almost vanished characters of a Greek MS. of St. Matthew, as old as the famous Codex Alexandrinus. Over this, a MS. of the Gospel, of a much later date, is superscribed. Mr. Barrett thinks that he shall recover about 300 verses. The character, and some of the variations, are striking.

"I wish that your very worthy and learned Bishop* would encourage some good scholar to undertake a Comment on Daniel. Archbishop Secker has bequeathed to the Lambeth Library a Comment on this Prophet, in three volumes, folio. Whoever engages in such a work, should be conveniently situated for access to so valuable a treasure.

"I beg leave to present my best respects to Mrs. Greco; and am, with much regard, Rev. Sir,

"Your most obedient,

and very
faithful servant,

W. WATERFORD†.

"My London bookseller is J. Johnson, St. Paul's Churchyard. If you will be so good as to send your direction to him, I will order him to transmit my book to you as early as possible."

Mr. URBAN, *Paradise-buildings,
Lambeth, Aug. 18.*

IN your Number for July, p. 62, under the title of "Arts and Sciences," you inform your Readers that the Mausoleums of the three last branches of the illustrious and unfortunate House of Stuart, that is, of the Pretender (James III.) and his sons Prince Charles Edward, and Cardinal York,

have been opened in the Vatican at Rome to the view of the public; to which you add, "all the curious admire these master-pieces of the celebrated sculptor Canova, which contain an expression, and evince a taste, that are worthy of the age of Pericles, and do honour to the munificence of the Prince Regent."

From this statement it appears, that the Prince Regent has been at the expence of these Monuments; and if so, it does him honour, and shews great magnanimity, as well as generosity on his part, in thus noticing that unfortunate family; and I hope his munificence will be further extended, in rescuing from neglect and oblivion, the fine memorial erected in honour of the head of that family, I mean the bronze statue of James II. which stands in the Court-yard behind the Banqueting House at White-hall; where it has remained, buried in dirt and obscurity, ever since the Revolution in 1688, and is frequently seen enveloped in filth and rubbish, neglected and unnoticed by (I believe) most of the inhabitants of this great Metropolis, many of whom never knew, or heard, that such a fine production of art, is to be seen within a few paces of their habitations.

The figure is excellent; it represents the Monarch clad in a Greek cuirass, or suit of armour, his head with the usual laurel wreath, the military chainys, or mantle, and sandals, in a fine taste; the attitude is easy and spirited, and the expression in the countenance very strongly portrays in a manner the very thoughts and soul of the gloomy and ill-fated Prince it represents.—It is not clearly ascertained at whose expence this statue was erected, nor has the name of the sculptor been handed down to us with any degree of certainty; some attribute it to Grienlin Gibbons, and others to Herbert Le Soeur, but of the two, I rather think this work, and the fine brass statues on the mausoleums of Louis Stuart, Duke of Richmond, and George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, in Henry the VIIth's Chapel, are of the hand of the latter artist; it is true Gibbons was a very capital artist in his way, but his best performances were mostly in wood, of which, we have some fine specimens remaining at Windsor Castle, Chatsworth House, in Derbyshire, Burghley House, near Stamford,

* Bp. Bagot.

† Abp. Newcome, see p. 4.

Stamford, and a few other places, particularly in the Choir of St. Paul's Cathedral, where the carved work and ornaments over the stalls, and on the organ case, forcibly display the great merit of the artist.

The Statue above described ought to be removed to a site more worthy of it, where it may be better seen, and its merits as an excellent specimen of art duly appreciated. I know of no situation more suitable for it than the end of Whitehall, and to be placed in the front of the House between Parliament and King Streets, facing Charing Cross; it will be out of the way of carriages there; and, to make it more conspicuous, should be erected on a loftier basement and pedestal than it has at present, bearing the original inscription: "Jacobus Secundus, Dei Gratia, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defensor, Anno 1686." now nearly obliterated. It should be surrounded with a bold iron railing, with gas lamps at the angles, which, when lighted at night, would have a good effect, and be of great use in that dark and wide crossing from the Government Offices on the side of Downing-street to the opposite end of Parliament-street, which in general is not only very dirty, but even dangerous to passengers.

You will probably be able, in some of your future numbers, to favour your readers with a description of the Monuments erected in the Vatican Church at the expense of the Prince Regent, in honour of, or to perpetuate the memory of the personages above-mentioned; correct copies of the inscriptions thereon would be desirable, that we may learn from thence what stile, or title, is given to each of them. The Old Pretender styled himself "Jacobus III. Mag. Brit. Rex;" and, when spoken of at Rome, was mostly called "Il Re." His two sons frequently assumed the title of King, Henry the youngest (the late Cardinal) in particular, had medals struck at Rome, one of which I have seen, bearing the following inscription round his head in profile, "Henricus IX. Dei gratia Mag. Brit. Rex;" and on the reverse the arms of England, as borne by James I.; but in his letters he generally subscribed himself "Henry Cardinal." I am not quite certain whether he was not at

the time of his death Dean of the College of Cardinals; if not, he was at least Sub-dean; at which time his titles ran thus, "Serinissimo, Eminentissimo e Reverendissimo Principe Il Sig. Cardinale Enrico, Benedetto, Maria Clemente, Duca di York, Vescovo di Frascati, Commendatorio della Chiesa titolare di S. S. Lorenzo in Damaso, Vice Cancelliere della S. R. C. e Sommaria, e Arciprete di S. Pietro in Vaticano, sotto Decano del Sagro Collegio." I believe, with his other Ecclesiastical preferments, he held an Abbey somewhere in French Flanders in commendam, to which he was presented when very young by Louis XV.

Yours, &c.

J. LOWE.

EMPLOYMENT OF THE POOR.

July 25.

THE Provisional Committee for Encouragement of Industry and Reduction of Poors' Rates, reflecting on the growing dissatisfaction, and want of employment in various parts, is induced to accelerate the publication of the following, which is with confidence recommended as a most important means of relief. Under such circumstances, the Cultivation of Land may be realized as an universal as well as a permanent resource; and this might be immediately commenced—the Act intitled, "An Act to amend the Laws for the Relief of the Poor," and passed in the late Session, empowering each Parish to obtain Land for the purpose of Employment and for Letting. It may be remarked, that the low wages which would be cheerfully accepted, would be reimbursed by the products obtained, while the management of the spade is universally available. The above Act (limiting the Land to be taken by each Parish to 20 acres) confers, as before noticed, a most judicious discretionary power, by which Land may be let in small portions at a fair rent, for the profitable occupation of themselves and families during leisure hours, and which cannot fail of producing the most essential effect, by the stimulus thus afforded to the industrious Poor to recover an independent state. Overseers, Guardians of the Poor, and Parishes, are therefore earnestly and respectfully invited to apply themselves to the above object; Noblemen, Magistrates, and Occupiers of Land, and the Community generally,

generally, doubtless being found to co-operate, whereby to arrest the overwhelming tide of pauperism and disquietude, and restore to our Country its welfare, security and prosperity. The following is extracted from an account given by Mr. B. Overseer at Birmingham: "That he was an Overseer of the Poor in the years 1817 and 1818; that there were 800 adult poor in the Work-house, for whom there was no employment; that about thirty acres of land belonged to the Town; that these were let to different tenants; but that four acres were obtained, on which they planted Cabbages and Potatoes, and obtained a sufficient supply for 600 persons in the House from July to September. In March 1818, he took seven and a half acres more, and cultivated two acres in flax. The soil was hard and sterile, but being dug by the spade, and the turf buried without manure, it has a very promising appearance." Mr. B. accedes to the established sentiment, that the Culture of Land by hand labour is the only suitable employment for the Parochial Poor. Signed on behalf of the Provisional Committee,

BENJAMIN WILLS, *Hon. Sec.*

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 18.*

IT is hoped that those Owners and Occupiers of Land, and Parishes, who, from a conviction of the utility of the plan, are now in so many parts engaged in furnishing labouring Poor with small portions of Land, will, by their example, be the means hourly of exciting others to the adoption of this very important mode of ameliorating the condition of the Poor, and reducing the Poor-rates. What is effecting in Kent by Lords Abergavenny and Le Despencer, as well as by Parishes in that Country, merits universal notice. There can scarcely exist a doubt, but that the Government will, ere long, co-operate in granting Land at no great distance from London, on which a number of Metropolitan Poor may be employed.

Yours, &c. B. WILLS.

Mr. URBAN, *Kent, Aug. 20.*

HAVING observed in your last Supplement, page 604, that one of your Correspondents states that one Turpin, a notorious highwayman, was at last executed for

shooting a game-cock, giving for his authority the Anti-jacobin Review, I take the liberty to inform you, that it is a metaphorical saying, and that no Law exists in England, awarding death to such a crime, but that he, travelling in disguise (as was his custom), went shooting with some other people, and having shot nothing, he discharged his fowling-piece at a cock belonging to the landlord of the inn, where he resided. A person who was near gently rebuked him for it, and he replied, that if he would stop till he could reload his fowling-piece, he would shoot him also. In consequence of which he was taken up for a misdemeanour, and writing a letter to his brother, then in Suffolk, it was refused by him to pay the postage, when a person by chance knew the writing to be Turpin's; the letter was accordingly opened, and it was discovered that the person in custody was Turpin; which circumstance being known, witnesses came against him, and he was condemned for various robberies, and stealing two horses, and suffered the punishment inflicted by the law at York. From which circumstances it is evident, that the crime for which Turpin suffered death was not shooting a Game-cock, but that that action brought on his discovery.

By inserting these few particulars, you will greatly oblige your constant Reader,
W. E. F.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 14.*

THE learned Traveller, Dr. Clarke, has committed a mistake in quoting Mr. Coxe's Travels as authority for Tycho Brahe's being born in the island of Huen.

Mr. Coxe on the contrary asserts, that he was born at Knudstorp, near Helsingfors, in Scania. As I have never seen this place noticed in any Gazetteer, perhaps some of your readers may be able to inform me whether Dr. Clarke should not rather have corrected Mr. Coxe; or should this inquiry fall under the eye of the learned Doctor, as he possesses Hermelin's splendid maps of Sweden, he can, with little trouble, inform me the exact situation of Knudstorp, i.e. whether it be near Helsingfors, or in the island of Huen.

Yours, &c.

SCANIA.
Mr.



Fort Mear, Aug. 1892. P.L. 104.



MR. URBAN,

June 3.

THE Tunnel formed for the Regent's Canal, under the hill at Pentouville, in the parish of Islington, having excited a considerable degree of public curiosity, I request you to insert in your useful *Miscellany* a View of its Mouth, surmounted with a Prospect of the celebrated Tea-house, called White Conduit House, with the shattered remains of the old Conduit, to which it owes its name (seen in the centre of the View). The distant objects on the left, are Islington Church and Workhouse. (See *Plate I.*)

A Sketch of the Conduit in its perfect state, with a short account, is given in your vol. LXXI. p. 1161; and another view of it is to be found in Mr. Nelson's "History of Islington;" in which well-compiled publication is a good account of White Conduit Tea-house. This house and garden were celebrated half a century ago, as a place of great resort, not only for the lower orders of the community (as at the present period), but for decent tradesmen and their families, on a Sunday afternoon, to drink tea, &c.

The humours of the place in its happiest times may be learnt from a Poem published in your Magazine for May 1760, (vol. XXX. p. 242.)

Some years ago, this house and premises were kept by Mr. Christopher Bartholomew, who was reduced from a state of affluence and respectability to wretchedness and want by gambling in the State Lotteries. His melancholy fate is held out as a warning to others, in your *Obituary* for March 1809, vol. LXXIX. p. 284.

The Regent's Canal is to connect the Grand Junction Canal with the Thames. This important work had been for some time suspended, but on the 12th of August 1817 (the Prince Regent's Birth-day) the proceedings were recommenced, in consequence of a resolution of the Commissioners for the issue of Exchequer Bills, to advance the Canal Company, on loan, 200,000*l.* in addition to 100,000*l.* raised by the proprietors amongst themselves.

After passing through the Regent's Park, and there forming supplies for the ornamental lakes of water in the Park, it runs nearly in a straight direction across the Hampstead and Kentish-town roads to the tunnel, as shewn in the view. From the Eastern end of the tunnel the line passes along pasturage-fields to the inn called the Rosemary-branch; a little to the Westward of which, a branch will be taken off, and carried across the City-road (over which will be erected a handsome bridge); and the Canal then proceeds across the Kingsland and Agastone-roads to the Cambridge-heath-roads; and then to Mile-end-road, across the Commercial-road; and finally terminates in the North bank of the Thames at Limehouse, being altogether a distance of 8½ miles.

The estimated revenue of the Canal, when completed, is 60,000*l.* *per annum*, and the expence of maintenance and management (exclusive of prime cost) is estimated at 10,000*l.* *per annum*; leaving the annual sum of 50,000*l.* for interest and dividends. The whole line is now so nearly complete, that it is expected to be opened in a few months.

Yours, &c.

T. B.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

ADDITIONS TO DERBYSHIRE. (Continued from p. 15.)

EMINENT NATIVES.

Abney, Sir Thomas, Lord Mayor, one of the founders of Bank of England, Willesley, 1639.

Ashe, John, dissenting divine, biographer of Bagshaw's "Apostle of the Peak," Metcalf.

Ashton, Charles, master of Jesus College, Cambridge, scholar, Bradway, 1665.

Bancroft, Thomas, satiric and epigrammatic poet, Swarkston.

Billingsley, John, presbyterian divine, author on Popery and Schism, Chesterfield.

Blount, Sir Walter, standard bearer to Henry IV. Barton Blount (slain at Shrewsbury, 1403).

CENT. MAG. August, 1819.

Blount,

- Blount, Walter, Lord Mountjoy, K. G. High Treasurer to Edward IV. Barton Blount.
- Blythe, Geoffry, Bp. of Lichfield and Coventry, Norton (died 1534.)
- John, Bishop of Salisbury, Norton (died 1500.)
- Bothe, John, Bp. of Exeter, Sawley.
- Lawrence, Abp. of York, Sawley.
- Bourne, Samuel, dissenting divine and author, Derby 1647.
- Butler, William, physician, 1726.
- CAVENDISH, WILLIAM, Duke of Newcastle, loyal hero, author on horsemanship, Bolsover, 1593.
- Cockaine, Sir John, Chief Baron to Henry IV. Ashborne.
- Sir Thomas, author on Hunting, Ashborne (died 1592.)
- Crosbawe, Richard, benefactor, Derby (died 1625.)
- Detbick, Sir Gilbert, Garter King at Arms to Edward VI. Derby.
- Sir William, Garter King at Arms to Elizabeth, Derby.
- Fitzherbert, Sir William, first bart. author on Revenue laws, Tissington.
- Gell, Anthony, founder of school and almshouse, Wirksworth (died 1583.)
- Sir John, Parliamentarian General, Wirksworth (died 1671.)
- Harrison, Ralph, dissenter, author of "Sacred Harmony," Chinley (died 1810.)
- Horne, William Andrew, murderer, hanged 1759, Butterley, 1685.
- Johnson, Christopher, physician, Kiddersley (flor. 16 cent.)
- Johnson, Michael, bookseller, father of Dr. Samuel Johnson, Crebley, 1656.
- Kniveton, Saintloc, antiquary.
- Mundy, Francis Noel Clarke, poet of "Needwood forest," Markeaton.
- Newton, William, carpenter, poet, Wardlow, 1755.
- Oldfield, Joshua, presbyterian divine, and author, Carsington, 1656.
- Outram, William, divine and scholar, author on sacrifices, 1625.
- Port, Sir John, founder of Repton school, Etwall.
- Robinson, Benjamin, presbyterian divine, author on the Trinity, Derby, 1666.
- Rodes, Francis, judge, Staveley, Woodthorpe (flor. 1585.)
- Shirley, Sir Hugh, warrior, Shirley (slain at Shrewsbury.)
- Sir Ralph, warrior at Agincourt, Shirley.
- Taylor, Martha, fasting damsel, Over Haddon (died 1684)
- Vernon, Sir George, hospitable and munificent "King of the Peak," Haddon (died 1565.)
- Vernon, Sir Henry, Governor to Prince Arthur, Haddon (flor. temp. H. VII.)
- Sir Richard, Speaker to Parliament at Leicester in 1425, Haddon.
- Sir Richard, the last person who held the high office of Constable of England for life, Haddon.
- Watson, Henry, first manufacturer of ornaments of fluur spar, Bakewell, 1714.
- Wilmot, Sir Edward, physician to George II. and III. first bart. Chaddesden, 1693.
- Sir John Eardley, Chief Justice of Common Pleas, Ormaston (died 1792.)

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

At Allen-hill, in Matlock parish, died Mr. Adam Wolley, 1657, aged 99: and his wife Grace, 1669, aged 110. They lived together in marriage 76 years.

In Ashborne Church, besides the beautiful monument, by Banks, for Penelope, daughter of Sir Brooke Boothby 1791, are many memorials of the antient family of Cockayne, and the tomb of dean Langton, who was killed by his horse falling over a precipice at Dovedale, 1761. In this town resided and died in 1788, Dr. John Taylor, the friend of Dr. Johnson.

In Ashford Chapel is a tablet to the memory of Henry Watson, who first formed into ornaments the fluur spar of this county, and died 1786.

In Bakewell Church is a curious antient monument of Sir Godfrey Foljambe 1376, and Avena his wife 1383, with several memorials of the Vernons and Manners, and the tomb of Sir Thomas Windesley, mortally wounded at the battle of Shrewsbury, fighting for Henry IV.

Belper Unitarian Meeting-house is under the ministry of D. P. Davies, one of the Historians of this County.

At Bolsover in 1633, Charles I. and his Queen, on their way to Scotland, were splendidly entertained by the brave and loyal William Cavendish, Earl (afterwards Marquis and Duke) of Newcastle, the expence of one dinner only being 4000*l*. The poetry and speeches on the occasion were composed by

Ben

Ben Jonson.—In the Church, among several memorials of the Cavendishes are the monuments of Sir Charles Cavendish, who founded Bolsover castle in 1613, 1617; Huntingdon Smithson, the architect of the castle, 1648; and the costly tomb of Henry 2d Duke of Newcastle, 1691.

Breadsall was the vicarage of the nonconformist John Hierom, biblical critic, abridger of Poole's Synopsis, who died at Loscoe, and was buried at Heauor, 1682. In the Church is the monument of Erasmus Darwin, physician, philosopher, and poet, who resided at Breadsall priory, and died there in 1802.

At Brethby in 1639 on Twelfth-day was performed before Philip first Earl of Chesterfield and his second Countess, a Masque, written for the occasion by Sir Aston Cockayne.

Carsington was the rectory of the nonconformist John Oldfield, author on the Righteousness of the Scribes and Pharisees; and of Ellis Farnsworth, translator of Davila and Machiavel.

In Chaddesden Chapel is a cenotaph for its native Sir Edward Wilnot, physician to George II. and George III.

Chatsworth South-front, 190 feet long, was begun April 12, 1687; William Talman, architect. Of this and the West front, 172 feet long, there are many engravings with plans in Campbell's "*Vitruvius Britannicus*." The Library, which contains a very valuable collection of books, is 92 feet; the Picture gallery nearly 100 feet long. The old gardens laid out by George London, were begun in 1688. The water-works constructed by Monsieur Guillet, a Frenchman, in 1690, exhibit an almost unique specimen of what once was considered a necessary appendage to every noble mansion. The great fountain throws the water 90 feet high. Another water-work in the shape of a tree composed of copper, has been much noticed. Marshall Tallard, who was taken prisoner at Blenheim in 1704, and remained seven years in this kingdom, having been nobly entertained by the Duke of Devonshire at this place, on taking his leave said, "My Lord, when I come hereafter to compute the time of my captivity in England, I shall leave out the day of my visit at Chatsworth."

Chesterfield was the vicarage of the nonconformist John Billingsby, writer against the Quakers, whose son of the same name, author on Popery and Schism, was minister of the Presbyterian meeting in this town. Samuel Jebb, learned physician, editor of Justin, died here in 1772.

At Compton resided and died Thomas Bedford, nonjuror, editor of *Simeon Dunelmensis*, and author of "*The Historical Catechism*." He was buried at Ashborne 1778.

At Derby, in All Saints Church, excepting the first Earl, all the Earls and Dukes of Devonshire of the Cavendish family, with most of the junior branches, were interred. The most remarkable monuments are those of Elizabeth Countess of Shrewsbury, builder of Chatsworth, Hardwick, and Oldcotes, 1609; William second Earl of Devonshire, (by Marshall) 1628; with Christian, his Countess, patroness of learned men, and whose life was written by Pomfret 1615; Caroline, Countess of Beesborough, daughter of William Duke of Devonshire (by Rysbrack), 1760; and her husband William Earl of Beesborough (by Nolletens) 1763. In the vault lie the remains of the brave and loyal Compton Earl of Northampton, slain at Hopton Heath near Stafford, 1643; Colonel Charles Cavendish slain at Gainborough in the same cause, 1643; and Henry Cavendish, chemist and pneumatic philosopher, 1810. In this Church are also the monuments of Richard Crosshaw, a native, who left 4000*l.* for Charitable use, and died of the plague, taken whilst administering to the relief of the sick poor, 1625; Thomas Chamber, merchant, (by Rouilliac) 1726; Dr. Michael Hutchinson, the curate who obtained 3249*l.* subscription for rebuilding the Church, 1730. Here too was interred Mr. John Lombe, who established the first silk mill in England, in this town, and died here 1722.—In St. Alkmund's was buried in 1592, Thomas Ball, aged 110. Its first vicar was Henry Cantrell, author on the Baptism of Charles I.—George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends, was imprisoned for nearly a year in this town, and here in 1650, according to his journal, they first obtained the appellation by which they are now generally known. "Justice Bennet of Derby," says he, "was the first that called us Quakers."

Quakers because I bid him tremble at the word of the Lord."—Ferdinando Shaw, author of the Life of his Wife, was minister of the Presbyterian Meeting-house, and after the congregation became Unitarians, James Pilkington, the historian of Derbyshire, was one of their ministers.—Besides the inhabitants noticed in the former part, there resided in this town, William Chappel, Bp. of Cork who died here 1649; Sir Simon Degge, editor of "*Erdeswick's Staffordshire*;" Anthony Blackwall, author of "*Sacred Classics*," who was master of the grammar-school; William Butler, M. D. author on Puerperal Fevers; and Benjamin Parker, author on the Longitude, and of "*Philosophical Meditation*."

In Edensor Church are the monuments of John Beton, confidential servant to Mary Queen of Scots, 1570; and William Cavendish, first Earl of Devonshire of his family, 1625.

In Elmlton Church-yard was buried its native Jedediah Buxton, calculator, 1772.

In Elvaston Church is the monument of Sir John Stanhope, father of the first Earl of Chesterfield, 1610.

At Eyam in 1665 the plague was introduced by some patterns of tailor's cloth, and in little more than a year there were 260 burials, but owing to the influence and precautions of its most exemplary rector Mr. Mompesson, who remained during the whole time constantly visiting and praying by the sick, the distemper was confined exclusively to this village. His amiable wife, who would not leave her husband, died of the disease in her 27th year. Eyam was also the rectory of Thomas Seward, editor of Beaumont and Fletcher, and father of the Poetess of Lichfield.

In Fenny Bentley Church is the monument of Thomas Beresford, esq. 1473; he must have lived to a great age, for it appears by his epitaph that he had a command at the victory of Agincourt.

"*Militia excellens, strenuus dux, fortis et audax,
Francia testatur, curia testis Agen.*"

At Finderne were buried in one grave, Jan. 14, 1747, John Woollet, aged 92, and Sarah Woollett, aged 93, who had lived together, husband and wife, for 60 years. Here was also interred in 1754, Dr. Ebenezer Latham, scholar, who presided over a Dissenting academy in this town, and among whose pupils were Ferdinando Warner, historian of Ireland, and John Taylor, author of Hebrew Concordance.

Glossop was the vicarage of the nonconformist William Bagsbaw, "the Apostle of the Peak," who died at Great Hucklow in Hope parish, 1702. In the Church is the monument of Joseph Hogue benefactor to Glossop, and founder of Whitfield school (bust by Bacon) 1786.

In Hardwick-hall, are many interesting portraits, and some needle-work, said to have been done by Mary Queen of Scots.

At Hartshorn was buried its rector Stebbing Shaw, historian of Staffordshire, 1803.

Kedleston-house was built from the designs of Adam about 1765. In the Entrance-hall, 67 feet by 42, are 20 Corinthian columns of veined alabaster, 25 feet high, brought from Lord Curzon's quarries at Red-hill in Nottinghamshire. The house contains a fine collection of paintings, among which a landscape by Cuyp, and Daniel's interpretation of Nehuchadnezzar's Dream by Rembrandt, are particularly admired. In the Church, among numerous monuments of the Curzons, is one of Sir Nathaniel Curzon, bari. (by Rysbrach) 1758.

At Mapleton in 1751 died Mary How, widow, aged 112. Her death, as recorded in the obituary of the Gent. Mag. "was occasioned by pulling a codling off a tree, the bough of which fell on her arm and broke it. About two years before she cut a new set of teeth, and her hair turned from grey to a beautiful white, and she had a very florid colour."

At Melbourne was a palace of the Bishops of Carlisle.

In Morley Church, among the many monuments of the Stathams and Sacheverels, are those of Ralph de Statham, who built the North aisle of the church, and died 1380, and of his wife Goditha, who erected the steeple and remainder of the Church, and died 1403.

At Ockbrook is a considerable establishment of Moravians or "United Brethren," which was formed in 1750.

At Repton-school were educated Samuel Shaw, nonconformist divine, author of "Immanuel;" Stebbing Shaw, historian of Staffordshire; F. N. C. Mundy, poet of "Needwood Forest;" Jonathan Scott, translator of "Arabian Nights;" and W. L. Lewis, translator of Statius. The learned divine and librarian John Lightfoot was its first usher.

Romely-hall was the residence of Dr. Thomas Gisborne, physician to his Majesty and President of the College; he died here 1806.

At Roston, in the parish of Norbury, was born the famous fasting impostor of Tutbury, Ann Moor.

In Sawley Church was buried Roger Bothe, father of Lawrence Abp. of York, and John Bp. of Exeter.

Snelston in Norbury parish was the residence of the Rev. Thomas Langley, historian of Desborough Hundred in the county of Bucks, and who here composed his "Serious Address to the Head and Heart of every unbiassed Christian." He died in 1804.

South Winfield manor-house was built by Ralph Lord Cromwell, Lord High Treasurer to Henry VI.; it was afterwards the seat of the Earls of Shrewsbury, of whom George, the fourth Earl died here 1541. In the Church was buried Immanuel Halton, mathematician and philosopher, 1699.

In Staveley Church, among the monuments of his ancestors, is the memorial of John Lord Frecheville, the last of that ancient family, 1682.

In Sudbury Church are many monuments of the Montgomerys and Vernons; among the latter, George Venables, first Lord Vernon, 1780; Hon. Catharine Venables Vernon, (poetical epitaph by William Whitehead, Poet Laureate) 1775; Hon. Martha Venables Vernon (poetical epitaph by her sister Elizabeth Countess of Harcourt) 1808; George Venables, late Lord Vernon (epitaph by his brother the Abp. of York) 1813.

In Tideswell Church are the monuments of Sir Sampson Mevrel, warrior under the Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, 1462; and of its native Robert Purslove, Bp. of Hull, 1579.

At Tissington, in Mr. Fitzherbert's family, the Rev. Richard Graves resided 3 years, and has laid some of the scenes of his "Spiritual Quixote," in this neighbourhood.

In West Hallon Church is the monument of William Derbyshire, physician and divine, 1674.

In Whittington Church is the monument of the antiquary Dr. Samuel Pegge, who was its resident rector for 45 years, and died there in 1796, aged 91. He was a frequent and most valuable contributor to this Magazine, his earlier papers being generally signed "Paul Genesee," the anagram of Samuel Pegge; and the letter of T. Row, the initials of *The Rector Of Whittington*. He was also vicar of Heath, and perpetual curate of Wingerworth; in this county.

At Willersley are many paintings by Wright of Derby, the most celebrated are a portrait of Sir Richard Arkwright, who died 1792; and a View of Ullswater, which was purchased for 300 guineas.

In Wirksworth Church, among the many monuments of their family, are the tombs of Anthony Gell, who founded the school and alms-houses, 1583; and Sir John Gell, Parliamentary General, 1671.

Byso.

REMARKS ON THE SIGNS OF INNS, &c.

(Continued from p. 17.)

THE GOOD WOMAN. Brady, in his "Clavis Calendaria," says, "the sign yet preserved, particularly by the old shops, of the good woman, although originally meant as expressive of some female Saint, *holy* or *good* woman, who had met death by the privation of her head, has been converted into a joke against the females, whose allged loquacity is considered to be

satirised by the representation: which to conform to such meaning, they now more commonly call 'the silent woman'."

The following quotations are taken from the writing-desk of an old bachelor, who, though he may suffer his pen to transcribe such railing*, yet in

* We regret that our Correspondent has confined his quotations to the dark side of the question. EDIT.

his heart sincerely loves dear woman.

"There's no motion
That tends to vice in man, but I affirm,
It is the woman's part.

Shakspeare's "Cymbeline."

"She is a woman, and the ways unto her
Are like the finding of a certain path
After a deep-fall'n snow—

—O, my conscience,
The world's end and the goodness of a
woman
Will come together."

Beaumont and Fleteber's "Woman's
Prize."

"Or I'm a very dunce or womankind
Is a most unintelligible thing:
I can no sense nor no contexture find
Nor their loose parts to method bring;
I know not what the learn'd may see,
But they're strange Hebrew things to
me." Cowley's "Mistress."

"He who to worth in woman overtrust-
ing [brook;
Lets her will rule, restraint she will not
And left to herself, if evil thence ensue,
She first his weak indulgence will
accuse."

Milton's "Paradise Lost."

"Woman, the fountain of all human
frailty; [woman?
What mighty ills have not been done by
Who was't betray'd the capitol? a woman.
Who lost Mark Antony the world? a
woman. [war,
Who was the cause of a long ten years
And laid at last old Troy in ashes?
woman!

Woman to man first as a blessing
given

When innocence and love were in their
prime;

Happy a while in Paradise they lay,
But quickly woman long'd to go astray;
Some foolish new adventure needs must
prove, [her love;

And the first devil she saw, she chang'd
To his temptations, lewdly she inclin'd
Her soul, and for an apple damn'd man-
kind. Otway's "Orphan."

"For 'tis in vain to think to guess,
At women by appearances;
That paint and patch their imperfections
Of intellectual complexions,
And daub their tempers o'er with washes
As artificial as their faces;
Wear under visor masks their talents
And mother wits before their gallants,
Until they're hamper'd in the noose,
Too fast to dream of breaking loose,
Then all the flaws she strove to hide,
Are made unready with the bride,
That with her wedding clothes undresses
Her complaisance and gentleness."

Butler's "Hudibras."

"A set of phrases learnt by rote,
A passion for a scarlet coat;
When at a play to laugh or cry,
Yet cannot tell the reason why;
Never to hold her tongue a minute,
While all she prates has nothing in it,
Whole hours can with a coxcomb sit,
And take his nonsense all for wit,—

For conversation well endued,
She calls it witty to be rude,
And placing raillery in railing,
Will tell aloud your greatest failing—
In party furious to her power,
A bitter Whig, or Tory sour;
Her arguments directly tend,
Against the side she would defend.—

If chance a mouse creep in her sight,
Can finely counterfeit a fright;
So sweetly screams if it come near her,
She ravishes all hearts to hear her.—

If Molly happens to be careless,
And but neglects to warm her hair-lace,
She gets a cold as sure as death,
And vows she scarce can fetch her
breath;

Admires how modest woman can,
Be so robustious like a man.

Detached parts of Swift's "Furniture
of a Woman's mind;" and for similar
passages, see his Poetical works *passim*.

"In men we various ruling passions
find;

In women, two almost divide the kind;
Those, only fix'd, they first or last obey,
The Love of Pleasure, and the love of
sway. [pursue,

Pleasures the sex, as children birds
Still out of reach, yet never out of view;
Sure if they catch to spoil the toy at
most,

To covet flying, and regret when lost:
At last, to follies Youth could scarce de-
fend,

It grows their Age's prudence to pretend;
Asham'd to own they gave delight before,
Reduc'd to feign it, when they give no
more:

As Hags hold Sabbaths less for joy than
spight,

So these their merry miserable night;
Still round and round the ghosts of beau-
ty glide, [mour died.

And haunt the places where their ho-
See how the world its veterans re-
wards!

A youth of frolics, an old age of cards;
Fair to no purpose, artful to no end,
Young without lovers, old without a
friend;

A fop their passion, hut their prize a sot;
Alive, ridiculous, and dead, forgot."

Pope's "Moral Essays."

"The fair, 'tis true, by Genius should be
won, [sun;
As flowers unfold their beauties to the
And

And yet in female scales a Pop outweighs,
And Wit must wear the willow with the
bays. Young's “*Satires*.”

Bishop Warburton used to say (and has expressed nearly the same sentiment in his commentary on Pope) “that two of the rarest things in the world to meet with, were a disinterested man, and a woman that had common sense;” and in a note on Milton's

“With wild thyme and the gadding vine
o'ergrown,”

he observes that,

“The vine is here called *gadding* because being married to the elm, like other wives, she is fond of gadding abroad and seeking a new associate.”

“Women are only children of a larger growth; they have an entertaining tattle and sometimes wit; but for solid, reasoning, good sense, I never in my life knew one that had it, or who reasoned or acted consequentially for four and twenty hours together.”

Lord Chesterfield's “*Letters*.”

“It is certain, whatever be the cause, that female goodness seldom keeps its ground, against laughter, flattery, or fashion.” Johnson's “*Rambler*.”

“Three things a wise man will not trust,

The wind, the sunshine of an April day,
And woman's plighted faith. I have be-
held,

The weathercock upon the steeple's
point [seen

Steady from morn to eve; and I have
The bees go out upon a sunny morn
Secure the sunshine would not end in
showers,

But when was woman true?

Southey's “*Madox*.”

“And shall we own such judgment? No
—As soon

Seek roses in December, ice in June;
Hope constancy in wind, or corn in
chaff,

Believe a woman, or an epitaph.

Lord Byron's “*English Bards and
Scotch Reviewers*.”

“And do I then wonder that Julia de-
ceives me,

When surely there's nothing in nature
more common? [leaves me—

She vows to be true, and while vowing she
But could I expect any more from a
woman?

Oh, woman! your heart is a pitiful trea-
sure; [severe,

And Mahomet's doctrine was not too
When he thought you were only materi-
als of pleasure,

And reason and thinking were out of
your sphere,

By your heart, when the fond sighing
lover can win it, [paid;

He thinks that an age of anxiety's
But oh! while he's blest, let him die in
the minute— [betray'd.”

If he live but a day, he'll be surely
Moore's “*Poems* by Thomas Little.”

(*To be continued.*)

Mr. URBAN, *Berner's street, July 27.*

ON taking up your last Magazine, a few days ago, at a friend's house in the country, I was amused by opening on my own name in a letter in which “*Detector*,” (p. 536.) accuses me of plagiarism from Mr. Pulwhele's “*Lucal Attachment*.” Unfortunately for the zeal of your Correspondent, I had never before heard of that production of his Muse, and I trust, that those who take the trouble of comparing the passages, will agree with me, that the resemblance is about as close as between “*Macedon and Monmouth*.”—There is a vulcan in each! The love of our native soil, instinctive in every bosom, and by creative wisdom strung-t in those barren regions which would else allure but few, is among the common fields of sentiment which must have been trodden by almost every poet, and where all believe themselves licensed to wander at pleasure. But in the present instance, the theft (if there be one) is not from any of my brethren of the Lyre, but from Spallanzani, who, in the page preceding the lines quoted by “*Detector*,” is acknowledged as my authority for all that I have said of Strumboli. To his criticism I can more willingly bow, as I believe the description to be more faithful than poetical. I do not know the date of Mr. Pulwhele's Poem, but “*The Veils*” was published by Mr. Murray in May 1815.

ELEANOR ANNE PORDEN.

JOURNAL OF A TOUR IN 1797.

(*Continued from p. 27.*)

June I STAYED ten days at Salisbury. I was much pleased with the place. Every day at the Cathedral, which is a wonder of neat and elegant, yet good and majestic architecture. The streets of Salisbury are

are very wide, and in most of them there is a clear stream running along the side of the footpath, which is well paved with flat stones. There are two very long streets, which intersect each other, and there are many excellent houses and shops. The market-place is uncommonly large and spacious, surrounded with beautiful houses, and a noble town-hall. On a market day there is no convenience of cover, but every thing for sale is exhibited under stalls, as in a country fair. The environs of Salisbury are extremely pleasant. From the neighbouring hills, you command a fine prospect of the city; and in the valley the walks are very agreeable round it; particularly one by the village of Harnham, where the main river, the Avon, flows in.

June 27, which was a very fine day, I took a chaise to Old Sarum. The remains of its ancient grandeur are inconceivably majestic, though there are neither walls or house standing on the towering and desolated mount. From thence to Wilton: walked over the noble house, which, though abounding in scenes of ancient and modern art, did not please me like the noble scenes of nature, exhibited from and round the Padian bridge. After tea walked over Wilton, which is a small and decent place—the carpet manufacturers had left work. At one of the Churches in Salisbury, where I attended prayers on a Wednesday, the clerk read the first lesson, and also read aloud the list of sick persons to be prayed for. One thing more I observed in the city with concern, which is, the extreme poverty of the lower sort of people; the children of the poor, great boys and girls, run about streets in a very uncomfortable state of wretchedness, and know not the luxury of shoes and stockings. Fashions travel slowly among the middling sort of people: I saw many farmers wives and daughters attending the markets, both here and at Gloucester, smart women, in dresses that were smart and fashionable in Kent at least seven years ago.

July 3. Left Salisbury about ten; dined at Rumsey; the Church there is a wonderful building, the height of the aisles, the grandeur of the antique arches rising high one above another, and the mixture of the Saxon and Gothic style, is striking and remarkable.

There remains here a crucifixion-stone, large as life, with a head as coming out of the clouds over its head: it is very perfect, as it escaped unnoticed by the fanatical reformers, who did much damage in other parts of the Church. Reached Southampton about five. Took lodgings in the High-street, and staid in this elegant place five days; during this time I was much and often amused with the views of the water from the gravel walk which leads to the ferry, and with the deep bed of the canal, now forming, and the tunnel under, round above a mile. Dr. Hill, the minister of Holyrood Church, shewed me every obliging attention, and led me to the chapel of God's House. In Southampton I met with much painted glass in a large window of a decent house; which I was obligingly permitted to examine at my leisure: it was in Beagle-street.

July 8. Left Southampton at nine: dined at Havant; reached Chichester soon after two. In the course of the journey had a full and pleasant view of the harbour, shipping, and town of Portsmouth, with a very near view of the Castle of Portchester. After resting awhile at Chichester, went to the Cathedral, and staid service, and then visited the repository of the Duke of Richmond's family, the *domus ultima* very improperly so called. In the evening walked over this elegant city, and along the very pleasing walk, formed and gravelled, round a great part of the old walls, and shaded by most majestic trees.

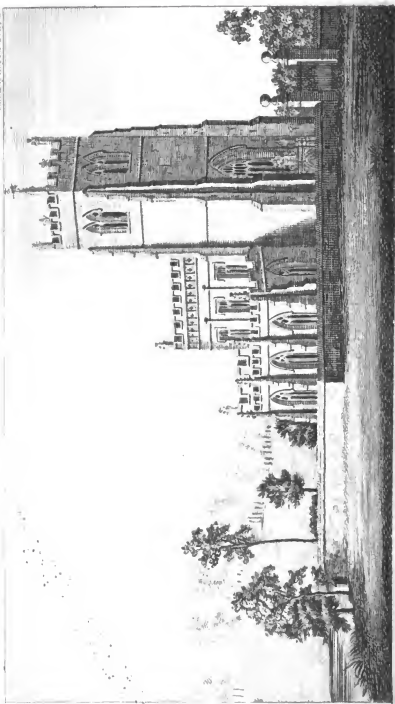
July 10. After breakfast had the pleasing sight of the West Kent Militia marching in, and saw the ceremony of the colours delivered in at the balcony of the inn, while the loyal and animating air of God Save the King was played. At twelve left Chichester in a stage for Brighton, where I arrived at half-past six. After tea, walked along the shore, and about this beautiful place.

July 11. Spent much of this day in the promenade grove, an elegant and rural scene.

July 12. Left Brighthelmston about ten: to Lewes; walked over the bridge, and turning to the left, under the high cliffs, had a fine view of the town from the meadows. In the afternoon, to the ruins of the castle.

July 13. Left Lewes at half-past nine,

CHRONICLE



STENTON HAROLD CHURCH, LEICESTERSHIRE, N.W.

nine, and reached Tunbridge Wells about one. In the way thither had a most extensive view from Crowborough Common. At the Wells, walked half an hour on the Pantiles, charmed with the orchestra, especially the harp. At Maidstone in the evening.

July 14. Dined at Lenham: to Ashford: evening walk to the bath, and to the barracks.

July 15. Arrived safe and well at Wye, between ten and eleven, after a most pleasing and delightful excursion. Thank God!

Mr. URBAN, July 31.
WITH this communication you will receive a view (see *Plate II.*) of the beautiful Church of Staunton Harold, co. Leicester, which was built by Sir Robert Shirley, Bart. in the time of the Civil War. The circumstance is thus recorded by Mr. Staveley, in his "History of Churches:"

"Sir Robert Shirley pulled down an old ruinous Church at Staunton Harold, and in place thereof, at his own charges, built a new one, complete for the workmanship, plentiful and honourable for the furniture, ornaments and endowment; but most admirable for the time wherein the same was undertaken and finished; it being when the roofs of our Cathedrals were generally pulled down, and the foundation of all other Churches undermined: the time and manner of which work is set forth by an inscription over the entrance thus:

'In the year 1633,
when all things sacred were throughout y^e
Nation
either demolisht or profaned,
Sir ROBERT SHIRLEY, Baronet,
founded this Church;
whose singular praise it is,
to have done the best things in y^e worst
times,
and hoped them in the most calamitous.
The Righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance.'

By which beneficence the devout Founder, both heir and ancestor of hereditary devotion and loyalty, hath not only built a Church, but in his example and memory, hath left a sermon to be preached there, to all posterity, of piety towards God, and charity towards man*; whilst himself is gone, we doubt not, to take his place in the Church triumphant above."

* Staunton Harold was at that time an asylum for several distressed Divines.

The above inscription is on a tablet of white marble; over which are the arms of Shirley impaling Okeover, with their crests, carved in stone; and on each side a large figure of an angel.

It being told the Usurping Powers then reigning, that Sir Robert Shirley had built a Church, they directed an Order in Council to him to fit out a Ship, saying, "He that could afford to build a Church, could no doubt, afford also to equip a Ship." And thus he and other good men were endeavoured to be frightened from doing any works of piety.

Sir Robert Shirley † died in the Tower, after being seven times imprisoned there, in the very prime of life (his 28th year), Nov. 6, 1636, not without suspicion of poison; and at his death, a funeral sermon was preached, from Luke vii. 5. *He loved our Country, and hath built us a Synagogue.*

The Church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, consists of a beautiful embattled tower (in which are six good bells, inscribed "Sir Robert Shirley, founder, 1633"); a nave and two aisles, separated by three arches; over which are clerestory windows; and a very handsome chancel, parted from the nave by elegant wrought-iron gates, on which are the family arms, supporters, and coronet. The ceiling is painted; and the ascent to the altar is by three steps of bluish marble. The chancel is paved with marble. The furniture of the Church is purple velvet, with rich gold fringe and embroidery. The communion-plate, which is gilt, remarkably fine, ancient, and costly, was given to the Church by Sir Robert Shirley, the founder. The organ is the production of the celebrated Schmidt, and is extremely sweet-toned and melodious.

Earl Ferrers, the immediate descendant of Sir Robert Shirley, is the sole proprietor of the Lordship of Staunton Harold. The park contains about 150 acres of land, and has in it about 100 head of remarkably fine deer. A fine sheet of water of about 25 acres runs through the park. The mansion-house, one of the largest and

† His Portrait, and a full account of him and of his noble family, are given in vol. III. of "History of Leicestershire."

most

most elegant displays of modern architecture in the county of Leicester, is a light and elegant square building, backed by a fine wood, in contrast with a wild heath at a due distance, and a variety of delightful scenery surrounds it. A full description of this noble edifice, and of the portraits and curiosities contained in it, may be found in Nichols's "History of Leicestershire," in the progress of which work the Author acknowledges much material assistance from the present noble owner of Staunton Harold. Yours, &c. M.

Etching from Mr. Clennell's Picture of the decisive Charge of the Life-Guards at Waterloo.

MR. URBAN, June 18.

IT will be in the recollection of most of your readers, that a short time since, proposals were issued for publishing by subscription, a print from the above subject, under the direction of a Committee of Artists and amateurs, for the benefit of the Painter's infant children.

The friends of humanity and the arts are, it is presumed, already sufficiently acquainted with the calamitous history of this family, to render it unnecessary to repeat what has been so ably and correctly stated by the Committee, who have generously undertaken the publication*. Although much has been done by friends, much yet remains to do, to accomplish the object of providing for three little destitutes; and as their main reliance is on this print as a work of art, it is not without much anxiety that they look forward to its publication. To those who are not aware of its progress it must be gratifying to know that the exertions of the engraver have kept pace with the wishes of the Committee, Mr. Bromley having already produced an admirable Etching from this splendid composition, proofs of which are now in the hands of the subscribers; and that the plate is proceeding towards a finish with as much rapidity as the nature of the work and the greatest care can possibly admit. J. BRITTON, Hon. Sec.

MR. URBAN, Tours, July 3.

HAVING in a late excursion visited the towns of Chinon and Fontevault, names familiar to

every person versed in the early history of our country, I presume a brief account of them may not be uninteresting.

The first of these places, though no doubt much decayed, has still several advantages.

It enjoys a pure salubrious air, is very agreeably situated upon the banks of the Vienne, a few miles before its junction with the Loire, and upon the verge of a large forest abounding with game. The town itself, however, has, strictly speaking, little to recommend it; the churches and all the public buildings are inconsiderable, and the streets, as in most old, and almost all French towns, are narrow, crooked, dirty, and ill-paved; two bridges meeting together upon an islet in the stream, so as to form one long irregular pile of fourteen arches, cross the Vienne, but though of considerable antiquity, there is nothing remarkable in the appearance; the starlings on the side where they meet the current are pointed, and considerably advanced; while those on the other are square, and have scarcely any projection, a style which spoils the uniformity, though it may have saved materials, and diminished the expence. Chinon owed its former consequence, and perhaps its existence, to its castle, which stands upon a rock, overlooking and commanding the town and adjacent country. The origin of this building is lost in remote antiquity, but it was a port of great importance from the earliest times; when perfect, it must have been a noble structure, and, properly defended, might, before the invention of artillery, have "laughed a siege to scorn." It was, nevertheless, through famine, or other means, taken and retaken several times by the various contending parties previous to the final expulsion of the English from Anjou and Touraine. Henry II. died in this castle in 1189, of chagrin and melancholy, in consequence of the repeated rebellions of his own children, and Richard Cœur de Lion, after being mortally wounded at the siege of Chalus, breathed his last in the town in 1199. The house in which this event had place became afterwards a common inn, called the Boule d'or. It is now taken down, and the mansion of a private gentleman occupies the site.

JOAN

* See Part I. p. 325.

Joan of Arc had her first interview with Charles VII. at Chinon in 1429, and Philip de Comines was governor of it in 1477. The castle continued an appanage of the crown until 1631, when Louis XIII. sold it to Cardinal Richelieu, who united it, with other estates, into a *Duché Pairée*, and it is still the property of his successors. Its appearance is very different from what it once was; very little of the superstructure now remains, and that little is a ruin. It was much dilapidated previous to the revolution, and that completed its destruction. The depth of the ditches, the thickness of the remaining walls, and the number and variety of the subterraneous passages, sufficiently ascertain its former strength and grandeur. The *Torre de l'Horloge*, some dark apartments, formerly prisons of state, and a small room in which, according to tradition, the *Pucelle* was introduced to Charles VII. are among the most entire of what is yet left. Here is also a curious *souterrain* said to have been formed by that monarch for the purpose of secret communication with the house of the fair Agnes Sorel, situated without the castle, but this is probably a mistake. The connexion was a thing universally known at that period, and needed no such precaution. This lady is one of the few mistresses of the French sovereigns, whom History mentions with respect. Most of the fortunate occurrences of the reign of her royal lover were owing directly, or remotely, to her agency. The character of that king seems to have been much mistaken, and the records of Chinon shew that he was not, in early life, that good-natured easy being which he is usually represented; for there are undoubted proofs, that when Dauphin, he caused *seventeen score* of the inhabitants to be hanged upon the "*avant-toits*" of their houses, for favouring, or being thought to favour, the cause of his enemies!!! His only merit was a pliability of temper, which was fortunately influenced by one, who had at heart his real interest, and that of his subjects. Had his mistress been cruel, or revengeful, his name might have descended to posterity in a point of view as odious and detestable as Louis XI. or the most abandoned of his predecessors, or successors.

Fontevault is situated about six miles from Chinon, in the centre of a wild and beautiful forest scenery. The town is not so large, but better built. It owes its origin to the abbey, which was founded, and the order established, by Robert d'Arbrissel in 1103. The character of this man seems somewhat equivocal. He was in early life an itinerant preacher, and being gifted with great oratorical powers, drew to him a vast crowd of persons of both sexes who attended his movements. This mixture attracted the attention, and gave much offence to some of the severer ecclesiastics of that time, who accused him of too close a familiarity with the females over whom he had influence. On this account, says Boyle, Robert took the extraordinary resolution of fixing his tabernacle in the solitudes of Fontevault, of subjecting man to the dominion of woman, and while he only enjoined to the last the duty of prayer, he ordained that the former, "their perpetual servants," should be employed in draining morasses, grubbing up woods, and labouring upon the land which they recovered from the waters and the wilderness. In a short period, this establishment became very considerable, although calumny did not spare the inmates, and the above author insinuates, that Robert D'Arbrissel "*ne faisait qu' un même lit avec ses plus jolies prosélytes à fin de vaquer plus commodement à l'oraison.*" Be that as it may, the abbey and the order flourished, and continued to the period of the revolution, when it was divided into four provinces, and possessed no less than 51 priories. The habit of the females was a white robe, a black capuchin, a white surplice, and a black girdle. The men wore a black robe, a cope, and a cowl, or a great hood, to which was attached before and behind, two small pieces of cloth, called *Roherts*. When, during the late convulsion, the popular fury was vented upon religious edifices, the abbey of Fontevault was sacked, the tombs dilapidated, and the shrines and altars laid prostrate. After the phrenzy had subsided, the attention of the Government was drawn towards the place, as well from the extent of the building, as from the healthiness of the situ-

situation, and it was converted into a Maison de force, upon a plan somewhat similar to that recommended by Howard. In this change, most of what was left of the former building was taken down, or new-modelled, so that little of the original pile now stands. The most ancient is a small octagonal tower of a pyramidal form, which was probably part of the erection of Arbrisel. It is used as a work-shop, where I saw several of the prisoners employed in dressing flax. The choir and cross aisle of the old church also still remain, but the architecture, rather than the appearance, is antique; for the buildings in this country rarely wear the same venerable aspect with those of England. The dryness of the climate, which checks the growth of the moss and the lichen, with the want of ivy, convey an idea of freshness and newness different from those of our own country, even when of less antiquity. The exterior of this edifice is of the mixed Gothic style, and well worthy notice; the interior seems to have been much modernized, even before the revolution. It is now most ruinous, fragments of pillars and altars meeting the eye in every direction, but, as the French government have ordered it to be repaired, and restored its former destination as a place of worship, it may be expected soon to have another appearance. It is completely separated from the other part of the abbey, which is converted into rooms for the prisoners, who will be brought here to hear mass, two wooden galleries being erected for their accommodation. The choir has a semi-circular line of pillars, supporting a pediment, surmounted with a row of small Saxon arches, reaching almost to the roof. It was between two of these, on the North side, and nearest the cross-aisle, that Henry II. was interred, and opposite, in a similar direction, his son and successor. Whether their graves were ransacked at the ruin of the abbey, I could not learn; probably as they could afford no chance of plunder, they were unviolated. However that may be, certain it is, that no remains are now discoverable, an English gentleman having, about two years ago, caused the earth to be opened to a considerable depth, without finding any thing. In the lapse

of the many years since they were buried, even their very dust has passed away! Their monuments were in the same position, and near to each was another, said to be Eleanor, the wife of Henry, and Berangaria, the spouse of Richard, though history does not, as far as I can recollect, mention that either of these queens, and in particular the first, had their sepulture at Fontevault. These ancient memorials are now lying in the church, but the king of France has directed that they shall, as far as possible, be repaired, and a place is making, expressly to receive them; they are greatly injured, and bear marks of wanton violence. I had expected to find the two kings, or at least Cœur de Lion, in armour, and with the emblems of war, and the crusade, but neither are so. Both are represented in a recumbent posture, having crowns (or what were such,) upon their heads, and clothed in loose garments, with large sleeves, and reaching to the feet. They were formerly coloured, but that is now nearly effaced, though I could trace the arms of England, as then borne, upon a little ornament, round the wrist of Richard. At first sight I thought they were intended to be represented in their shrouds, but their dress seems too large and flowing for that garb of the grave, and was probably only taken from the abbey costume, as it bears a close resemblance to that ordained by the founder. The female figures are also crowned, and their habiliments are very like those of the kings, with the addition of a girdle and a neck ornament, fastened in front with a buckle. What has assisted in the destruction of these effigies, is the softness of the stone of which they are composed, which seems badly calculated to ensure great duration; though uninjured by man, they might yet have lasted for many ages. The intention of his Christian Majesty to restore them, is creditable to his feelings. It is likewise his interest to cherish such ideas in others, as it may safely be asserted that the being who has no respect for the tomb of a monarch, will have little regard for the person of one. In fact, the sentiment of reverence for *who*, and *what has been*—for the memorials of departed greatness, and the scenes of celebrated events,

events, is implanted in the best natures, and is an inherent principle of the most exalted minds; and he who has no emotion in the contemplation, may felicitate himself upon his apathy, but will never rise above the mass of his fellow-creatures, nor even sustain himself in the common level of humanity.

VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN,

July 26.

THERE is not a subject of more public interest at this period than that of Missions; and every effort is exerted to afford strength to a cause which tends in its ultimate object to unite the whole race of man "in one fold, under one Divine Shepherd." But the increase of these efforts has been so extensive, particularly in this United Kingdom, that the poor, as well as the opulent, press forward to participate in this glorious Work, and to become themselves willing instruments, in their respective degrees and powers, to accomplish the sacred purpose. I say *Instruments*, because I trust no one can be so presumptuous as to ascribe to himself all he can do; for assuredly "no success can attend any attempts to convert the Heathen but from the influence of the Holy Spirit—it is God alone that giveth the increase: "we can expect the blessing by which alone the Gentiles shall be brought to light in proportion only as the eye is single and the heart devout and humble."

An enlightened Love of our Country will lead us to rejoice in the increased attention of the middle and labouring orders to the propagation of the faith among the heathen. Not to dwell on that blessing of heaven which such a state of the public mind must secure to our country, the rapid and energetic improvement in intelligence and piety which is connected with this cause, is sufficient to recommend it to the warmest support of every true patriot. The progress of Public Education is a subject of even serious alarm, unless it be accompanied by corresponding exertions to give a right direction to the increased capacity of the mass of the people. The tendency of fallen Nature is, to abuse our talent to a greater measure of mischief: it is therefore of prime necessity to fill the mind with an adequate object, and

to give it a holy direction. Such advantages are afforded by the Cause of Missions. I have been led to notice this subject by a perusal of the Report of the Church Missions. The Union of Societies in this great Cause will be felt in a very few years, and its effect will be seen in our own times; for it operates as a vivid promotion of all the Christian virtues, and particularly of Charity, that most excellent of all gifts, which regards the condition of those who sit in darkness. As Members of the Church of England, we cannot but reflect with the deepest gratitude, that she has been made the leading instrument for this purpose; and that our fellow-countrymen, who differ in some other respects from our Communion, nevertheless join us in these efforts, and render the Cause of Truth strong and effectual in her course. A religious community of Christians will thus be formed throughout the whole world, and all mankind will be invited to adopt National Systems of Education, and edifices for the pure worship of God, that every order and individual of the Christian Church may at the same time, and with the same facility, assemble for the same sacred purpose, and with the same Christian spirit.

Whoever wishes for the gratification of relieving these Missions, will find that they have to deal with man in almost every stage of civilization; from the noble but uncultivated New Zealander, upward, through the more civilized African, and the still more refined Hindoo, to the acute and half-enlightened Mahomedan; and the different gradations in which Christianity is enjoyed by the Abyssinian, the Syrian, and the Greek Churches: all are occupying an important post in the great work which it pleases God to assign to our various institutions. Rep. 65.

Malta and Goza are the centre of a Mission that embraces Abyssinia, Egypt, Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers, which affords peculiar facilities in exploring the regency of Tripoli and the interior of Africa, under the Bashas of those countries; and a Translation by an aged Abyssinian has been effected of the New Testament from the Ethiopic into the Amharic. "In the progress of plans for facilitating Education, it has been found,"

found," says the Rev. and able Reporter, "that education for the common business of life, may be carried on among heathen children by day-schools; but Christian Education must make slow progress, while cramped by the prejudices and jealousies of their parents"—this remark is made as it respects India, but it may be applied generally to most parts of the globe—and it involves the grand question of separation of children from their parents, and at what age; the apparent severity of Normal Schools seems to have been natural in a Spartan age, but not suited to modern times. These children consist chiefly of native Hindoos and Musselmans; other children are provided for by the various charitable institutions of Calcutta. Many of the learned Brahmins and Mahomedans are much dissatisfied with their own absurd tenets. All parts of India, where expectations are made to instruct the Heathen, are witnesses to the success of the Gospel. The Hindoos, at least many among them, no longer retain that insensibility and security which formerly characterised them.

A Mission with Translations of the Scriptures has already been concerted for THIBET, where much encouragement was afforded to the plan; and an association between those of Madras and South India, while it tends to strengthen the interest and extend the sphere of operation, must conduce materially to facilitate and assist their own individual labours; this was adopted in 1816.

That I may not extend this letter too far, I shall conclude it with a reference to the Report relative to the zeal and interest taken at Travancore by Lieut.-col. Munro, in the general extension of Christianity there; an object prompted equally by a sense of the benefits thereby conferred on the people, and those to be acquired by the British Government, between whom and the natives of India there subsists no common attachment or feeling, founded on any of the sympathies of Nature, of Association, or of Religion.

"As a principal means of promoting his ultimate object, as well as to accomplish a most essential collateral one, it has been Col. Munro's anxious wish to raise the existing Christian population,

and particularly the members of the Syrian Church, from their degraded state, both in a civil and religious view. With the condition of these Churches, the Christian public has been made acquainted by the writings of the late Rev. Dr. Buchanan. Amidst many features which imparted an interest and excited a feeling of veneration for that singular people, he saw among them only the vestiges of former greatness; and plainly discovered that they were in every respect a fallen people. The extent of their declension has since been further ascertained by the able investigation which Col. M. has had the means of undertaking; and the result of his inquiries has been the excitement in his own mind of an ardent desire to rescue them from the political oppressions under which they have long groaned, and to reanimate those principles of pure doctrine and primitive discipline which prevailed among them at a former period, and the elements of which are discernible in their records and polity.—They are no longer open to the molestation of the Nairs; their persons and property being placed under the protection of the law; the impartial administration of justice being secured to them in a considerable measure by the appointment of a Christian Judge, to each of the Civil Courts throughout the Country; and their being now freely employed in various departments of the public service of the state, in common with the principal class of natives. The institution of marriage among the Syrian Clergy has been revived, the Syrian Scriptures and Liturgy have been translated into their vernacular Malayalam Language, a College for their Education, and Schools at every one of their 52 remaining Churches, have all contributed powerfully to aid this great cause, and to restore the Christian Morality and the Christian Church together. *Veritas prevalebit.*"

How far the opinions ascribed to Nestorius of a two-fold nature in Christ formerly prevailed among them, it would be difficult to ascertain, but at present these opinions are, I believe, unknown to them.

In the further endeavours to civilise and christianise Africa, the Rev. Sam. J. Mills and Rev. Ebenezer Burgess arrived last year from America, with Letters of Introduction, and afterwards proceeded on their Voyage of Discovery of a suitable situation for a Colony on the Western Coast, to be founded by the Society in the United States for the Colonization of Free Negroes.

The report adds,

"Let us contemplate the astonishing fact, that one tenth of the whole human race are subjects of the British Crown! that 80 or 100 millions of human beings live under our just and beneficent laws! that of these, millions of these dying but immortal men, & these are deluded Mahomedans or wretched Pagans! that 60 or 70 millions of our fellow-subjects, know nothing of that only name under heaven given among men whereby they must be saved! and yet there are not at this hour 200 Christian men, native or European of all denominations, engaged in shewing to these sinners the error of their ways! a day will come, and who does not most earnestly long to behold that day, when these 60 millions of our perishing fellow-subjects will no longer be left to their 200 Christian Teachers, when in truth 300,000 souls will appear to be far, very far too many for the charge of one Christian pastor; yet when that day shall have arrived, there will still remain to the members of our Church, and to the whole Christian world beside, the care of 500 or 600 millions of Jews, Mahomedans, and Heathens, out of the pale of the British Empire!"

I cannot forbear subjoining my humble tribute of praise to the able manner in which the whole of this Report is framed and methodised, and to the very interesting Communications, particularly that of the History of the Church of Abyssinia, which are found in the Appendix; and also for the Account of the Ethiopic MS. of the first eight books of the Old Testament, with a fac-simile of the text. Numb. xxiv. 17. "I shall see him, but not now; I shall call him blessed, but he is not near," &c.—And likewise for Remarks on the Native Schools at Madras, No. 10.

Yours, &c.

A. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Kilkenny.

I MUST direct your attention to another passage of the Play which was the subject of my last remark, "The Revenger's Tragedy;" in act v. scene 2, of which Vindici tells his adulterous mother that "her breast is turn'd to quarrel'd poison," Steevens's note is:—"Perhaps we should read *'quarrel'd'* poison; i.e. such poison as arrows are embued with. Quarrels are square arrows. So in the Romaunt of the Rose, verse 1823, "Ground *quarrellis*, sharp of stele." S. Vide Reed's Dodsley, 1780, vol. XII. p. 394.

When I first perused this play, I

had not the advantage of Steevens's ingenious note upon this obscure expression; and in seeking for a probable explanation of the term "*quarrel'd*," I was led to conclude that we should alter and expound the text precisely as Mr. Steevens had done long before, except that I understood "*quarrel'd*" to signify "penetrating and suddenly destructive," which suits the context with sufficient propriety. This interpretation was suggested to me by the perusal of Warburton's very able comment on a difficult passage in Shakspeare's Henry VIII. act ii. scene 3; Anna Bullen, speaking of the pomp and greatness of Queen Katharine, declares

"Tho' it be temporal,

Yet, if that *quarrel*, fortune, do divorce
It from the bearer, 'tis a suffering, pang-
ing

As soul and body's severing."

The Reader should consult Reed's Shakspeare (1803) vol. XV. p. 77, for the various interpretations advanced by Warburton, Johnson, and Steevens;—I believe he will readily prefer Warburton's well-supported explanation, to the plausible, but untenable conjectures of his successors. Littleton's Latin Dictionary, and Johnson's Dictionary (voce *quarrel*) may be also examined for additional illustration; the latter presents some curious extracts. I must acknowledge that the passages under our present consideration have not been so satisfactorily explained, as to render the future notice of them superfluous, and unworthy of an intelligent commentator.

In Middleton's "A mad world, my masters," act i. scene 2, Hairbrain, jealous of his wife, engages some persons to keep watch in his house, and presenting money (angels) to them, says,

"If you be faithful watchmen, shew your
goodness, [lids.]
And with these angels shore up your eye-

To shore, means to prop and support; the term is in common use amongst carpenters and other mechanics: Hairbrain's language therefore is merely an exhortation to unwinking vigilance. In act iii. scene 2. Mrs. Hairbrain calls a courtesan "a squall," which probably signifies "a noisy woman."

In Cartwright's "Love's Convert," act i. scene 4, Philostratus affirms,

"No

"No Cupid here preserves the tears of
Lovers

To mix 'em with the ashes of burnt hearts,
To make a lie to wash his mother's smock in
Which silly sighs must dry."

The word "lie" in the 3rd line means a chemical liquor (hodie, a "Ley") impregnated with salts.

In D'Avenant's comedy of "The Wits," act v. scene 6, Pallatine senior frequently expresses his impatience during the oburgatory and threatening harange which Mrs. Ample addresses to him before she consents to become his wife; on her assuring him that after their marriage he should submit in all respects to her authority and guidance, he remarks, "You rap me still anew." The word "rap" is explained by Steevens to mean "astonish," a signification which it certainly bears, as it also does a more simple one "to strike smartly;" in which latter sense I think it is here used, as if Pallatine, quite in the power of his merciless vanquisher, had said to her, "You have struck me another severe blow."

Mrs. Behn, in act i. scene 1, of "The Younger Brother," uses the phrase "to dispense with" as signifying "to tolerate, to endure with patience;" her words are, "Even a mistress can scarce dispense with a sighing, whining Lover's company long, tho' all he says flatters her pride:" vide the first quarto edition, p. 3; and in p. 37 the expression again occurs in a stronger form. Her use of these words, though uncouth, is not incorrect, nor her acceptance of them much different from that which obtains at this day, "to excuse, to grant an exemption, to license and permit, &c.:" an Ecclesiastical licence is at present not unfrequently termed a Dispensation.

Isaac Reed, in his edition of the *Biographia Dramatica*, states (vol. i. p. 400,) that Charles Shadwell's Plays were published in one volume 12mo. Dublin, 1720. I believe he never saw the book, which is a large octavo, containing two volumes usually bound together: in the 5th page of the Author's dedication of his Works to Lady Newton a sentence occurs, which proves that he was not the nephew (as Jacob asserted), but the son of Thomas Shadwell, Poet Laureat to William III. and the once dreaded rival of Dryden. Laugbaine

informs us, that Fletcher's tragedy of "The Lover's Progress (i.e. Pilgrimage)" is founded on a French Romance, written in the reign of Louis XIII. by M. Daudiguier, entitled, "Les Amours de Lysandre & de Caliste." None of the various editions of Beaumont and Fletcher appear to have examined this work, which is extremely scarce: I have a copy of it wanting the title; the printer's name, Philip's Decroy, is found in the device at the end of the volume, which is a duodecimo of 499 closely printed pages. The work is divided into Ten Books, and is one of the best chivalrous Romances extant, labouring, however, under their common fault—prolixity in the speeches and letters. Gorgeous tournaments are described with appropriate splendour; the plot and incidents (copied with servile fidelity in the Play) are artfully managed, and the narrative possesses great dramatic strength and spirit.

Mr. Walter Scott, in his truly valuable edition of Dryden's Works, mentions the great rarity of the early editions of several of his poems; especially the "Stanzas to the memory of Oliver Cromwell," and the second edition of "Religio Laici," with copies of which he was supplied from Mr. Heber's matchless collection of rare English Poetry. Amongst several scarce books which I procured for a trifling sum at an obscure auction about two years since, was a large quarto volume, in excellent preservation, containing perfect copies of both these rare pieces (the first printed by W. Wilson, 1659; the second printed in 1683); also "Annus Mirabilis;" "Astræa Redux;" "The Panegyrick on Charles's Coronation;" "Versus to the Lord Chancellor;" (these four, printed by Herringman, 1688); an edition of "Mac Flecnoc," which wants the Title, but must be the second, as it correctly gives this line,

"But let no alien S*ddl**y interpose,"

which, Mr. Malone says, appears in the first edition,

"But let no alien Sydney interpose:"

"Absalom and Achitophel," 7th edition, 1692; "The Medal," third edition, 1692; "Threnodia Augustalis," second edition, 1685; "The Hind and the Panther," third edition, 1687; "Brit-

"*Britannia Rediviva*," with the motto, first edition, 1688; and "*Elconora*," 1692.

That collectors seldom meet with early copies of some of the above-named pieces, is a fact easily explained by a consideration of the circumstances connected with their original publication. The Poem in praise of Cromwell was anxiously removed from the reach of the publick by Dryden and his friends, when he became established in the favour and patronage of Charles II. Shortly after he had published the second edition of "*Religio Laici*," he became a convert to the Church of Rome, and of course was desirous that this poem should not continue to enjoy remarkable popularity: he never published it again, as it was too favourable to the Protestant doctrines to retain much of its Author's esteem. Many of his poems on religious and political subjects are so highly argumentative in defence of the tenets and practices of the Roman Catholics, that they must have valued in no ordinary degree these productions of their great literary champion, which they considered to possess unequalled excellence, as to soundness of reasoning, and vigorous beauty of expression. It is probable that many early copies of these * poems are still preserved in the libraries of respectable Roman Catholics, who have always been proud of their favourite author;—a poet, whose great and various powers, displayed in the several departments of Lyric, Heroic, and Dramatic Poetry, incontestably entitle him to that eminent station which Gray has justly assigned to his extraordinary merits—a station in English Literature inferior only to that of Milton and of Shakspeare.

Before Dryden is dismissed from consideration, I must remark that his method of writing Satire has been adopted by our best modern Satirists, in preference to that of Pope, which appears far better calculated for the exercise of genuine poetical powers,

but is of much more difficult execution. Churchill, Gifford, and Lord Byron, whose merits and attainments as satirical writers are very equal, have merely brought out their victims in naked wretchedness, and dispatched each individual by a remorseless butchery, resembling Dryden's destruction of Og, Doeg, Mac Fleenoc, and other contemptible enemies. In such poems we are struck with the vigour of delineation, but when their perusal is completed, the mind recalls few passages with pleasure. Very differently are we affected by the incomparable Dunciad, in which the poet has concealed the intrinsic deformity of his subject under embellishments of noble imagery, and by the skilful management of appropriate machinery has introduced his *Dramatis Personæ* with such pomp and circumstance, that a strong interest is excited for the fate of those unfortunate wights upon whom his Muse has conferred a most unenviable immortality. It would be a waste of words to enlarge upon the excellence of many passages in this inimitable composition, as they must be familiar to every reader of taste; but it cannot be denied, that although the fourth book is extremely grand, yet the Poem, as it originally came out in three books, required no addition, and its effect has been decidedly injured by the subsequent alterations. In its original form, before Theobald was injudiciously dethroned, the Dunciad is the finest and most amusing satire in any language.

I am aware that some soft-headed persons, of little learning, and corrupt taste, affect to display superior judgment, by expressing their doubts as to the justice of Pope's claim to the title of Poet; but the question has been long since decided by Doctor Johnson's luminous essay on this subject, wherein it is maintained that Pope possessed more rare and great qualifications than belong

* Jacob Tonson in 1695 put forth an edition of Dryden's Works in four quarto volumes, containing poems of various dates and editions: many sets had several of the most rare and early pieces intermixed with copies of his later poems.

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† Some of Pope's Letters prove that he could be happily humorous in prose as well as verse; particularly his diverting account of Lintot, the bookseller, travelling in his company; and his excellent description of an old mansion in the country. See *Bowler's Pope*, vol. VIII, p. 460.

to most of our esteemed Poets: from the decision of Johnson no succeeding critic of acknowledged taste has dared to dissent. If the title of Poet was to be confined to those exclusively who *excel* Pope, we should be forced to degrade many illustrious names of ancient and modern times. The world has not yet produced more than twelve poets of the highest order, amongst whom England glories in Milton and Shakspeare.

Pope cannot be deemed worthy of a place even amongst those of the second order, where Dryden, Gray, and Byron stand "proudly eminent:" but assuredly he merits a high station amongst third-rate poets; and his works will be read with delight by persons of pure and cultivated taste, long after black oblivion shall have extinguished the fame of many extraordinary bards of the present day, who are now ranked amongst "the wonderful of the earth" by the stupid and silly admirers of their heterogeneous compositions.

I will conclude by adverting to a remarkable assertion made by the learned Dr. S. Butler in his "Sketch of Modern and Ancient Geography," third edition, p. 172: "The uniformity of plan and diction convinces me that the *Iliad*, with possibly a small exception, is the work of one man. The *Odyssey* I attribute to different hands, and to a somewhat later, but very early age*." This opinion, delivered by so sound a scholar as the editor of the Cambridge *Æschylus*, is calculated to greatly increase the already too prevalent neglect of a grand and most interesting poem. Dr. Butler clearly excludes the author of the *Iliad* from any share in the composition of the *Odyssey*, which Longinus (in his 9th section) has declared to be perfectly worthy of *him*, and to exhibit, even in its weakest parts, only the natural decline of *his* uncommon powers. The great critics of antiquity seem never to have suspected that any poet but the author of the *Iliad* could have written the many noble passages

which occur in the *Odyssey*: and I believe that almost every person intimately acquainted with both poems, observing in each the same turn of thought and diction, must feel convinced that they are the productions of one mighty genius. Who but the author of the *Iliad* could have described the descent of Ulysses into the Infernal Regions; his sorrowful abode in Calypso's Island; his voyage and shipwreck; his conferences with Eumæus; and, above all, his arrangements for, and execution of, the slaughter of the suitors, with all attending circumstances, placed before our view with a vividness and dramatic effect that have been rarely paralleled? In short, it strikes me that the *Odyssey* was as certainly written by the author of the *Iliad*, as that John Milton was the only English Poet whose genius could produce the *Paradise Regained*: both these poems contain innumerable passages that fully display all the peculiar and distinguishing excellencies of their matchless authors;—powers so various and comprehensive as to be equally adapted to the vast and minute; the most genuine and transcendent sublimity of thought; unrivalled majesty, strength, and eloquent beauty of expression;—in a word, all those rare and wonderful qualities which have raised them and Shakspeare to a glorious elevation immeasurably above every other poet of ancient and modern times. W. SHANAHAN, M.D.

MR. URBAN, Oxford, July 19.

THE lavish praises heaped on the pretty design for the building, which it is intended should succeed the venerable Church of St. Martin at Oxford, have suggested some scruples to my mind upon the propriety of addressing you, over which I have had considerable difficulty in prevailing. But when I see the character and taste of this great City about to be sacrificed, and whilst this venerable fabric yet continues untouched by the rude and rash hands of those who would destroy rather than restore its antient glories—whilst this one glimmering ray of hope is afforded to cheer the despondency of an Antiquary, I should expect forbearance on my part to be regarded as criminal acquiescence: as my object

* According to Dr. Butler's supposition, many poets of extraordinary merit must have lived, of whom we cannot find that any record has ever been known to exist; this seems to me an insuperable objection against his theory.

ject is not so much to find fault with the past, as to suggest improvements for the future, I shall content myself with exposing some of the blunders in this pretended scion of the "famous Gloucester;" and I shall then endeavour to shew that you may have a Church, possessing every requisite beauty and accommodation, for half the expence now talked of.

With such a mass of incongruity as the plan presents, I am at a loss where to begin my remarks; whether I look at the width, the length, or the height, I am equally astonished that the boldness of any man should attempt to fix on the public mind an idea that the building about to be erected bears the most distant resemblance to the justly celebrated Cathedral of Gloucester. But the unsuspecting Committee, shielding themselves under the comprehensive declaration of the Architect, that the design was "purely Gloucester," never dreamt that, by a promiscuous selection, even from thence, might be derived very palpable inconsistencies; and seem to have been unaware of the imposition practised upon them by this plausible pretext. The tower of the Cathedral is 222 feet high, that designed for St. Martin's 114; in the former turrets at the West end are about 100 feet high, at the East end of the latter they will be little more than 40; the width of this building is 50 feet, of that 144; but, above all, the Cathedral is 420 feet long, and the Church at Oxford about 70.—An impartial reader would be satisfied of the absurdity of such an imitation, if I closed my remarks here; but, lest any should be too much "wedded to the errors" of this said design, for their information, if not their conviction, I will briefly state a few more particulars.

To the admirer of antient Architecture, a more insuperable objection could not present itself than the miserable device of including the whole length and width of a Church under one roof; side aisles, so very characteristic and appropriate to Churches of "Gothic" Architecture, have here been dispensed with, in opposition to the practice of many centuries, during the which that style flourished; a style that displays the most superior genius and science, and will be distinguished to the latest period amongst the noblest productions of human invention.

Not to encroach on your columns with many objections to the *new design*, which might easily be enumerated; let us direct our attention to the venerable fabric which still firmly stands, and which, it is hoped, may long survive the furious attacks of an host of enemies. In the good old Church of St. Martin you are presented with three styles of Windows, but they are not the work of one period; with two styles of Buttresses, but one succeeded the other at the distance of 300 years. Here the Architect and the Builder will not look in vain for the adaptation of one part to another; and this little building will teach men of science and taste, of "rank and talent," that the venerable and the elegant result not from an injudicious mixture of styles, and a gaudy display of ornaments.

That this Church wants reparation, is freely acknowledged; but that total demolition is absolutely necessary for convenience, as well as safety, must be denied. Four out of the six arches are as strong and substantial as when first built; one of the two Easternmost, on the North side, is only slightly injured; and the most Eastern of these is not crippled beyond the power of substantial repair*. But to what are these defects owing? Not to the decay of ages, or the unscientific work of former Architects, but to wanton injury—the injury resulting from burying the dead within the walls of the Church; and so long as this practice is permitted—whilst cart-loads of solid masonry are carelessly allowed to be removed from the foundation †, it cannot be expected that the pillars and arches should remain unshaken.

In a word, the present Church may be converted into one of the most uniform, neat, and elegant edifices in Oxford; it may be made an ornament to the magnificent High-street, and an object of admiration and curiosity to the passenger. But should the design before alluded to be adopted, it will stand a monument of disgrace to its Patrons, to the City, and the University.

Yours, &c.

HONO.

* This is the opinion of a most respectable Builder of known skill and integrity.

† Most of the inhabitants of the parish know this to be a fact.

REMARKS ON THE SUBJECTS OF
EPIC POEMS.*(Concluded from p. 36.)*

THE spirit of discovery, and the ameliorating influences of science, have but rarely been employed in the construction of the Epic Fable—these, as it would seem from the example of the antients, were generally regarded as not more adapted to its purposes than the arts of peace and the progress of industry.

Until the time of Camoens, it hardly appeared to have entered the human mind, that in the course of terrestrial affairs, there were events worthy of being sung besides those of war, rapine, and devastation.

"Whether it be from the perversion of the human heart," observes a critic of a foreign soil, "the weakness of the understanding, or from custom, mankind seem to be habituated to regard those things only as grand and wonderful, or interesting, which tend to their destruction." "Because Homer and Virgil," he proceeds, "have made their poems to consist of the actions of the destroyers of mankind, who are termed heroes, is it not allowable to introduce the peaceful benefactors of the human race? men who have devoted their lives to immense and useful labours. Must we for ever see a stream of human blood in order to conceive a great action?"

It must, however, here be suggested, that as the Epic Fable, or the events upon which it is constructed, must be so far in unison with the exigencies of human feeling or sympathy, as to elevate it far above its ordinary level or range of thought—no greatness of moral views, on the other hand, or rectitude of purpose, as in the hero of the tale, will atone for the want of personal bravery and magnanimity of soul, which incites to the commission of daring acts of enterprise.

For example, it might perhaps be traced to that predomance which the passions too often obtain over the sober dictates of the understanding, that heroic achievements, if displayed under dazzling and brilliant circumstances, although destitute of moral worth, and of real benefit to the species, have greater charms even for the thinking part of mankind, than actions of useful and elevated

tendency; which are rather calculated for the improvement and comfort of all within its sphere, than to inspire to deeds of arms, and rouse the soul to admiration of the fiercer passions which rule in the human breast.

It would obviously require a far greater display of skill (if indeed within human accomplishment) in a Poet equally to sustain sentiments of enthusiasm with the interest and curiosity of his readers in an Epic performance which should sing the virtues, the humanity, the elevated views of a Las-Casas or a Ximenes, as in another who should record, in all the pomp of numbers, the imposing conquests achieved by the Spaniards under Cortez, or the still more bloody and remorseless career of Pizarro. The splendid fabric of empire once raised in Europe by the sword, and perpetuated by acts of tyranny and military despotism by Buonaparte, would, probably, if events of such a nature could by any stretch of genius be rendered subservient to the rules of epic narrative, have had, even in our times, its numerous and its enthusiastic admirers as a subject for the epopee, while the benevolent exertions of a Howard, although unprecedented in their extent, and incomparably more pure (and consequently in a strict abstract sense more great), although unprecedented in their end and object, would as certainly as the habits of mankind are at present constituted, remain neglected, and, possibly, a monument of the weak judgment of the author who wished to enoble in song things evidently unfit for its purposes.—Things, however, on the other hand, which involve the exertions and the views of a whole people, such as the expeditions of the Portuguese, have been deemed not inappropriate to the Epic character, though they depend for their interest nearly as little upon that eternal succession of battles, sieges, and combats (which amuse in the Iliad), as the benevolent labours of the Philanthropist.

Many, doubtless, formed by nature for the execution of noble designs, but whose names have never found a distinguished place in the annals of fame, encouraged by the example and success of Camoens, have turned their views towards the discovery, conquest, and colonization

of America, as an event in the history of the world of equal, or even greater importance than the discovery of the Indies. The voyage of Columbus alone, like that of Gama, is capable of imparting to poetry scenes of the most impassioned, invigorated, and eventful interest. These scenes, it may be observed, are not necessarily connected (though they each form respectively part of an amazing whole) with the scenes of carnage, devastation, and perfidy, (which, if they have by some been dignified by the epithets of lawful conquest, in reality have fixed an indelible stain in the history of the nation by whom they were perpetrated,) which followed close upon the introduction of the Spaniards into the Western hemisphere. Such an expedition, attended with all its interesting circumstances, if formed to song by an elevated genius, would of itself involve an epopee of the most momentous nature.

The unprecedented boldness of the enterprise, as concerted in the mind of its intrepid author, the new and amazing scenes of discovery which open upon the voyagers, the episodic views of future greatness which might with propriety and effect be introduced, would respectively add a high influence to its fable or narrative. Homer has himself shewn, in the *Odyssey*, that deeds of arms, and the noise and splendour of warlike encounters, are not the sole materials upon which the mind is wont to build the highest pleasure, and are by no means essential to the deep interest involved in the Epic. The intrepidity of Ulysses in circumstances of danger, his constancy and resolution in adversity, his piety, wisdom, and conjugal virtue, are capable of inspiring and sustaining emotions, although somewhat different, yet to the full as strong as he, who, by his martial prowess and personal valour was able to make his way through whole armies of adversaries.

It has been said of Pope, that he once meditated an Epic Poem, and that the landing of Brute the Trojan in Britain was to be the fable. The action here, from its nature, we may with reason suppose, was not solely dependant upon a train of military events, and under the hands of such a Master would have been prolific in classical incidents of fiction, whilst

his elegant mind would doubtless have unfolded in prospective a long series of interesting speculations as connected with our history.

Upon the subject of the Manners and Machinery of an Epic poem, it has been thought by critics of classical habits and taste, that with regard to the compositions of antiquity, the mode of warfare, the declamatory tone of defiance which often preceded their personal combats, together with the poetically beautiful mythology which was artfully interwoven in the destinies and actions of their heroes, gave them the superiority over the modern manners and usages of war, an observance of which must, in a certain degree, guide the poet of modern times.

"It has been said," observes Mickle, "that the buckler, the bow, and the spear, must ever continue the arms of poetry." This peculiar adaptation, as it would seem, to the genius of the epopee of heroism and romance, which belonged to the remote ages, is chiefly, if not entirely, the result of custom. We see in the productions of the Poets of Greece and Rome, and likewise of Tasso, (who notwithstanding the difference which propriety required him to preserve between Christian and Pagan heroes, has presented us, in his "*Gierusalemme*" with a "handsome copy of the *Iliad*;)—all the imposing characteristics of bravery and conduct blended and associated with the manners of the times by the skill and the judgment of these great masters; and because we are scarcely yet (with the exception of the *Lusiad*) in possession of modern *tactics* and customs, as delineated in heroic verse, it is natural enough to conceive a preference for the former.

The failure of Milton, in his attempt to introduce the use of artillery in the celestial conflict with the rebel angels, is pretty generally acknowledged; but this failure was not so much occasioned by its inaptness for subjects of poetry, as from its being improperly introduced in circumstances where the laws of his nation, and the manners of the fable, made it incongruous and improper.

If in Barlow's *Columbiad* (the only American Epic which has appeared) the description of these deadly engines of modern warfare be thought

not altogether consonant with the dignity of Epic—it may here be generally asserted, that his failure in this respect is nothing extraordinary, and that whatever be the particular beauties or excellencies of that Poem, its aggregate merits are by no means such as to preclude fresh efforts upon the great and eventful subject, or damp the emulative aspirations of future sons of genius, who, allured by its splendour and novelty, shall tune their invigorated muse to celebrate at once the unparalleled circumstances which attended its discovery, and the assemblage of every thing sublime in creation which America holds out to view.

In the entirety or completion of their actions (or, in the phraseology of Aristotle and the Schools, in the beginning, the middle, and the end—a point likewise insisted upon by the learned), it must be evident to the classical student, that Milton and Camoens have been as eminently successful as in their greatness. The forfeiture of Paradise, with its consequences, as well as the discovery of India, with the momentous, signal, and interesting circumstances connected with it, or dependent on it, are plainly foretold or anticipated; while, if it be objected that, in respect of the termination of the action of the latter, the author transgresses, as its period if extended to the establishment of an empire in the East, seems indefinite, it may be premised that this in fact is no infringement of the true proportions of the epopee; as Bossu has very justly observed, it is the duty of every Epic writer to conform his time with adequate reference to the development of his fable.

Of the merits of our own version of the *Lusiad*, these remarks cannot be closed with greater propriety than by observing that they yield precedence to few literary undertakings of a similar kind in our own language. This performance, in conjunction with numerous others, eminently exemplify our proud superiority over our European neighbours in a knowledge of the principle and the successful accomplishment of translation. The English *Lusiad*, whilst it exhibits the richness and variety of our native tongue, adds yet another instance of the copiousness, flexibility, and peculiar strength of

expression which it possesses, when employed as the vehicle or the instrument for transplanting fruits of another soil into English ground. In many atmospheres, to continue the figure, foreign to that in which they were first reared, these exotics droop and die, especially when removed by unskilful hands; but it may form the just boast of our literature, that under the Northern sun of our island, the greater part, when subject to the advantages of English culture, have thriven in pristine beauty and vigour.

In a general point of view, the work in question may be said to present a high specimen of the compass and capacity of the language, and of the genius and the taste of the translator. Mickle's choice of words, the general dignity of his metre, his bold sublimity of description, and his happy conception of the spirit and design of his author; all concur in proclaiming his endowments for the task he has accomplished, and the care which he has bestowed on its execution.

It may likewise not perhaps be foreign to the nature of the present critical speculation to add, whilst on the subject of Mickle, that in the introductory chapter, which announces, explains, and illustrates the *Lusiad*, and the circumstances in which it originated, he takes a brief view of a variety of topics growing out of his work. It is not too much to say, that these highly interesting and finished disquisitions must continue to be read with a degree of eagerness and pleasure inferior perhaps only to that with which we peruse the poem itself.

Of talents, improved by extensive reading and reflection, Mr. M. shines at once in the distinct characters of the philosopher and the man of taste. That Christian philanthropy which extends to the whole human race occupies a considerable place in his speculations. Mild and benignant in his opinions concerning the moral and political relations of his fellow-creatures, he has rendered his style a fit vehicle for the sentiments which emanate from his pen. His language is mellifluous and rich, and in general classically pure; it may be said, indeed, to possess the rare endowment of presenting to the casual reader an attractive source of intellectual amusement,

ment, whilst at the same time it fails not in administering a more studious repast to the man of more fastidious judgment and severer critical attainments.

As a critic, Mickle occupies a very distinguished place, not inferior in many respects to those high acknowledged authorities in our literature, whom to name is to command respect. Whilst he is ever vigilant in supporting established rules in literature, where they are consonant with sound criticism, he is eminent for a delicacy of sentiment, and an intelligent good sense, which never advances a position in which his appeals to our moral feelings, no less than the clear dictates of understanding, are not successfully made.

His political and philosophical opinions may be assumed to be rather those of a mind predisposed by nature and habit to contemplate things as they exist under their most favourable aspect, than of a genius fond of bold theories, and of an original turn of thought; they are not laid down with confidence and asperity; they are submitted with modesty, temper, and firmness.

Melksham.

E. P.

CURIOUS COATS OF ARMS, CRESTS, MOTTOES, AND CORONET DEVICES.

(Continued from p. 32.)

ON THE PART OF KING CHARLES
THE FIRST.

LIEUT.-COLONEL CARRIL MOLYNEUX figured a rein-deer's head (the rein-deer being the Earl of Essex's crest) supported by five bands, alluding to the five members, and for motto, AD QUID EXALTATIS CORNU?—*To what purpose do ye elevate the horn.*

Another figured the Parliament-house with two dead men's heads upon it, and the motto, UT EXTRA, SIC INTUS—*As outside, so within.*

Lieut.-Colonel Henry Constable, in imitation of the Emperor Constantine, took for his crest a cross, with this motto, IN HOC SIGNO VINCES—*Under this standard thou wilt conquer.*

Another, pointing at the citizens of London, had no more figure in his coronet than a scroll wreath in several folds, upon which were inscribed these words, QUIS FUNO, O CIVIS!—*What madness, O citizens!*

Another, to express his magnanimity, had a single soldier portrayed

with a sword in hand, daring a whole body of enemies, with this motto, QUANTUMVIS LEGIO NOMEN—*Although your name is legion.*

Sir William Compton, brother to the Earl of Northampton, seemed to contempt sordid vulgarity, when, without figure, his device was only embellished with this motto, OVI FANUM VULGUS ET ARCEO—*I hate the unhallowed vulgar, and keep them at a distance.*

Another depainted a Cavalier vanquishing and disarming a Roundhead, with IN QVO DISCORDIA CIVIS!—*Behold, O citizens! the result of discord.*

Sir Edward Widdrington, saying little, implied much in his coronet—only thus, DEO ET CÆSARI—*To God and the King.*

Another represented a rout of rascally people in a furious posture against Church and State, with this motto, QUARE FREMERE GENTES? &c.—*Why do the Heathen so furiously rage together, and why do the people imagine a vain thing?*

Another represented a Roundhead on horseback, with short hair, riding away without a hat, (for that is supposed to have been lost in the scuffle) and crying, "Quarter," "Quarter," pursued by a Cavalier with a drawn sword ready to smite him, the motto, QUI SEQUITUR VINCIT—*The pursuer conquers.*

Colonel Thomas Dalton figured a cloud, whence streamed forth a representation of glory, and with it an armed hand and sword, with this motto, EXORTUM EST IN TENEBRIS LUMEN RECTIS EORDE—*Light has arisen in darkness to the true-hearted.*

Another represented a mitre pierced by a sword, with a crown imperial upon the point of it, and the hand of an enemy discharging a pistol at both, with this motto, TANTUM RELIGIO POTUIT SUADERE MALORUM?—*Can religion have been the instigation of so many wicked actions?*

Another exhibited a disgusting specimen of the laxity in morals which prevailed among the Cavaliers before the Restoration as well as after it—he bore for his device a naked man with sword in hand, the motto, IN UTRUMQUE PARATUS—*Ready for either—but Martem, aut Venerem.*

When Archbishop Usher was with the King at Oxford in April 1614, he preached before his Majesty, and in

his sermon, among other things suitable to the occasion, this excellent Prelate observed, that as no prayers or fastings could sanctify rebellion, or tempt God to own an unjust party; so neither would a just cause alone justify those who maintained it, any more than a true religion without practice; *it being necessary for us first to do our duty, otherwise the good cause and the true religion, would both prove unavailing to us.* These latter observations he aimed against a looseness and debauchery of manners, which he had observed in too many at the Court of Oxford, who believed that their being of the right side in adhering to their lawful King, would atone for all other faults. He would also tell such people in conversation, that such actions as they were guilty of would frustrate all their hopes of success—asking, how could they expect that God should bless their arms whilst they were grossly offending him?—Nor was he less severe on the Houses of Parliament, then in rebellion against the King, declaring the war they had made to be wicked, and—as it was afterwards proved—of fatal consequence, casting an irreparable scandal upon the Protestant religion.

Major Wormley depainted religion sitting in an angelical posture on the stump of a tree, with a broken cross near her—with this motto, *MELIORA SPERO*,—*I hope for better things*—Another figured an imperial crown and a mitre, the motto, *SI COLLIDIMUR FRANGIMUR*—*If we strike against each other, we are broken*—Another represented a swarm of bees, with their king in the midst of them, in allusion to the idea of the naturalists that these insects are governed by a monarch, the motto, *PRO REGE EXCUCUNT*, intimating that as bees do sharpen their stings, so would he and his troop whet their swords for their King.

Captain Peter Pudsey depainted a hand and sword, smiting off an Hydra's heads, by which he metaphorized the sectaries of these times, and the motto, *TRADENTOR IN MANUS GLADII*—*They shall be given up to the edge of the sword.*

Another represented an hand issuing out of a cloud, holding a green chaplet or laurel, with an imperial crown over it, and for motto, *DONA*

DEI UTRAQUE REGI—*Each, the gift of God to the King.*

Another figured an armed hand holding a heart, and the words, *PRO REGE*—*For the King.*

A young stripling of fifteen years of age caused his device to speak him a man, for he figured a green branch of oak with *SURCULUS FACTUS ARBOR*—*A scion become a tree.*

Another depainted a lion broken loose, with *LIBER LEO REVINCIAM NECIT*, for motto—*The liberated lion knows not what it is to be rebound.*

Lieut.-colonel Ralph Pudsey, soon after the Queen's landing in the north, used this only motto, without figure, *DUX FACTI MULIER*—*Under female auspices*—An adversary might have added from Tacitus *CONSILIO MELLIORE AC PERITURUS*; for the pernicious counsels of this unfortunate Princess, and her artful confessor, brought an incalculable number of miseries on the King and the people of Great Britain and Ireland.

Another seemed to fear some ill to the King; he figured a *lion dormant*, with *NON MAJESTATE SECURUS*—*Not safe in Majesty.*

Sir Charles Compton, another of the Earl of Northampton's brothers, had this motto inscribed on his coronet, *CONTRA ADVENTIO ITO*—*Advance the more boldly.*

Another figured a crown imperial upon a lance, and the lance placed on a mount; the crown almost subverted or thrown off by the horn of the supporter of Scotland; but held up by the paw of the English lion, with this motto, *RARA EST CONCORDIA FRATRUM*—*Rare is the harmony of brothers.*

When the King was on his march to Leicester, a commander in his army bore this for his device, a spindle winding up a bottom of thread, with this motto, *VIRESCIT LUNDO*—*He acquires strength as he proceeds.*—This motto ceased to be appropriate after the battle of Naseby.

Another after some losses on the King's part appeared constant to that cause by representing a die with a hand casting it, and the motto, *SEMPER JACATUS, SEMPER ERECTUS*—*Always tossed about, always bolt upright.*

Another figured a sword, with this verse inscribed on it for a motto, *ALACRITUS*

TERIUS NON SIT, QUI SUUS ESSE POTEST—*He is not another man's devoted friend who can be his own.*

Another had this usual motto only in his colours, VIVE LE ROI.

That Commander on his Majesty's part seemed to have some hopes left, who after the battle of Naseby, figured for his device a tuft of bulrushes growing in a river, and dashed by its waves, with this motto, ABLUIMUR, NON ORUIMUR—*We are washed over, not overwhelmed.*

Captain Hatton figured a close committee sitting about a table, and the motto in English, out of the 171th. Psalm, UNTIL THIS TYRANNY BE OVERPAST.

Another represented a Bible on the one side of his coronet, and on the other hand a Sword, with a crown over both, and the motto, SPERO HINC HINC EXPIRABO—*With these I live—with these I'll breathe my last.*

Another, after the loss of most of his troop, to shew his constancy, figured a pyramid, weather-beaten with wind and storms, and motto, ET MANET IMMOTA—*And remains unmoved.*

Another represented a hand with a sword, with this motto—I shall either find a way or make one.

Another bore this motto, without figure, PRO REGE ET NOTIS LEGIBUS ANGLIÆ—*For the King and the known laws of England*—The word NOTIS was added, because both parties professed to fight for the laws of the kingdom.

Sir John Digby, by his device, seemed to invite all his fellow subjects to join the King, for he figured a circumference of a circle with several lines all drawn to the centre, and the motto, ILLUC OMNES—*Hither let all repair.*

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 3.

IN page 8 of your number for July, is a question respecting a race of people in France, mentioned by Miss Porter in her *Travels*, under the name of *Cahets*: your Correspondent wishing to know whether they actually exist. I beg to refer him to *Ramond's* very entertaining and lively *Tour to the Pyrenees*, written I believe between 1780 and 1790, and of which there is an English transla-

tion: he mentions having met with some of these people inhabiting one of the vallies in the Pyrenees, called *Luzon*, I rather think; and calls them *Cagots*; speaking of them as if likely to be well known by that name to his French readers. He mentions them as known to be then existing (I think) by different names (*Cahets* is one), in three or four detached places along the West coast of France; such as Bretagne, Rochelle, &c. and refers to certain learned works (one in particular by M. Court de Gébelin) on their history and origin: they appear to have been formerly treated with great contumely, and even cruelty; at present, in the part of the country where he met with them, it consisted only in being shunned and looked down upon, and, I think he says, no *inter-marriages* ever took place between them and the other families in their neighbourhood. He describes them as wretched beings, almost like the *Cretins* in Switzerland; which he attributes to their degraded situation; and as being reluctant and ashamed to confess that they belonged to this "proscribed class." I quote only from memory, and there is more about them in his book. It seems they are supposed to be the relics of some ancient conquered nation.

Yours, &c.

C. B.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 5.

YOUR Correspondent, Z. A. (vol. LXXXVIII. p. 508) has stated a question relative to the legality of certain Marriages solemnized in Churches and Chapels erected since the 26th George II., which is certainly of great importance, but which, as it appears to me, is insufficiently explained by the acts upon which he comments. It is quite clear from the tenor of those Acts (21 George III. and two or three preceding ones), that all Marriages solemnized in newly erected Churches and Chapels previous to Aug. 1, 1781, were validated—*That Act was passed on the 10th July 1781*, and went to establish the legality of all marriages which had been at that time, or should be solemnized in the new Churches, &c. up to the 1st of August in the same year. This, therefore, accounts for the seeming inaccuracy of which Z. A.

com-

complains in the indemnity, as to the Ministers only extending up to the 10th of July, and not to the 1st of August, since it was unnecessary to indemnify them after the operation of the Act took place, which sufficiently protected them until the 1st of August, one thousand seven-hundred and eighty-one. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at, that those Writers who have in particular alluded to these Acts, should consider them as legalizing the Marriages coming within their intention. Mr. Douglass, in his report of the case of the "King against Northfield," (which decision gave rise to the Acts,) speaks of them as *legalizing certain Marriages, and as having been brought into Parliament for such a purpose*. Professor Christian in his Notes on Blackstone, and Mr. Stockdale Hardy in his "Letter to a Country Surrogate," have also viewed them in the same light; and indeed it is impossible to view them in any other, since the Law supposes all their requisites complied with, unless the contrary is proved. With respect to the transmission of Marriages solemnized in New Chapels to the Mother Church, that certainly is rendered imperative by the clause to which your Correspondent alludes; but as that clause does not directly make the nontransmission *fatal to the validity of the Marriage*, I cannot for a moment think that a neglect, as to the transmission, would invalidate the marriage. It might expose the Minister to punishment for his neglect, but the Marriage would stand unaffected.

Yours, &c. AN OLD SURROGATE.

Mr. URBAN, *Liverpool, Aug. 3.*

I READ with much pleasure the remarks of your Correspondent (p. 30), on Arms, Crests, Mottoes, and Badges, &c.

To what Edward III. took, may he added what he also bore, the root of a tree camped and erased, to signify his flourishing; and his grandson, Richard II. bore the same root, but took the sun in *full glory*, to signify, though his father bore the glory from a cloud, in him it was arrived at full perfection.

Edward III. bore the mantle *gould* doubled, as it was continued since in the arms; and his son, the father of

Richard II. achieved the badge of the Prince of Wales by his valour.

Edward III. had for his supporters, on the dexter side, a lion guardant Or, and the sinister, a hawk Argent, *jessop'd Or*, both supporters crowned.

Richard II. took the lion Or, as his grandfather did, and a white buck (or hart), armed Or, on the sinister side. He used a white hart couchant, and he impaled Edward the Confessor's arms before his own, when he went to subdue the rebels in Ireland; he used an ornament in gold like a pea on his garment, embroidered, which is introduced on his monument.

Henry IV. took all Lancaster badges, viz. the rose and crown, borne by Henry I. Duke of Lancaster, whose daughter his father married; likewise three feathers Ermine, feathers, stalk, and labels Gold.

He bore, as his dexter supporter, the antelope chained, as his father, and white swan ducally gorged Or, for the Hereford Bohun family; another badge he wore, a fox's tail.

Henry V. took to support the arms of France and England, the golden lion on the dexter, and the antelope of Lancaster on sinister. He took the cross light emblem, that he could be a light and a guide to his people to follow him in virtue and honour, with the Lancaster rose.

Henry VI. bore the antelope on the dexter, and the panther as the sinister supporter. The panther, to shew that a king should have so many excellent and general virtues as there are spots and colours in this beast. He bore the supporters of his grandfather John of Gaunt,

The Lancaster rose, and 2 feathers across, as badges.

Edward IV. bore as supporters, dexter, the golden lion by the earldom of March, in right of Mortimer, and the black bull armed and horned Or, by the honour of Clare. He bore the white rose by the earldom of March, and placed it on the sunbeams. He bore the falcon and fetlock Or and Gold, after his great grandfather, Edmund Langley, first duke of York—motto, "*Modus et ordo*."

Richard III. took the golden lion for his dexter, and white bear of the dukedom of Gloucester, armed, &c. Or, for his sinister. I do not find any other

other badges noted by my author for this king.

Henry VII. was rather more lavish of badges and ornaments. He took the red dragon on the dexter side for supporter, and the white greyhound, the earldom of Richmond, to shew he descended from the House of Cadwallader; and appointed *rouge dragon* pursuivant of arms, *port cullis* the badge of the House of Somerset, and for which also a pursuivant was appointed; *blanche rose*, and *rouge rose*, also great badges, used at this time, with another, the crown of England drawn in a thorn bush, and the same in which Henry VII. was crowned with when it was found. This was depicted and worn as a badge, sometimes letters H. E. sometimes H. R. as I take it Earl and Rex.

Henry II. used the dun cow on one of his standards which was offered up in St. Paul's Church with other standards, St. George and the Dragon, &c. after his victory over Richard III. at Bosworth field.

Henry VIII. contented himself with the Lancaster badge and the Somerset badge, and took the golden lion dexter, and the red dragon sinister: his motto, "*Dieu et mon Droit*," with a single fleur de lis under a crown.

Edward VI. as his father, when king; previous, as Prince of Wales, he bore the feathers proper, in a circle radiated like the sun.

Queen Mary, much like her father, with a pomegranate and rose impaled under the Spanish crown.

Queen Elizabeth took delight in armorial bearings. She exhibited the arms of Edward the Confessor, Henry I. 2 lions, Hen. II. 3 lions (Plantagenet, viz. 1 lion), the Irish arms, the Welsh arms, the arms of France, semé de lis in a border; and the arms Azure, 3 fleurs de lis Or.

Elizabeth took the same supporters and motto as her father, and the badge that was given by him to her mother—the dove, with the sceptre, standing on the stump of a tree; also the Phoenix rising from the flames; motto, "*Semper eadem*."

Robert Cook, Clarenceux King of Arms, presented her with a Baron's Book to 1592, and she, though frugal, gave at one time 1000*l.* of which book a copy in MS. is now before me, thus inscribed;

A Copy of the English Baron's Book, from the Conquest to this Year, 1592*, dedicated to the Queen's Majesty, and by her Highness most graciously received and princely rewarded.

By Clarenceux, King of Arms.

The badge Henry VIII. granted Anne Bulleyn was, on a root of a tree couped and erased Or, a dove standing on one leg, wings indorsed Argent, armed Or; crowned Or and Gules; holding in its dexter paw a scepter Or, and standing thereon.

Yours, &c.

M. GREGSON.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 10.

IN some of the early editions of Common Prayer, the initials of the persons names who rendered the Psalms into metre are affixed to each Psalm, and among others are the initials T. C. which it has been suggested are intended for Thos. Churchyard. If any of your Readers can inform me whether such suggestion is correct, and the authority for it, I shall feel much obliged.

G. M.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 4.

IT is with regret that I read your reply to Antiquarius of Newcastle (p. 2), respecting the reprint of some of our ancient Historians. The translation of *Matthew Paris* would be a most desirable publication; and I should hardly doubt but that the announcement of its publication in 8vo. would be hailed with pleasure, and a moderate impression soon sold. The impolicy and injustice of the obnoxious Copyright Acts have been so lately the subject of a warm discussion, that it is singular no relief was afforded, by the introduction of a Bill during the last Session †.

You, Mr. Urban, the venerable and steady Patron of Literature, will not, I am sure, be backward in rendering your assistance to procure for the Publick so valuable an acquisition as the translation of the Historian in question would be. Perhaps, then, you will not refuse to insert this by way of hint to the parties who possess the Translation; and, in the hope that it will be printed ere long.

CLERICUS BEDFORDIENSIS.

* See Noble's Hist. of the College, 1804.

† The pressure of other important business during the last Session prevented it; but we trust the application will be renewed with effect in the next Session. EDIT.

MR. URBAN, *Backwell Hill, Somersetshire, Aug. 10.*

READING in your last Magazine that Dr. Hutton, in his "Recreations in Mathematics," had said something about the Divining Rod, I beg leave to say, that about seven years ago, I was building a house upon a hill of limestone, where there was little probability of getting a spring of water; and a farmer having just left me, with whom I was in treaty for the purchase of a piece of land, my bailiff, who was with me, observed that the farmer was celebrated as a famous Dewster, and could find out a spring of water, if there was one. I asked him what he meant by a Dewster? he replied, that by using a rod or twig of hazel, he could find out a spring of water. Having before heard of the Divining Rod, and having little faith in it, I desired him to run after the farmer, which he immediately did; and the farmer told me, if I could get him a hazel rod he could easily find a spring of water, if there was one. Having procured a rod for the farmer, who, holding it in both his hands, and bending it into a bow, traversed for some little time a likely spot of ground, a little way from the house, and presently said there was a spring of water or goods, in a particular spot. I asked him what he meant by goods? he said lead ore, or calamy (*lapis caliminaris*). I desired him to inform me how he knew there were water or goods, and he replied, by the rod of hazel forcibly bending in his hands. I requested him to show me how to hold the rod, which he did; and I traversed the spot several times before I found any pressure on the rod: but, after directing me several times how to hold it, I at last found a very considerable pressure on the rod, whenever I went over a particular spot of ground, and I could scarcely keep the rod in my hands. This convinced me that there was some truth in it, and I ordered a shaft to be dug on the spot; and after going down three or four yards, the man came to some old workings of lead ore; but there was no water. On conversing with the farmer on the subject, he offered to lay me a bet that he would put 20 hats in a row, at some distance from each other, and under one of them I should put a dollar, and that

he would point out the hat under which the dollar was; but I did not accept his bet. He further told me that a steel rod was as good or better than the hazel rod; and that it was a general practice among the miners on the Mendip Hills to find out veins of calamy (*lapis caliminaris*) and lead by the rod.

Yours, &c. JOHN R. LUCAS.

MR. URBAN, *Penzance, May 17.*

IN Cornwall there are several wells which bear the name of some Patron Saint, who appears to have had a Chapel consecrated to him or her on the spot. This appears by the name of Chapel Saint—attached by tradition to the spot. These Chapels were most probably mere Oratories; but in the parish of Maddern there is a well called Maddern Well, which is inclosed in a complete Baptistry, the walls, seats, door-way, and altar, of which still remain. The socket, which received the base of the crucifix or pedestal of the Saint's image, is perfect. The foundation of the outer walls are apparent. The whole ruin is very picturesque, and I wonder that it is passed over in so slight a manner by all Cornish historians, and particularly by Dr. Borlase, who speaks merely of the virtues superstitiously ascribed to the waters. This neglect in Borlase is the more to be wondered at, as the ruin is situated in his native parish.—I was struck with being informed that the superstitions of the neighbourhood attend on the first Thursday in May to consult this oracle by dropping pins, &c. Why on the Thursday? May not this be some vestige of the day on which Baptistries were opened after their being kept shut and sealed during Lent, which was on Maunday Thursday? My informant told me that Thursday was the particular day of the week, though some came on the second and third Thursday. May was the first month after Easter, when the waters had been especially blessed; for then was the great time of baptism. When I visited this Well last week, I found in it a polianthus and some article of an infant's dress, which showed that votaries had been there.

After the sixth century, these Baptistries were removed into the church.

I will thank any of your Readers who can

can inform me whether there is any other remains of the kind in this country so perfect, and I shall be much obliged by a probable guess at the age of this building, and for any other information which may lead me to revisit the spot with increased motives of admiration. SIMPLEX.

MR. URBAN,

Winchester,
July 24.

THE reparations that are making at Winchester Cathedral, take them in general, are not of the best taste. The roof of that part where the transept is united, is in imitation of Henry VII. and the colours too gaudy in my opinion; light blue prevails, that is offensive to the eye; the roof of the choir is of the same description. The Chapel of La Vierge, where they now perform service during the repairs, is, I believe, finished with a glaring red curtain, to keep them warm; this might do in Winter, but in Summer it put me in a fever: and instead of painting, that which ought to be so is done with a nasty glazy varnish, and the pavement in the same disfigured state as before.

The Choir, I am afraid, will not correspond with the expectations of many Antiquaries; the four angles of the four arches of the great tower are four kings, with each a sceptre. I took them to be four Highlanders from their dress, with a Scotch bonnet on their heads, and playing on the bagpipes; for the manner of their arms, and the position of their sceptres, is more that of the chieftain; so that I took them to be literally Scotchmen playing the bagpipes, with a red jacket faced with blue, and a Highland bonnet on their heads. The organs are still to be left, to stop up the grand effect of the North transept, and the opposite grand arch is also stopt up, they say to confine the sound of the organs, and correspond with the former; this, in my humble opinion, destroys one of the finest, one of the grandest points of view in the Cathedral, and obscures every thing that is fine in the whole building.

It perhaps may be a want of taste in me, but when they were to make a grand and general repair, they ought to have made the Choir like most other Cathedrals, on the East of the grand transept. In no French Church have I ever seen the

grand effect of the transept ever destroyed. Those who have ever seen the Abbey of St. Alban's, will see the bad effect of this; and lastly, there seems an inclination to lose the effect of the two Jubilee galleries, the only ones of the kind in the kingdom, which correspond so exactly with the Abbey of St. George de Rockerville, in Normandy, that they seem to be about the same period of time, and much resemble each other in many points.

I mean not, Sir, these observations on the improvement of the Cathedral as any reflection on the taste of the worthy and Rev. Dean, but when gentlemen are not conversant in these matters, they ought to allow those whose profession it is, to submit to the plans, &c. and then to form a correct judgment, and act accordingly.

Yours, &c. A MEMBER OF THE
ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 9.

IT certainly must be acknowledged, that there is a great appearance manifested at the present time by the English, to promote Religion and Morality, and generally to increase the comforts, and lessen the sufferings of our fellow-creatures. The establishment of the numerous Bible Societies, Missionary Societies, and other Institutions for the same good purposes, which are now spreading throughout the kingdom, the erection of new Churches, and Meeting-houses, which we observe of late, certainly appears as if there was a sincere wish to reform mankind.—But all these endeavours are but of little worth if crimes of the worst kind are countenanced and sanctioned by persons, who, independently of such encouragement to vice, bear a respectable character. That such persons exist, on mature consideration, must readily be confessed—*example is better than precept*. Building Churches and forming Bible Societies, will not accomplish the desired end, whilst bad examples are set by the promoters of such undertakings. I do not mean to charge any individual with the glaring inconsistency of encouraging the building of Churches or forming Bible Societies, and at the same time countenancing and sanctioning MURDER: but that this crime is countenanced at the present time by

by many individuals there can be no doubt, when we observe the sanction given to the wicked practice of settling quarrels by *DUELLING* (as it is commonly called), a practice which all truly religious people must condemn.

I was much pleased by observing in your Magazine for July, that the Academy of *Dijon* have offered a premium for a prize essay on the best means of putting an end to that horrid crime. What are the members of the Society for putting in force the *Proclamation against Vice and Immorality*, and the *Society for the Suppression of Vice* about, that they suffer in the metropolis of a country generally acknowledged, I imagine, to be a Christian and civilized one, the following inscription to remain (if known to them) at a shop-window of a silversmith in one of the great streets leading to the West end of the town? "*DUELLING PISTOLS.*"

I shall not detain your Readers any longer, than by desiring a particular account of the proceedings in France respecting the above-mentioned Prize Essay, and expressing a wish that some of the most respectable and virtuous of the members who support the various Religious Societies would unite their efforts to put an end to Duelling, which I have no doubt, with very little trouble, they might soon in a great measure do, if earnest in their endeavours.

Yours, &c. AN OBSERVER.

FOREST OF DEAN.

WE have received a request from the Rev. H. BERKIN, once more to introduce to the notice of our benevolent Readers his appeal to the Publick, on the subject of the New Church in the Forest of Dean. To this we are the rather induced to comply, as the Rev. H. Berkin has incurred a personal risk of between four and five thousand pounds in his arduous attempt for the public good, and a deficiency still existing of nearly 1000*l.* for which he is responsible.

The Royal Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, a waste tract of upwards of 20,000 acres, has hitherto had no Church in it, nor (with the exception hereafter mentioned) any means of religious instruction expressly provided for the use of its in-

habitants. These, consisting chiefly of Miners and Colliers, have hitherto been too generally living in the neglect of moral and religious duties.

The following facts are in addition to the minute particulars already recorded in our former volumes *, to which our readers are referred. EDIT.

"With the concurrence of the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, a memorial and plan were laid before Government, with an offer, on my part, that if the needful fund for building a Church and Parsonage-house could be provided, I would give up my Curacy, and serve the new Church without any farther emolument than the endowment necessary for its consecration. The measure met the full approbation of Government, who granted five acres of land in the Forest for this purpose, being all that is allowed by Act of Parliament; and have also given most liberal aid in money. An accurate survey was made, and from 250 to 300 cottages, containing from 1200 to 1500 souls, found on extra-parochial ground, all within a reasonable distance of the Church. The plan was made public in the Spring of the year 1816; and, encouraged by the many friends who appeared on its behalf, I laid the first stone on the 4th of June. In eight months, a large Church was built, a Church-yard enclosed, and a School-room erected capable of containing 400 children. The Church was opened on the 5th of February 1817, by the Episcopal licence; and was consecrated in June following. It is duly served by myself, and regularly attended by a large congregation, with every promise of its proving a blessing to the country. The parsonage-house is finished; and I am now in residence there, to devote myself to this important work.—I have thus the happiness to see both the present and the rising generation, on this side of the Forest, furnished with the means of Religious Worship and Education; but I have, by these means, taken a heavy responsibility on myself, as the funds are still far short of the needful amount. I feel, however, no anxiety for the event; being confident that the continued benevolence of the public will not be solicited in vain, when the circumstances of the case are known. These poor people have rendered what assistance was in their power; and one man, owner of a quarry, has given the stone. I trust, that by means of this work, true Religion and pure Morality may be the ornaments of the surrounding country: nor does any plan appear more

* See vol. LXXXVI. ii. 23.—LXXXVII. i. 402. ii. 77.

likely to add strength to our excellent Establishment, both in Church and State, by making good Christians and peaceable subjects.

"A Society having lately been formed in aid of building Churches, by which it may be supposed my present deficiency will be supplied, it becomes necessary to observe, that I can derive no assistance from that source; the Society can make no retrospect, and is obliged to confine its attention and services to those places where Churches are now to be built.

"HENRY BEAUN, A.M. March 1, 1819."

Cambridge, Aug. 10.

"Happy GUISCARDO: for thou art among the number of those *Old Binding seeking Bibliomaniacs*, who, if they chance not to stumble upon any of the forementioned delectable fragments, have yet perhaps the felicity to pounce upon a—worm! not of the stupendous dimensions of that of *Spindlestone Heights*, but of pearl-like transparency of colour, obliquity of movement, and of an insatiable spirit of devoration—

Never ending, still beginning,
Fighting still, and still destroying!"

Dibdin's Bibliograph. Decameron,
vol. II. p. 437.

MR. URBAN,

EVER since I read the curious and interesting account of the book-worm, which follows the above quotation, I have been diligent in my search for one of those far-famed, and it would seem, rarely-discovered foes to the annals of "olden time." Many ponderous volumes, whose pages presented *prima facie* evidence of the ravages of these destructive insects, have undergone the most scrutinising investigation, and often, after having followed the scent, and traced the prowler through his mazy windings in thick wood and scattered leaves, I have been obliged to give up the pursuit, on finding that the wily elf had left his cover. Nevertheless, fortune frequently smiles upon us when we least expect it, and throws things in our way which we have repeatedly sought in vain; and so it happened to me on Saturday the 7th inst. for I was destined on that day to experience the felicity of being able to apply to myself the admirable exclamation which I have adopted as the motto of this communication.

But where does the gentle reader suppose that I found this "MORTAL ENEMY" of Bibliomaniacs? The *Rox-*

burgher will probably guess that he was feasting on a morsel of Caxton, or other Black Letter delicacy.—Not so, good Sir, and I am mighty glad thereof. The *grave and learned Clerk* may conjecture that he had crossed the seas from Holland, Germany, or France, and was regaling on the solid repast which the massy tomes of Leusden, Bochart, Hoffman, and Stephens, so amply afford, or perhaps was minutely investigating the subtle *nice-ties*, and *picking holes* in the tedious sophistry of the German critics.—In verity thou art mistaken. Perchance, affirms the *Lawyer*, you attacked him whilst nibbling at the *folios* of old "PAYNNE'S RECORDS."—No, honest Sir, and against this judgment I must enter a writ of *error*. The *Bibliopolist* will naturally surmise that he was caught on the shelves of the University or College Library.—Nay, in good truth, all these suppositions, however reasonable, are equally distant from the real circumstances of the case, which will excite surprise in most persons, and very likely fear in some; for this soid boke-loving child was snugly concealed where, of all places in the whole range of paper and print, one would least expect, for I espied him taking a nap in a half-bound copy of "Wall's Ceremonies of the University," 8vo. 1798. I do not think he had been long there, but had, perhaps, under the influence of *innate principle*, (Locke, I believe, does not deny its existence in book-worms of this species), or *sympathetic affinity*, had migrated from some rotten black-letter sheet to the ancient and time-worn forms of ALMA MATER.—You, Mr. Urban, may conceive the triumph with which I captured this Literary foe, and can participate in the joy which filled my heart when I cautiously enclosed him, not in a *deat**, but in a beechen box, where he was quickly provided with a dinner, consisting of a few choicely culled and well-wormed scraps. He seemed satisfied with his situation, and on the next morning, as I was looking over the rest of my tattered volumes, for the purpose of supplying the little creature with a change for his Sunday's meal, I chanced to meet with a

* See Dibdin's Decameron for a woeful account of the consequences of confining book-worms in a *deat* box.

small Greek book *, which bore self-evident testimony of the labours of some of these belligerents, who had not only penetrated through the philosophy of Pythagoras, but had even ventured to take off the powerful arguments of Demosthenes. Directed by this index, I traced their insinuations *ad finem*, and there, to my great gratification, I discovered not only another live worm, but also a dead fly or moth, which probably was his parent. My other books were afterwards examined over and over again, but in vain; and I think I have already no small cause to be satisfied. I yesterday examined both these curiosities by a microscope, and though I am not acquainted with entomology, I will endeavour to give you as good an account as I am able. This worm, which looks much like a filbert maggot, is of a pearly-white colour. The body, which seems to be formed of scaly rings, which are capable of being contracted or extended at pleasure, is of a round appearance at the back, and flattish beneath, and is covered with white downy hairs; its thickness increases towards the head, which juts out of the body, and is of a darker hue, approaching to drab, and the mouth and eyes are of a brownish mahogany cast; it appears to be furnished with two tusks, of a saw-like form, with which it pierces the wood, leather, and paper, which form its food; and I am led to make this conclusion, from observing the dust in which it was embedded when I found it, which through the microscope clearly resembles saw-filings. It moves rather slowly, although provided with three pair of thin wiry legs, and when touched it curls up its body into a globular form. Both these worms are nearly alike, only the last I found appears to be younger than the other. They are both in the same box, which I have divided by a partition of card. The little one seems anxious to get to the other, and just to gratify my curiosity, I put them together for a minute, and the younger approached his senior and saluted him with great af-

fection, as if claiming some relationship with him. This the elder would not brook, and seemingly conscious of the superiority which a residence in the University had conferred upon him, he coolly avoided the Grecian tyro, and behaved to him much in the same way as a *Senior Soph* would to a young and uninitiated *freshman*.

Now, good Mr. Urban, after having so long trespassed upon your patience, I merely add that I will take great care of both of them, for the purpose of watching their supposed metamorphosis from the *creeping worm* to the *flying moth*; and in case they should, whilst in my possession, follow the example of other Literary characters, and keep a journal, I may perhaps hereafter send you an extract or two from it. I would premise that it will probably contain, like those of the rest of the species, whether *bipedal* or *polypedral*, a relation of their proceedings in *poring over* and *cramming up* the literature of all ages and countries. I conclude by stating that the worms are now quite well and hearty, and I shall be most happy to gratify the curiosity of the Bibliographer or Naturalist by an inspection of them.

JOHN SMITH (3line)
of St. John's College.

MR. URBAN, London, Aug. 17.

IN reply to the Letter of S. T. B. in your Magazine for July (p. 6), I beg to inform him, that early in the Episcopacy of Bishop Keen at Ely, I, being then a Student at Cambridge, went to see the Episcopal Palace; and I well remember every bed which I saw had one of the nets to it, of which he makes mention.

The embroidery on both sides, some observations on which make the latter part of S. T. B.'s letter, is not so uncommon as he seems to suppose. The Writer of this reply is now in possession of a short silk apron, carefully preserved among some of the family relics, worked in this manner. It belonged to his great-grandmother, who lived in the beginning of the last century. W. D.

* This little volume consists of four pieces in Greek and Latin, which are all from the press of JOANNES TOURNESIVE—*Coloniae Altebrogum*; and being school-books, are not at all worthy of notice, except in having on the first and last leaves of each piece a device, which, as I have not perceived in my friend Mr. Horne's *Introduction to Bibliography*, or in the larger work of the indefatigable Dibdin, I venture to describe it here. This device then bears the figure of two serpents, formed into a double circular fold, in the centre of which is a shield, with this inscription: QUOD TIBI FERRE NON VIS, ALTERI NE PERCAIS. At the end of the first tract is also this device: An Angel standing upright and stained by a ribbon, on which is impressed—SON ART AN DIEV. The dates of the tracts

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

11. *Two Letters to a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, on the subject of Gothic Architecture, containing a Refutation of Dr. Milner's Objections to Mr. Whittington's Historical Survey of the Ecclesiastical Edifices of France: and an Inquiry into the Eastern Origin of the Gothic or Pointed Style.* By the Rev. John Haggitt, Rector of Ditton, Cambridgeshire, 8vo, pp. 122. Cadell and Davis.

WHEN the classifications of Gothic Architecture by Mr. Gray and Mr. Bentham obtained a tolerable degree of publicity, the attention of Antiquaries was strongly directed to the interesting style now under discussion. Of the various species of the genus, accurate characters were easily drawn; but, to pursue the figure here used, the different sorts were deemed to arise from the simple process of crossing the breed. Thus the intersection of the round arch was thought to generate the pointed Gothic, though the outlines of each style are fully as distinct as those of the Bull-dog and the Grey-hound. These mistakes originated in the novelty of the subject, premature hypothesis being usual in such states of science; but, as it provokes enquiry, data are collected, and such hypotheses remain or are blown down, according to the solidity of their respective foundations.

It is an antient proverb, that *l'ennui du beau amène le goût de singulier*; and the process has always been by overcharging or altering simple elegance. The fine arts are supposed to have lost their classical character in the days of Constantine; and it is most certain, that the trinketry and gingerbread of the consular costume in that æra is a good analogous characteristic of that sad decay of taste, which destroyed the fine proportions of the Grecian column, and altered its elegant Capital to the whimsical carving of a South-Sea idol or weapon. If this corruption did not originate with the union of the Eastern and Western Empires, and the incorporation of the Barbarians; at least it reported progress, during and since that æra. That the Anglo-Saxon arch and column is in nudity simply Grecian, such as occur in the cheapest

gaol-building manner, is evident from the authority below quoted*.

Conceiving, therefore, as we do, that the Anglo-Saxon and Gothic styles are of distinct origin, because in point of fact they have no assimilation, we believe that they are contemporary. The sharp Lancet arch occurs in the Cyclopean Gallery at Tyrris †, long antecedent to the days of Homer, and the obtuse Pointed arch of the fifteenth century may be seen at Pompeii ‡.

We have been more minute in exhibiting these particular instances, because they prove the penetration and judgment of Mr. Haggitt; the object of whose work is, to demonstrate the Oriental origin of the Pointed style. The literary world is under the greatest of obligations to gentlemen who establish positions, before deemed questionable, by a regular chain of satisfactory evidence. The work is exceedingly luminous; and the style, where it is controversial, much in the Socratic manner of diction, acute and pungent, and yet strictly gentlemanly.

"In a question," says Mr. Haggitt, very judiciously, "of mere curiosity, contemptuous personal reflections are not only peculiarly out of place; but they unavoidably tend to warp the judgment of the writer who gives way to them, hurrying him into assertions without foundation, and to the use of arguments which will not stand the test of sober enquiry."

The Work is elegantly printed, and accompanied with instructive plates. Deeply do we regret that our confined limits will not allow us to do it full justice; but, as it is a work without which every good library would be incomplete, our feelings may thus be soothed.

12. *An Essay on Government, revised and enlarged. The fourth Edition.* By Philopatria, the only Daughter of the late Francis Baron Le Despenser. 4to. pp. 329. Ridgway.

WE remember many years ago to

* See the Vignette of ch. vii. in vol. VI. of Dr. Clarke's Travels.

† Gell's Argolis, pl. 16.

‡ Id. Pompeiana.—Plate Inside of the Gate of Herculaneum. See too a niche in pl. 20.

have enjoyed with infinite pleasure, in the drawing-room of this highly accomplished Lady, the mingled delights of genius, sentiment, beauty, and grace. Indebted to her for many luminous demonstrations of those elegant minutiae which so much contribute to the felicity and adornment of polished life, we recollect the once-fascinating Authoress with the same feelings as we should behold a juvenile portrait of our chief companion at school. We know that she is versed in the Hebrew, Greek, Persian, Arabic, Latin, and modern languages, understands music theoretically and practically, draws elegantly; and yet that her taste for the *bas bleu* was ever accompanied with the easy Parisian manner, which renders science there matter of general conversation, subordinate to the necessity of pleasing. Of course, there was nothing dogmatical, disputations, or masculine.

The genius of this Lady we know to be profound; and we need only quote the following passage:

"The bare conviction, that we cannot, in a strict metaphysical sense, by our will exist an instant, is such an unanswerable internal evidence of the folly and impiety of the act of Suicide, that scarcely any other argument is necessary; but it may, perhaps, be said we may will ourselves not to exist. This assertion is atheistical and absurd; even Cato, who feared death less than the sacrifice of his principles, was convinced of its fallacy, and seemed to apprehend an hereafter more than any temporal evil, which could be threatened. . . . The arguments in favour of Suicide (however plausible they may, both in ancient and modern times, have been) are founded merely on the Passions; they may influence us, when under their dominion; but the suggestions of reason in our cooler moments will not give them validity; because, in the case of Suicide, it is evident that the office of the passions becomes not only impious but absurd, since their regulator, reason, is wholly destroyed, and that they tend even to their own destruction." P. 290, 291.

We have lately had before us a masterly Essay on Suicide, in which this fine argument does not appear. That Suicide does not come under the sixth Commandment, and that it is not particularly considered in a legal direct prohibitory form in any part

of Scripture, is universally allowed. It is, however, justly inferred, that it is a sinful act; because resignation to the will of God, under all events, is an undeniable duty. This inference, however true, does not come so closely to the point as the passage quoted, which seems to fix the inference upon a mathematical or logical pedestal, of indestructible materials. This Work is written upon the plan of Montesquieu, a plan too garrulous for English readers. The title too, "*Essay on Government*," lends to opinions concerning the subject-matters treated in it, which, in our limited acceptance of the word "*Government*," may, and we believe has, injured the fair claims of the accomplished Authoress. There is a prattling manner in Montesquieu, Montaigne, and other French writers, which somewhat resembles teaching Philosophy to dance, although *non est Philosophorum saltare* is a wise and established maxim. A ball, consisting only of grandmothers and elderly gentlemen, would be a ridiculous thing *in se*, in spite of any human contrivances to the contrary; nor would the matter be mended, if one dance was to consist only of Dandy Apollons and mincing Nymphs; and another of old Dons and Chaperons summoned from the cordial table to take their turn in reviving the saltatory toil. We would, therefore, recommend, in a future edition of this Work, the omission of many subjects not sufficiently dignified for the public opinion, a compression of others of rather too common-place a character, and a close logical attention to abstruse and latent points, because we know that in these the highly-informed mind of this Lady is capable of excelling.

13. *Mr. Charles Lamb's Works, concluded from p. 51.*

MR. LAMB'S next Essay is entitled, "*Specimen from the Writings of Fuller, the Church Historian*;" whom he characterizes, and justly, thus:

"The writings of Fuller are usually designated by the title of quaint, and with sufficient reason; for such was his natural bias to conceits, that I doubt not upon most occasions it would have been going out of his way to have expressed himself out of them. But his wit is not always a *lumen siccum*, a dry faculty

faculty of surprizing; on the contrary, his conceits are oftentimes deeply steeped in human feeling and passion. Above all, his way of telling a story, for its eager liveliness, and the perpetual running commentary of the narrator happily blended with the narration, is perhaps unequalled."

The next subject, and it appears to be a very favourite one with Mr. L. of which he treats, is the genius and character of Hogarth.—The too common light in which Hogarth is considered is that of a mere mimic, a painter of low life and buffoonery, whose only object is to make us laugh. Mr. Lamb aims to show he was a moral painter, a philosopher, a Shakespeare on canvas.

"To deny (says Mr. L.) that there are, throughout the prints which I have mentioned, circumstances introduced of a laughable tendency, would be to run counter to the common notions of mankind; but to suppose that in their ruling character they appeal chiefly to the risible faculty, and not first and foremost to the very heart of a man, its best and most serious feelings, would be to mistake no less grossly their aim and purpose. A set of severer Satires (for they are not so much Comedies, which they have been likened to, as they are strong and masculine Satires) less mingled with any thing of mere fun were never written upon paper, or graven upon copper. They resemble Juvenal, or the satiric touches in Timon of Athens.

"I was pleased with the reply of a gentleman, who, being asked which book he esteemed most in his library, answered—'Shakspeare;' being asked which he esteemed next best, replied—'Hogarth.' His graphic representations are indeed books: they have the teeming, fruitful, suggestive meaning of words. Other pictures we look at—his prints we read.

"In pursuance of this parallel, I have sometimes entertained myself with comparing the Timon of Athens of Shakspeare (which I have just mentioned), and Hogarth's 'Rake's Progress' together. The story, the moral, in both is nearly the same. The wild course of riot and extravagance, ending in the one with driving the Prodigal from the society of men into the solitude of the deserts, and in the other with conducting the Rake through his several stages of dissipation into the still more complete desolations of the mad-house, in the play, and in the picture, are described with almost equal force and nature. The levee of the Rake, which forms the

subject of the second plate in the series, is almost a transcript of Timon's levee in the opening scene of that play. We find a dedicating poet, and other similar characters, in both."

This Essay is accompanied with some just remarks on a passage in the writings of the late Mr. Barry, which, though he was an ingenious man, and a great painter, relates to his prevailing foible of considering the subjects more immediately adapted for painting, in reference too much to what is called, often improperly enough, *classical taste*; as though what is termed *low life*, often as improperly, does not make a part of the real picture of human life, as well as what is more fashionable, great, and glorious; and as though it could not be so represented by the hand of a master, as to produce the effects, either striking or pleasing, or good and profitable, that we have a right to look for in painting.—

Some of Mr. Lamb's Essays are whimsical enough, and made us laugh. Of this number is that on "Burial Societies," and the "Character of an Undertaker," on the "Inconveniences resulting from being *Hanged*;" "On the Melancholy of Tailors;" but our limits do not allow us to go further into these matters.

We have read all these works of Charles Lamb with pleasure ourselves, though not all with equal pleasure. With respect to his "Remarks on Shakspeare," though we do not consider them in the light of a discovery, yet they are made with much taste and good sense; and those on our other dramatic writers are, it is evident, made after a thorough acquaintance with his subject. But it is equally true of all great dramatic works, that is, of all which represent human manners and passions on a large scale, as well as of Shakspeare, that they are better understood by being read, than they can be by seeing them acted—by sensible persons at least, who, as they can only judge after reflection, so are they not to be taken by surprize, nor fascinated by trick and show; or, it is only so far more applicable to Shakspeare than to others, as he might see deeper into Nature than other dramatic writers; and as Mr. Lamb does not mean to maintain that plays should not be acted, but only that they

they may lose, and be made another thing, by being acted; so we beg leave to add, that to certain persons, and in certain cases, a good Actor, by a proper tone of voice, by the right use of accent, of pauses, by his natural movements in advancing or retiring, in short, in the lawful use of what properly belongs to his office, may often illustrate, and be a sort of running comment to a play: but we are not speaking of the part of a mere Spouter. It has been said of the late Mrs. Cibber, that she could be scarcely called an actress. She expressed a few passions in their natural tone; but these were her own constitutional passions; and these she so happily expressed, as they were happily delineated by the Poet.

Garrick, on the other hand, is said to have been a mere actor, a man of great talents of their kind, a great actor, but all art. What Mr. Lamb says of the great Roscius of his day would have been thought, perhaps, by his admirers, severe; but, by every thing we have been able to learn, it is strictly just. When Garrick entered on the management of the Theatre (though we are not alluding now to the sad, disagreeable things which might be said of him in his character of Manager), he set off with,

"Tis yours this night to bid the reign
commence

*Of rescued Nature, and reviving sense;
To chase the charms of sound, the pomp
of show,*

*For useful mirth and salutary woe;
Bid scenic virtue form the rising age,
And truth diffuse her radiance from the
stage."*

*Prologue spoken by Mr. Garrick on
the Commencement of his Manage-
ment.*

Yet (as it is well expressed by a most ingenious writer of those times, who knew Garrick well, together with the tricks of newspaper puff, and all the machinery of the theatrical world)—"Yet," says he, "what your success has been in the contest is too well known to need a detail; you conquered, as all heroes have done, by great and useful talents; but, like almost all heroes, you are sinking into the vices of the vanquished."

—*Letter to David Garrick, Esq.*

It will be observed, that Mr. Lamb, in his remarks on the writers more particularly referred to above, takes

only a particular view of them, without entering on general criticism: as he does not go into discrimination of virtues and faults, which is the province of Criticism (we perhaps have our eye somewhat on what Voltaire says in his Letter to Lord Bolingbroke, in an Essay on Tragedy), it is not our business to pursue the subject farther, nor to inquire how far Dr. Fuller, with all his excellences, was defective as an Historian, or excessive as a Wit.

These, and other matters, it is not our present business to enter on. We shall therefore only add, that, as we have read Mr. Lamb's Works with considerable pleasure ourselves, so we think them calculated, considered either morally or critically, to give pleasure and instruction to other readers.

Errata in our List.—For political, read poetical; for paternal, read fraternal.

14. *Narrative of a Journey into Persia in the suite of the Imperial Russian Embassy, in the year 1817.* By Moritz Von Kotzebue, Captain on the Staff of the Russian Army, &c. &c. Translated from the German, &c. Illustrated by Plates. Longman and Co.

THIS interesting Volume is the only account which has hitherto appeared in England respecting the embassy of General Jermoloff to the court of Persia. It has a twofold claim to attention, arising from the nature of its subject, and the peculiar circumstances of its author. In all the states of Europe, and especially in Great Britain, the political relations of Russia with her Asiatic neighbour are regarded as tending to results materially affecting that balance of power, the equilibrium of which now requires to be maintained with no less solicitude in the Eastern than in the Western Hemisphere. On the nature and present state of those relations a multitude of conjectures are entertained, and they are rendered the more problematical by the scanty and confused information which transpires respecting them, from the countries themselves. A despotism, however leniently administered, must be more or less inimical to public discussion, the only effective means by which the truth, or any matter of public interest, can be elicited. Persia has no national literature; and with

with respect to Russia, it should appear that the epoch is not yet arrived when the inhabitants of that vast empire can possess themselves of the advantages of a representative government and a free press. It is only by Imperial sanction, we may presume, that a work, referring even in a remote degree to any measures instituted by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, can be published by a subject of the Czar. Viewed in this light, the Narrative of Capt. Kolzheue is a curious novelty. He was born and educated in Russia; yet has not scrupled to give to the world a minute detail of the progress of the mission to which he was attached, as well as of its reception at the court of Persia. It is true that on affairs of state he practices a reserve which is perfectly diplomatic; but at the same time he makes, perhaps unconsciously, some important disclosures, and his very silence on certain subjects is significantly eloquent.

Topographical illustrations of the country, interspersed with anecdotes characteristic of its inhabitants, occupy the principal portion of the work, and it is only incidentally that subjects of a political matter are touched upon. Many of these digressions, however, have a deeper interest than the narrative itself; they are important, not only from the information which they convey, but from the inferences which they suggest; and they afford abundant matter for speculation on the present and future state of Persia. The following passage, for instance, relating to a personage who may be denominated the elective heir-apparent to the throne, claims the most serious attention, particularly when we consider the quarter from whence it proceeds, and the sanction under which it is promulgated.

"I should take this opportunity of stating, that the introduction of regular discipline into the Persian army, and the formation of its artillery, within these few years, are entirely due to Abbas-Mirza; and it must be allowed that he has, for so short a period, with the assistance indeed of able English officers, achieved a great deal. Only those who are thoroughly acquainted with the pertinacious obstinacy of the Persians, and their dread of every innovation, can form any conception of the obstacles

which the Prince had to surmount in accomplishing his views. Nothing less than the appearance of so enlightened a Prince, I may say, such a phenomenon amidst the Persian people, could have produced such a reform in the army. His principal attention has been directed to the organization of the infantry and cavalry; and in this he has also afforded a proof of his acuteness, as the Persian horse is already sufficiently good, although it cannot be compared with regular cavalry. But the Persian cavalry is an object of national pride, and on that ground alone the Prince could not interfere with its actual condition. He is powerfully supported in the attainment of his views by the King, who has appointed him heir to his throne, on account of his judgment and the mildness of his character; but still more, because his mother was of the family of Kadjar, from which the Shah himself has issued. The eldest brother, who governs several of the Southern provinces of the kingdom, is not much pleased with this selection. He is a coarse and cruel man, who delights in witnessing the barbarous punishments of putting out eyes, tearing out hearts, &c. He has succeeded in undermining his brother's reputation among the principal families of Persia, whose sons all run into his service; and he has artfully led them to consider the introduction of a regular system of discipline into the army, not only as a ridiculous, but a culpable innovation, inasmuch as it entails an intercourse with Europeans, which is not strictly compatible with the religion of the Persians. He tells them that his brother's measures are injurious to the national honour, that his foreign predilections may perhaps induce him to adopt the customs, the dress, and even the religion of Europe; and by such idle tales as these, this man courts the favour of many Persians, who find an indolent life in his service more consonant to their inclinations, than it would be to go through the daily military exercises, and submit to the discipline of Abbas-Mirza."

From this and other passages of a similar kind, it is manifest that the work, though not avowedly political, contains statements highly deserving the attention of those who view with anxious vigilance the intercourse of Russia with Persia in reference to the future fate of our Indian possessions. As a book of Travels, also, it contains a variety of amusing information, and claims to be considered as the most recent account of the country

try to which it relates. It includes many court-anecdotes equally novel and singular. We select one relating to a mode of raising supplies for the Royal Treasury, which few would suppose to be among the ways and means of his Persian Majesty.

"The last days of our stay at Sultanie were spent in reciprocal visits among the ministers, who all assured the Ambassador that the King, as well as they themselves, had been so much captivated by his Excellency, that they were truly grieved to part from him. The Prime Minister is even said to have found a tear to guarantee the expression of his sorrow, notwithstanding that, according to report, the expensive honour of maintaining the Russian Embassy, during the whole of its stay at Sultanie, had been committed by the King to his charge. But he is said to be the most opulent of the ministers.

"When the King observes any of his subjects becoming too rich, in opposition to his Royal will and pleasure, he has recourse to a very amiable expedient, in order to reduce the offender to poverty and beggary. It consists in sending him daily a dish from his kitchen; an honour, in return for which the High Treasurer would not be satisfied with a less fee than one thousand ducats. Should this proceeding be continued several weeks, it is natural that it must entail poverty upon the wealthiest individual. But if the King be decidedly bent upon the absolute ruin of the person, he fixes on a day on which he dines with him; an honourable distinction, which reduces absolutely to beggary the person on whom it is bestowed."

15. *Scenes in Asia, for the Amusement and Instruction of little tarry-at-home Travellers.* By the Rev. Isaac Taylor, Author of "*Scenes in Europe.*" 12mo, pp. 219. Harris and Son.

In the First Part of our last year's Volume, p. 334, Mr. Taylor's "*Scenes in Europe*" were duly noticed. To that Work are now added LXXXIV "*Scenes in Asia*," neatly engraved, and well described, as a suitable accompaniment.

We select some short extracts:

"*Travelling on an Elephant.*—If the elephant were ferocious in proportion to its bulk and amazing strength, it would devastate any country: but though they naturally live in herds, wild in the woods, yet when they are caught and properly trained, they are very docile and useful.

"When first caught, a man who is to be his keeper comes to relieve and feed him; this makes the grateful creature

very fond of him, and he learns to obey him in the gentlest manner. When used for travelling, the keeper seats himself on his neck, and by means of an iron rod, or even of a word, directs his motions. Sometimes a large tent is placed on his back, fastened with a broad band, which goes round his body: in this travellers sit. At other times it is used to carry burdens. It can support three or four thousand pounds weight. It can easily travel fifty or sixty miles a day, though so unwieldy; and more, if urged, upon occasions.

"It is the long tasks of the elephant which are our ivory: which are therefore of great value, and for which they are frequently hunted."

"*The River Jordan.*—This river rises in the mountain of Lebanon, and runs on the Eastern part of Judea, through the Lake of Tiberias, or Sea of Galilee, till it issues and is lost in the Dead Sea. Its course is about a hundred miles; it is small in winter, and when the summer melts the mountain snows it rises and overflows its banks. This river is famous in Scripture history. Its waters stood up in a heap, leaving the channel dry for the children of Israel to pass over into Canaan, under the conduct of Joshua. In after ages it was the scene of John the Baptist's preaching, and often of our Lord's abode. The wild Arabs infest the shores so much in modern times, that travelling thither is very dangerous. Those pilgrims who visit Jerusalem year by year, sometimes 2000 together, are escorted to the Jordan; where many bathe, who thereby obtain at least something to talk of when they return home."

Similar Scenes in Africa and America, we are told, are in preparation.

16. *True Stories, from Ancient History: chronologically arranged. From the Creation of the World to the Death of Charlemagne.* By the Author of "*Always Happy*," &c. In 3 vols. 12mo, pp. 157; 224; 224. Harris and Son.

THIS Work, as the Author modestly observes, "is written rather to raise curiosity, than to satisfy it; a mere initiatory trifle for very young readers."

"Many years ago I made a memorandum to write a Sketch of Progressive History for my children, as soon as they were of an age to relish such reading.

"That period is arrived, and I have cheerfully commenced the undertaking; it does not prove so easy as I anticipated. Ancient History is entangled with fable, and Modern History is too abounding in events to admit so clear and simple a narrative as I had projected; some incidents are too doubtful; some indelicate; some unim-

unintelligible; the most amusing are too often tainted with one or other of these defects.

"Yet it was imperative that my work should be amusing, or children would not read it; that it should be accurate, or children would not profit by it. I have endeavoured to meet this necessity, and to produce a composition as entertaining and as true as possible.

"The few remarks in the margin are for the information of parents and instructors, that they might readily discover the sources whence I derive the opinions and the facts I have collected. The chronology observed is that of Usher, as given by Dr. Tytler in his very useful publication, '*The Elements of General History*.'"

The "*True Stories*," in the first Volume, XXV in number, commence with "the Creation of the World," and are continued in chronological order to "the retreat of the Ten Thousand Greeks, in the year before Christ 401," one of the most interesting portions of Antient History.

"Xenophon has written a charming account of this wonderful retreat, in which he himself acted so noble and conspicuous a part; many men have gained high fame, by victories and battles, but the brave and skilful manner in which this defeated army was led home in safety, confers more honour on its conductors than ever conquest bestowed."

The Second Volume continues the series of "*Stories*," to the year before Christ, 42; and the Third, to the death of Charlemagne in 814.

Three more Volumes, we understand, are intended to be published, in the autumn of the present year, from *Modern History*.

17. *The Waggoner, a Poem. To which are added, Sonnets. By William Wordsworth. 8vo. pp. 68. Longman and Co.*

MR. WORDSWORTH'S productions cannot possibly be charged with precipitancy; the present Poem having been written so far back as the year 1806; and, notwithstanding "the higher tone of imagination, and the deeper touches of passion, aimed at in *Peter Bell*," we cannot but think "*The Waggoner*" is, to say no more of it, not less meritorious than the former Poem. The style is simply elegant, and unaffected; and we have accompanied honest *Benjamin and his Team*, with much satisfaction, through

their long and weary journey over the rough and romantic roads of

"Rydal heights and Donmail-raise,
And all their fellow banks and braes."

In the midst of a tremendous midnight storm, Benjamin has an opportunity of evincing his humanity to a female in distress, the wife of a lame sailor, who is travelling with a model of Lord Nelson's ship the *Vanguard*. The Sailor and the Waggoner jog on most cordially till attracted by the sound of "a village Merry-night," "a term well known in the North of England, as applied to rural festivals, where young persons meet in the evening for the purpose of dancing. Here they join the jovial crew; and are tempted to waste two hours.

The Sailor's narrative of the Battle of the Nile is excellent; and the conviviality of the little party at the inn is well described.

In the middle of the Poem, the fertile Muse of Mr. Wordsworth is induced, by the surrounding scenery,

"To quit the slow-paced Waggon's side,
And wander down yon hawthorn dell,
With murmuring Greta for her guide,
—There doth she ken the awful form
Of Raven-crag—black as a storm—
Glimmering through the twilight pale;
And Gimmer-crag, his tall twin-brother,
Each peering forth to meet the other;—
And, rambling on through St. John's Vale,
Along the smooth unpathway'd plain,
By sheep-track or through cottage lane,
Where no disturbance comes to intrude
Upon the pensive solitude,
Her unsuspecting eye, perchance,
With the rude Shepherd's favour'd glance,
Beholds the Fairies in array,
Whose party-colour'd garments gay
The silent company betray;
Red, green, and blue; a moment's sight!
For Skiddaw-top with rosy light
Is touch'd—and all the band take flight."

We would gladly accompany the Muse's flight, to "the ridge of Nathdale Fell," and "the ruined towers of Threlkeld Hall;" but we must proceed, with the honest Waggoner,

"—up Castrigg's naked steep
(Where smoothly urged the vapours sweep
Along—and scatter and divide
Like fleecy clouds self-multiplied)
The stately Waggon is ascending
With faithful Benjamin attending."

On the arrival of Benjamin at Keswick, the owner of the team, indignant at the delay which had occurred,

curred, and irritated by some other circumstances, abruptly discards his faithful servant; and

"—— Benjamin the good,
The patient, and the tender-hearted,
Was from his Team and Waggon parted;
When duty of that day was o'er,
Laid down his whip—and serv'd no more,
Nor could the Waggon long survive
Which Benjamin had ceas'd to drive:
It linger'd on;—Guide after Guide
Ambitiously the office tried;
But each unmanageable hill
Call'd for his patience, and his skill."

18. *Benjamin the Waggoner, a right merrie and conceited Tale in Verse. A Fragment.* 8vo. pp. 96. Baldwin and Co.

"AGAIN his faithful Friend attends him." But this *jeu d'esprit* is not (as may probably be expected) a parody on the preceding Article; which it resembles in nothing but the title-page. On the contrary, it was in fact written before the publication of "The Waggoner of W. W." and might with propriety have been called a Continuation of the Adventures of Peter Bell (see Part I. p. 442), and of the severest ridicule on its worthy Author.

In a long and witty Preface the two former *Peters* are introduced, in friendly conversation, in a stage-coach; which ends in the Parodist's obtaining possession of the MS Fragment now given to the Publick; and in that Preface are some keen political truths. The following observation may refer to more persons than one:

"So much were we struck in the early days of our observation with the incongruities, the abuses, and the very palpable penury of virtuous principles in the distribution of Law and of Government; that we had determined to abandon the land of our fathers, and endeavour to find among

"—— distant barbarous climes;
Rivers unknown to song; where first the sun

Gilds Indian mountains, or his setting beam
Flames on th' Atlantic isles;

—some state of society, which, though void of our boasted civilization, yet would be equally divested of the superlative degree of iniquity which seems always by some fatality to attend upon its progress. We looked abroad, and like the dove which found no resting-place till she once more alighted upon the Ark which she had left, we found that it was possible, even in the midst of the system which we deprecated, to live, to enjoy, and to prosper."

From so rambling a performance, we may be content with a few detached lines:

"Another tale in verse I'll sing,
Another after that I'll drag on;
Now tell me, Bess, I prithee tell,
Shall it be of the Potter Bell,
Or Benjamin who drives the Waggon?
The Potter Peter Bell you choose,
The Potter who had scarce a rag on;
We'll leave, then, till another time,
That merry tale, in serious rhyme,
Of Benjamin who drives the Waggon.
Where left we off, my pretty Bess?
My pretty Bess, where left we off?
Peter Bell was on his knees,
And there we'll leave him, if you please,
Though the place is rather rough."

"I love the words which run so easy—
Boat and float—and you and do—
Ass and grass make pretty rhyme;
Boat, I've used it many a time,
And ass—times just forty-two.—
I have a little boy and girl,
I have a little girl and boy:—
The girl is twenty months—no more;
The boy, he's less—he's only four,
But he's his mother's joy."

But to the Story—

"Now Peter he oft thought of marrying,
Marrying as you and I might marry;
So popp'd the question to the widow,
Who answered ————
Happy was Peter and the widow,
(And happy was the widow's ass),
Though children she had at first but seven;
They had four more—in all eleven."

To 22 pages of fanciful poetry are appended 46 pages of humorous prose.

19. *Familiar Lessons on Mineralogy and Geology; explaining the easiest Methods of discriminating Minerals, and the earthy Substances, commonly called Rocks, which compose the primitive, secondary, Floetz or Flat, and alluvial Formations: to which is added, a Description of the Lapidaries' Apparatus.* 8c. With Engravings and Coloured Plate. By J. Mawe, Author of "The New Descriptive Catalogue of Minerals," 8c. 8c. 12mo. pp. 78. Longman and Co.

THE Author of these "Familiar Lessons" has "carefully avoided obscure terms and technical phraseology, studiously aiming at simplicity in description."

"His endeavours to become explicit, may have unavoidably betrayed him into a repetition of expression. It is his chief desire that an acquaintance with our mineral resources may be cultivated rather as a recreation than a study; that the produce of our mines may be regarded as

an object of interest, and that the traveller may be able to recognize the substances that compose the ground on which he treads. Mineralogy may be contemplated in two points of view: we may consider it as closely connected with the more common affairs of life, and consequently inviting us to pursue it from its utility; or by affording to us continual examples of mathematical regularity, and of the undeviating order of Nature, it may, like Astronomy, accustom the student to sublime speculations, and thus become the means of enlarging and dignifying the faculties of his understanding. Rare specimens are by no means necessary to obtain a competent knowledge of Minerals. A careful perusal of a small and select collection, will benefit the student more than many hundreds expended in mere rarities, though such are, indeed, beneficial to the private or public dealer, who may artfully introduce them to the opulent amateur! The Author, well aware of defects, solicits the assistance of the better informed Mineralogist, and will feel himself greatly obliged by any useful communication on this subject. He is aware of the difficulties which attend any one who endeavours to simplify what is complicated, or to disentangle what is perplexed in any science: confessing his little pretensions to theoretical knowledge, he undertakes the present labour with great diffidence, bring'g consoling of the excellent and learned elementary treatises from which he has received instruction and delight. The present little work is intended as a guide to more comprehensive publications, and the author will think himself amply remunerated, if it should become instrumental in promoting the interest of the science."

20. *Greenland, and other Poems.* By James Montgomery. 8vo. pp. 250. Longman and Co.

GREENLAND, which comprises the greater part of the Volume, is a Poem entirely of a religious character; the story is founded upon the settlement made by the Christian Missionaries in the country which gives its title to the poem. The natural peculiarities of that remote and singular region give opportunity for much new and beautiful description. Of this, the following comprehensive and vivid sketch of Greenland itself affords a fine example:

"Far off, amidst the placid sunshine,
 Mountains with hearts of fire and crests of
 GENT, MAG. August, 1819.

Whose blacken'd slopes with deep ravines
 entrench'd, [nings quench'd,
 Their thunders silence'd, and their light-
 Still the slow heat of spent eruptions
 breathe, [wombs beneath.
 While embryo earthquakes swell their
 Hark! from yon cauldron cave, the
 battle sound
 Of fire and water warring onder ground;
 Rack'd on the wheels of an ebullient tide,
 Here might some spirit, fall'n from bliss,
 abide,
 Such fitful wailings of intense despair,
 Such emanating splendours fill the air.
 —He comes, he comes; the infuriate
 Geyser springs
 Up to the firmament on vapoury wings;
 With breathless awe the mounting glory
 view; [sue.
 While whirling clouds his steep ascent pur-
 But lo! a glimpse;—refulgent to the gale,
 He starts all oaked through his riven veil;
 A fountain-column, terrible and bright,
 A living, breathing, moving form of light;
 From central earth to heaven's meridian
 throne,
 The mighty apparition towers alone,
 Rising, as though for ever he could rise,
 Storm and resume his palace in the skies.
 All foam, and turbulence, and wrath be-
 low,
 Around him beams the reconciling bow;
 Signal of peace, whose radiant girdle binds,
 Till Nature's doom, the waters and the
 winds;
 While mist and spray, condens'd to sud-
 den dews,
 The air illumine with celestial hues,
 As if the bounteous sun were raining down
 The richest gems of his imperial crown.
 In vain the spirit wrestles to break free,
 Foot-bound to fathomless captivity;
 A power unseen, by sympathetic spell
 For ever working,—to his flinty cell
 Recals him from the ramparts of the
 spheres;
 He yields, collapses, lessens, disappears;
 Darkness receives him in her vague abyss,
 Around whose verge light froth and bub-
 bles hiss,
 While the low murmurs of the reflux
 tide
 Far into subterranean silence glide,
 The eye still gazing down the dread pro-
 found, [sound.
 When the best ear hath wholly lost the
 —But is he slain and sepulchred?—Again
 The deathless giant sallies from his den,
 Scales with recreated strength the ethereal
 walls,
 Struggles afresh for liberty,—and falls,
 Yes, and for liberty the fight renew'd,
 By day, by night, undaunted, unsubdued,
 He shall maintain, till Iceland's solid base
 Fail, and the mountains vanish from its
 face."

Some

Some interesting episodes are woven into the principal fable with great skill; the story of a whole people lost by the accumulation of ice seems a bold attempt at a competition with the greatest of living poets.

The opening of the first Canto presents a painting of great beauty and novelty, upon a subject which has given occasion, perhaps, to as many efforts at descriptive embellishment as any other.

"The moon is watching in the sky; the stars

Are swiftly wheeling on their golden cars;
Ocean, outstretch'd with infinite expanse,
Serenely slumbers in a glorious trance;
The tide, o'er which no troubling spirits breathe,

Reflects a cloudless firmament beneath;
Where, pois'd as in the centre of a sphere,
A ship above and ship below appear;
A double image, pictur'd on the deep,
The vessel o'er its shadow seems to sleep;
Yet, like the host of heaven, that never rest,

With evanescent motion to the West,
The pageant glides through loneliness and night,
And leaves behind a suppling wake of light."

At the conclusion of this Canto, after defending the absurdities of Idolatry and Superstition, the Poet adds, "The Runic Bard to nobler themes shall string

His ancient harp, and mightier triumphs
For glorious days are risen on Iceland:—
clear

The gospel-trumpet sounds to every ear,
And deep in many a heart the Spirit's voice

Bids the believing soul in hope rejoice.
O'er the stern face of this tempestuous isle,
Though briefly Spring, and Autumn never, smile,

Truth walks with naked foot th' unyielding snows,

And the glad desert blossoms like the rose.
Though earthquakes heave, though torrents drown his cot,

Volcanoes waste his fields,—the peasant's
Is blest beyond the destiny of kings:

—Lifting his eyes above sublunar things,
Like dying Stephen, when he saw in prayer
Heaven open'd, and his Saviour beckoning there,

He cries, and clasps his Bible to his breast,
'Let the earth perish,—here is not my rest.*'"

The following reflection will show that Mr. Montgomery's power of moral description is not excelled by his talent for painting the external appearances of Nature:

"Thou, while the Brethren far in exile roam,
Visions of Greenland shew their future
—Now a dark speck, but bright'ning as it flies,

A vagrant sea fowl glads their eager eyes:
How lovely, from the narrow deck to see
The meekest link of Nature's family,
Which makes us feel, in dreariest solitude,
Affinity with all that breathe renew'd;
At once a thousand kind emotions start,
And the blood warms and mantles round the heart!"

21. *Parliamentary Letters, and other Poems. By Q. in the Corner. Small 8vo. pp. 109. Baldwin and Co.*

THESE Letters, from an electioneering Candidate to a Friend in London, are familiar and amusing. They begin thus:

"My dear cousin Edward, I know you will stare,
When you hear that my uncle has made
In his will he has left me his mansion and goods,
His household appendages, acres, and
And I mean, as I'm greatly enrich'd by his bounty,
To sit down in splendour, and stand for

Of his qualifications he speaks modestly,

"To you, my dear friend, I explicitly state
My scholastic attainments are not very
The village churchwarden (an honour'd vocation)

Was superintendant of my education;
My master's own portion of knowledge amounts
To spelling, and reading, and casting
And I'm in no danger, it must be confess'd,
Of eclipsing the talents my tutor possess'd;

Now I've lately been frighten'd with stories concerning
Some Members of Parliament voted for

* One of the finest specimens of Icelandic poetry extant is said to be the "Ode to the British and Foreign Bible Society," composed by the Rev. John Thorlakson, of Borgá, the translator of Milton's "Paradise Lost" into his native tongue. Of this Ode there is a Latin translation by the learned Iceland Professor, Finn Magnússon. A spirited English version has also appeared. Thorlakson is a venerable old man, and holds church preferment to the amount of six pounds five shillings per annum, out of which he allows a stipend to a curate. See our Part I. p. 464.

They tell me that gentlemen sometimes arise

Extremely sarcastic.—unpleasantly wise;
Who speak very much to the purpose, 'tis said,

And quote from all languages, living and
If one, thus enlighten'd by college and schools,

Were to measure my speeches by critical
Or to treat my remarks in a scolar-like way,

O! how should I answer? or what should
Forever suppose I'd the volumes to quote;
—Ye gods! what a trouble to learn them
by rote!"

His friend in return, gives him
some sound advice, intermixed with
jocularity; and, *inter alia*, says,

"Let not expensive dinners give you
pain—

This is a tax which greatness must sus-
Your voters have no interested views,
But turtle feasts 't were madness to refuse;
And their huge appetites a proof will give
In this they need no representative.

Besides, when mortal men on business
meet,

Without a dinner all seems incomplete:
At JUSTICE MEETINGS, where grave sages
sit

Arranging roads or rates, as they think fit;
At PARISH MEETINGS, where in long debate
Churchwardens frown in enviable state;
At CORPORATION MEETINGS, where 'tis just
Paving and lighting should be well dis-
cuss'd;

At QUARTER DAY, when lawyers are intent
Collecting of due from a client's rent;—
In fact, whatever is done by saint or sinner,
Nothing will prosper if there's not a dinner."

From the minor Poems, we take
one short extract:

"Dear Laura! when you were a flirting
young miss,

And I was your dutiful swain,
Your smiles could exalt to the summit of
bliss,

Your frowns could o'erwhelm me with pain,
You were dear to me, then, love, but now
you're my wife,

It is strange the fond tie should be nearer;
Yet when I am paying your debts, on my
life

You seem to get dearer and dearer."

22. *Narrative of a Residence in Ireland during the Summer of 1814, and that of 1815. By Anne Plumtre, Author of "A Residence in France," &c. Illustrated with numerous Engravings of remarkable Scenery.* 4to. Colburn.

CERTAIN travellers may be compared to literary haberdashers, or dealers in small wares; and in serving their customers they have often

the pert flippancy of haberdashers' shopmen; they collect shreds and remnants of knowledge, which they puff off with a smile of the most perfect complacency; and if they obtain encouragement, they will try to sport with a commodity which they mistake for wit. What could induce Miss Plumtre to enlist into this class of bookmakers? Did she conceive that any tissue would serve for a Residence in Ireland, or that from her any thing would be acceptable? Sterne was vain enough to suppose that his readers would tolerate whatever flowed from his pen; and perhaps Miss P. was of opinion, that if she tried sometimes to be pompous, and other times to be facetious, she should ingratiate herself with the multitude, and even impose on the Critick.

In the writer's serious accounts and remarks, however, we find much to applaud; and though she be generally desultory, and frequently incorrect, her pen is guided by humanity, and by a desire of promoting the improvement of the country which she attempts to describe. Impressed with the conviction that the people of Ireland have laboured under the foulest imputations and aspersions, she laudably exerts herself to render them justice, and notices their defects in order to advance the important object of their amelioration.

In the summer of 1814, Miss Plumtre was led, from a combination of circumstances, to visit Dublin and the North of Ireland, in company with two friends. Liverpool was the place fixed on for embarkation; but the party were, by the persuasion of a friend, induced to alter their plan, and they chose Bristol as the most eligible spot to take shipping, and, by adopting this latter resolution, Miss Plumtre had an opportunity of visiting Bath, of which she has given an interesting description; but that celebrated city is too well known to need any notice here. After a short stay at Bristol, during which she collected many interesting mineralogical specimens, she set off for Liverpool, according to her original intention, and arrived there on the 14th of July, about eight in the morning, and on the following day embarked, having joined company with two officers going to Ireland; the voyage was tedious

dious and disagreeable. Ireland is entered by the Bay of Dublin, which has been often compared to that of Naples. The scene is thus described:

"Dublin bay is six Irish miles in breadth at its mouth, measuring from the Hill of Howth, the Northernmost point, to Dalkey Island, the most southern, and seven in depth from the entrance to the mouth of the Liffey. The inner part, called the Harbour, is divided off by a stupendous stone pier, which stretches altogether three miles from the shore, beginning at the village of Ringsend upon the bay. The former part, from Ringsend to the Pigeon-House, was begun in 1748, and finished in less than seven years; the remaining mile and quarter from the Pigeon-House to the Lighthouse, was begun about the year 1760, and was completed in eight years. The Lighthouse, by which it is terminated, and which stands nearly in the centre of the bay, is a circular stone building rising eighty feet above the pier, and one hundred above low water-mark. A gallery with an iron balustrade, encircles it on the outside, about half way up, the ascent to which is by a narrow steep winding stone staircase, also on the outside. From this gallery is the best point for taking a survey over the bay and the fine country round it. In order to obviate the objection to the scanty foundation on which this structure was of necessity to be raised, it is built on empty woolpacks, an idea for which the engineer was indebted to the ingenuity of his wife. The great sand bank called the Bar, runs from the end of the pier to the North shore of the bay; a flag is kept flying upon the top of the Lighthouse during the time it may be passed, so that a vessel, immediately on entering the bay, knows the state of the water."

The Author, in the third Chapter, treats of the origin of the city of Dublin and of its name, present extent of the city, the national Bank, the Custom House, the four Courts, Trinity College, the Fagel Library, the Manuscript Room, the College Chapel, the Museum, and the new Botanic Garden. It would be impossible for us regularly to attend this rambling to the numerous objects described in this Chapter, or to notice the multitude of objects on which she descants; we shall deem it sufficient to select the account of the Fagel Library in Trinity College:

"The principal room is a very fine one, two hundred and seventy feet in length by forty in breadth; a length exceeding any other single room for the reception of books in the united kingdoms. It is fitted

up entirely with the dark old Irish oak, which gives it a truly dignified and venerable appearance. A gallery with a balustrade of the same oak runs round it, which is decorated with a profusion of busts; down on one side are those of celebrated characters of antiquity. Along the other side are modern characters. This room contains about forty thousand volumes of the best works in all branches of literature. At the upper end, it is crossed by a smaller room, the two making together the form of a T, where is now deposited the celebrated Fagel Library from Amsterdam. This Library was among those brought over to England at the Revolution in Holland, when the Stadtholderian government was overthrown. It was offered for sale to both the English Universities, at the price of fourteen thousand pounds, but the purchase was declined by both as too expensive; it was then proposed to the University of Dublin, and at first declined by them on the same grounds.

"But very soon after a discovery was made of a large sum of money due to the College, till then unknown to them, and it was agreed to appropriate this sort of dead-end to a purchase which had not been declined without great reluctance and regret. Buonaparte was then at the head of the French Government, and had just about the same time sent over a commission to have the most select works in this collection purchased for the national Library at Paris; but the University of Dublin proposing to take the whole, the bargain was concluded with them for the sum originally proposed. The collection consists of about twenty thousand volumes, among which are a number of very valuable classical and historical works in a great variety of languages. There is a very fine copy of Madame Marian's celebrated drawings of the insects of Surinam. This collection was made by three successive heads of the family of Fagel; the son of the last, whom the necessity of the times compelled to part with it, has visited Dublin since the books were transferred thither. He expressed himself greatly consoled under the mortification, which he could not but feel at seeing this monument of the taste of his forefathers transferred to a foreign country, in reflecting that the collection was preserved entire, and occupied so conspicuous a station in so noble a University."

When the Author visits the Cathedral of St. Patrick's, Dean Swift becomes of course a prominent object. His epitaph is not copied, but the melancholy reverse of his brilliant genius is an unavoidable source of reflection with a literary character; the

line in which his fate is so feelingly described,

"And Swift expires a driveller and a show,"

occurs not in Pope's works, as is generally supposed, but in Johnson's "Vanity of Human Wishes." Near Swift's monument is one to Stella, and another erected by the Dean to Alexander Magee, a faithful servant of his, who died in the year 1722. A bust of the Dean has been put up by Mr. Faulkner, the nephew and heir of George Faulkner, the Dean's bookseller, and the publisher of his Works.

The see of Duhliu has two Cathedrals attached to it, St. Patrick's and Christ Church. The original foundation of the latter is ascribed to the son of one of the Danish Kings of Dublin early in the eleventh century, more than a hundred and fifty years before the foundation of St. Patrick's. It was then a College of regular Canons, dedicated to the blessed Trinity, but was converted into a Chapter at the Reformation. Neither the Antiquary nor the Architect will derive much information from the Author's description of these Cathedrals; this was a subject evidently out of her reach, and disappointment must of course ensue.

Of the Parochial Churches which adorn the Irish capital, it appears that St. Werburgh is the principal; the Lord Lieutenant and the Court used formerly to attend divine service here. St. George's is a new-built Church. Over the portico is inscribed,

ΔΟΞΑ ΕΝ ΥΨΙΕΤΟΙΣ ΘΕΩ.

St. Andrew's, or the Round Church, is remarkable for its circular form, which, from the Author's description, appears somewhat to resemble the Temple Church in London, but no very correct idea can be formed of it from this meagre detail. Besides these, there are sixteen other parish churches which are sweepingly dismissed with the parting conclusion of not being "particularly worthy of notice!"

Dublin also contains sixteen Meeting-houses for Protestant dissenters, ten Catholic chapels, six friaries, and six nunneries, but no synagogue for the Jews.

In the next Chapter the Phoenix Park is described as "extensive, but there is nothing strikingly pretty in it. Here the Lord Lieutenant has a

summer residence. Near the centre is a Corinthian column with a phoenix rising from the flames at the top. This was erected in 1747, by Lord Chesterfield, who was then Lord Lieutenant."

The account of the visit to the Giant's Causeway is very entertaining, and is evidently the best written part of the Volume; it may be observed that throughout the work, considerable pains have been bestowed upon geological pursuits, in the prosecution of which, and in making the drawings for the "Narrative," Miss Plumtre acknowledges her obligations to two gentlemen. An excellent engraving of the Giant's Causeway accompanies this description. We have only room for a short extract:—

"The usual description given of the Causeway is, that it is a mole projecting from the foot of a towering basaltic rock some way into the sea; so far this description is very proper; but care should be taken at the same time to explain that the mole itself is not towering, that it does not in any part rise to a considerable height above the water. The tallest pillars are in the group called the Giant's Loom, and none of them exceed thirty-three feet in height. Mr. Hamilton says that the Causeway runs from the foot of the rock some hundred feet into the sea; this is a very loose and indefinite mode of description. I had heard before I saw it, that it projected three quarters of a mile into the sea; estimating it at the utmost possible extent to which it could be taken, I believe it would be found scarcely to run a sixth part of that length. But the accounts are so extremely varied, that one thing only is to be inferred, which is, that no accurate measurement of it has ever yet been taken. My guide, whom in many respects I found very intelligent, seemed wholly at a loss when I questioned him on this subject. Indeed, in computing the length of the Causeway, the first thing to be determined is the point from which the measurement is to commence. The whole length from the foot of the rock is commonly comprehended in it; whereas, in fact, the Causeway, properly so called, commences only at the range of low columns seen in the print to the right;—hence may very much arise the contradiction in the accounts."

We shall now extract the Author's highly coloured summary of the Irish character:

"To me it ever appeared that the Irish are a people uncommonly susceptible of kindness. I have seen the countenances sometimes

sometimes lighted up with such animation at the sound of but one kind word, that I have thought to myself, what might not be done with these people, if they were taken by the hands sincerely as brethren! That they are capable of the strongest attachment, their firm and steady adherence to their clans or septs has repeatedly manifested, and nothing can be warmer even now, than the attachment which I have seen manifested in the dependants of a family to the head, when they have been a long time in service. I must believe that the Irish are a kind and warm-hearted people, extremely disposed to show kindness themselves, and no less feelingly alive to receiving it from others."

A considerable number of engravings embellish this Volume. Altogether, the performance is creditable to the Author (who, we regret to learn, has recently passed "to that bourne from whence no traveller returns"). In the extracts we have made, we have carefully avoided any allusions to the Author's political prejudices, which are too well known to be insisted on here; and, finally, we apprehend that no good-humoured Reader will peruse this Volume without being pleased, or without acknowledging his obligations to the Author.

T. F.

23, *Anion Hours, a Poem, in Two Cantos, with other Poems. By J. H. Wiffen.* pp. 180. Longman and Co.

THIS is a Volume of very delightful poetry; and we do not hesitate to avow that, notwithstanding the fascination of its title, we have experienced greater pleasure than we had even anticipated from its perusal. We felt in laying it down, somewhat of that kind of regret which arises in all minds endued with the love of Nature, when they return again to the stage of being—where man must be an actor, and controul the full and free impressions of his heart, in order to play the part he has chosen in the great drama of Life,—from some still retreat in which they have had their hopes awakened, their passions softened, and their spirits invigorated, by a participation in the beauty of external forms, and the soul-elevating feelings they create. The love of Poetry, and the admiration of Nature, are so intimately blended, that it seems almost impossible for them to exist apart; an exquisite percep-

tion of the charms of loveliness—an union of fancy and feeling, forming in fact, the basis of all true Poetry. Hence, those who through the medium of verse, have most successfully portrayed the graces and sublimities of Creation, are such as we most delight to peruse—to feed upon and to feel with;—who are always reasonable and refreshing to our spirits, and from whom we derive the purest enjoyment with the least effort. Amid the necessary duties of life—our anxieties and disappointments—our strife and struggle, with untoward circumstances—broken bonds, and severed affections,—this description of poetry steals upon the soul, softly and balmily, like the breeze of the South in an hour of sultriness and suffering. Yet are we selfish beings, and love Nature, not for herself alone, but only inasmuch as she ministers to human wants and wishes—to human affections and feelings; her pictures must respond to us, and hold intimate connection with our interests;—and thus Poetry, purely descriptive, will always be more or less cloying, in proportion as the Poet mingles his own imaginings and the passions of his characters and himself, with his delineations of inanimate objects. It is this marked individuality which gives to Lord Byron's productions such deep and pervading interest. All passion is poetical, and most supremely sublime when evolved in the language of Poetry. The Noble "Childe" mixes himself up so strongly with his intellectual beings, and lights them up so intensely with real emotion, that we are made immediately conscious of their truth, and the possibility of their existence. This species of selfishness has been condemned by many; but we must confess that the earnest and eager participation we take in his Poems, arises from this very circumstance. We like to see an author identified with his writings, especially in works of fancy and taste. We feel a greater pleasure and keener sympathy when we can trace the habitual tone and temper of his mind through the veil of language and fiction. There is, perhaps, too little of this in the Volume before us; but we will now proceed to make the selections by which our Readers may be enabled to judge for themselves.

* See vol. LXXXVIII. p. 371.

"To wander at will," says the Author, in his Preface, "in the earlier hours of spring, is one of the sweetest and most refined enjoyments. The face of things, and the mind's feelings have then a fresher aspect, and a deeper sensation than at any other period of the year. It is only at the first starting of Nature from the repose of winter, that these emotions are forcibly excited; for, after we have been accustomed but for a few weeks to the prospect of buds and flowers, and the gladness of all things, the mind recedes into its habitual temper and tone of feeling. When these sensations are connected with other associations—with the spot of our boyhood or our birth, or with the pleasures of maturer life; the charm becomes still stronger and sweeter; and we may truly say, as the Arabian prophet exclaimed of Dinnassus, '*This is almost too delicious.*' From my earliest years were these expressions of Nature impressed on my heart; from earliest memory my imagination has been teeming with particular images with which it was first and most intimately connected; and under these sensations, and to express these interesting associations, the following Poem was begun and finished."

After some reflections upon the connexion between the memory of departed pleasures and present regrets, a morning scene introduces the subject:

X.

"A world is at my feet of flowers and fern,
Corn field and murmuring pine, vale,
villa, heath, [cern
Aisles through whose sylvan vistas we dis-
All Heaven on high, and fruitfulness be-
neath.
Shades of my love and infancy! bequeath
A portion of your glory to my lay;
A pilgrim of the woods—I twine a wreath
Of wild flowers for thy revel dancing May!
My theatre the woods—my theme one
vernal day.

XI.

Still floats in the grey sky the moving moon,
A crescent, o'er yon valley of black pines*,
Where Night yet stands a sentinel;—but
soon
In the far streaky East the morning shines,
The Iris of whose bursting glory lines
With fire the firmament; distinct and clear
'Gainst the white dawn proud Ridgemount
high reclines
His mural diadem: lo! from his rear
The breaking mists unfurl, and Day has
reach'd me here."

This is followed by a very fine address to the Sun:

XV.

"In wonder risest thou, material Orb,
And youthfulness—a symbol and a sign!
Change, revolution, age, decay, absorb
All other essences, but harm not thine:
In thy most awful face reflected shine
Thy Maker's attributes, celestial Child!
When Shapelessness rul'd Chaos, the primeval
Look'd on the void tumultuous mass, and
smil'd;— [the pathless wild I
Then startedst thou to birth and trod'st

XVI.

Girt like a giant for the spread—the flight—
The toil of unsumm'd ages; in thy zone,
Charm'd into motion by thy sacred light,
The glad Earth danc'd around thee with
the tone
Of music;—for then Eden was her own,
And all things breath'd of beauty;—chiefly
man
Drank of an angel's joy; where are ye flown,
Too fleeting sons? a mortal's thought may
span [your race began.
Your course, for ye return'd to whence

XVII.

And we became all shadow—in the abyss,
The spirit's desolation, here we stand
Wreathing in darkness for a heavenly bliss,
And an immortal's essence:—brightly
Grand! [a laud
How climbest thou the skies? nor lend'st
To help us to thy altitude!—away,
Earth-born repinings, ye may not com-
mand
A sparkle of that intellectual ray,
Which yet from Heaven descends, and
mingles with our clay!"

The Author thus beautifully describes his predilection for the "god-
dess of the downcast eye:"

XXXI.

"With a more melancholy tenderness,
And more subdued intenseness, I would
scan [tress;
Each scene, all life, all pleasure, all dis-
The majesty and littleness of man;
For Melancholy with my youth began,
And marked me for her votary;—where-
fore not?
Is being bliss?—but as my being ran,
My sufferings cherish'd, and my fire for-
got, [lot
With a more placid mind I scrutinize our
* * * * *

XXXIII.

He who hath ne'er invested Solitude
With an undying beauty, ne'er hath knelt
In worship when her sceptre brought the
mood
Of melancholy o'er him; hath not felt
Sweetness in sorrow—is not us'd to melt
With the humanities of life, nor hears
The whisper'd love, the music which is
dealt
Invisibly around us from the spheres,
The tender, bright, and pure—the para-
dise of tears!

* Aspley Wood, near Woburn, Beds.

XXXIV.

The ineffably serene, the kind regret
Which speaks without upbraiding, the
mild gloom

Of thought without austerity, but yet
Heavy with pensiveness; our future doom
Seen without fear, presages which assume
The features of an Angel—feelings grand—
Grand, and of incommunicable bloom,
The growth of Eden;—O, he hath not
spann'd

The souls infinitude with an Archangel's
haud!

XXXV.

Storm, wind, clouds, darkness, twilight,
and deep noon,

Summer and wizard Winter, and thou, Eye
Of most mysterious night, thou moving
Moon,

Who yet hang'st out the crescent in the sky,
Pale, but still beautiful!—ye know that I
Have lov'd her as a Psyche, and have
bound

[were by,
Her sweet zone round my loins when ye
And nought material utter'd voice or
sound; [most ye frown'd,"

Whilst she her face unveil'd, smiling when

. The limits of our present Number
prevent us from enlarging on this interest-
ing Poem so fully as might be desired;
we shall therefore resume it in our next.

24. *Don Juan*. Printed by T. Davison,
White Friars. 4to. pp. 227.

THIS Work, which has been so mysteriously announced for some time, has at length been given to the Publick; and as our Readers will naturally be desirous of knowing something respecting it, we have to inform them, that it is obviously intended as a Satire upon some of the conspicuous characters of the day. It is written in the style of the Poem entitled "Beppo," which was founded upon another, professed to be written by William and Robert Whistlecraft; and that evidently upon the manner of the late Peter Pindar, but without his humour, imagination, and poetical energy. "Don Juan" is ascribed to a Nobleman, whose poetical vigour and fertility have raised him into the highest rank of modern Bards. But the best friends of the Poet must, with ourselves, lament to observe abilities of so high an order rendered subservient to the spirit of infidelity and libertinism, so evidently manifested throughout the whole. The Noble Bard, by employing his genius on a worthy subject, might delight and instruct mankind; but the present Work, though written with ease and

spirit, and containing many truly-poetical passages, cannot be read by persons of moral and religious feelings without the most decided reprobation and contempt.

It seems evident that the Bookseller, to whom it is said to have been assigned from abroad, did not think proper to be responsible for its contents, and therefore it is published without any bookseller's name. Indeed, we have heard that the bookseller to whom it was entrusted not only demurred on publication, but stated his objections to the author. The latter, however, according to report, was peremptory in his order that it should be published, and therefore it is now given to the world at large.

25. *Harold the Exile*. pp. 918. 3 vols.

ANOTHER trick in the title-page of this Book, which, like "Don Juan," is thrown into the world without the usual recommendation of the bookseller's name! Whether the intention of the Publisher is to excite, by this omission, the curiosity of the Publick, or to waive the responsibility of its contents, we are at a loss to guess. As, in the first supposition, curiosity will not affect the common class of readers, who, taking this Book as coming from the manufactory of Leadenhall-street, will read it through, without making any application to the Noble Lord, whose life, or rather conduct, it is intended in some measure to justify. As to the latter supposition, the responsibility of the Bookseller for its contents, we confess that, after an attentive perusal of the three Volumes, we have not been able to discover any thing that could at all impeach the Publisher, in case he had thought proper to conform to the usual forms of the trade. Without pretending, however, to penetrate the true motives, we rather suspect that in this instance, as well as in that of "Don Juan," the Bookseller is acting under the direct and positive orders of his Employer, whose eccentricity will account for every deviation, and is sufficient to justify the Publisher.

Harold the Exile, in which only a few of Lord Byron's events in life are related, is written with great force and energy; not, as might have been expected, with a minute and correct narrative.

narrative of those incidents which are evidently chosen and brought forward to diminish and extenuate the prejudices which have long since been subsisting against him; but they are related at great length, and thrown with ability in the form of a Novel, in which real and suppositious personages are introduced, dressed with the appropriate draperies of a common drama, and contributing each in their way to its *denouement*.

The scene is on the Lake of Geneva. Lady G. and her friend Alicia are living in a pretty cottage "situated on the lovely shores of the loveliest lake in Europe." Lord Byron, we mean Lord Harold, resides in the neighbourhood. Exhausted with all the misfortunes which had made him take the resolution of exiling himself; he is found so very ill, that his life is despaired of. An old woman comes to the house of Lady G. to acquaint her and her friend with the alarming circumstance of a young gentleman *for-eigner*, who was likely to die, "without any one to see he was well done by, or give him Christian burial." The ladies had heard of the handsome gentleman, and of his eccentricities and feeling for him, as well as the old woman, they went immediately to the inn; "for delays are criminal in a case like this, and may be attended with fatal consequences to him we desire to serve." They found his Lordship in a "violent delirium," with "deep stupors alternately succeeding each other;" and with the advice of Monsieur La Roche, the apothecary, brought him up to their cottage in the *Cabriolet*, where, with the assistance of a proper nurse, and with the most kind attentions, he was finally restored, if not to a perfect health, at least to that state of recovery which enabled him to increase his intimacy. Whilst these two good-natured ladies were trying to cure the melancholy of Delamere (for that was the name which Lord Harold went by), his Lordship began to suspect their good intentions; and fearing lest they should also fall in love with him, came to the determination of separating himself from them; as an indemnification for their trouble and kindnesses, he condescends, however, to relate his adventures to the sensible Alicia, with permission to communicate them to Lady G. The recital of

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those adventures is nothing more or less than the present Novel under our consideration; and the 83 pages of the first Volume form the prologue, an account of which we have just given. Nothing in it appears to us very remarkable, except that the charming Alicia knew

"That the young and interesting object of our admiration, is one of those highly-gifted and unfortunate beings, on whom Nature bestows the most admired, most perverted, and most fatal of her endowments, when she confers upon them the gift of genius. If you are disposed, my dear sister, to quarrel with me for this expression, I cannot, I think, do better than detail a conversation which passed yesterday with Delamere on the subject in question, and which will evidence, more than the highest strain of eloquence I could proffer, the insufficiency of the most exquisite genius to confer happiness on its possessors. It may dazzle by its brightness—it may surprize by its originality—it may delight others, and mislead ourselves, but one virtuous action, one pious sentiment, one habitual principle of goodness in a well-regulated mind, will weigh more in the comparative scale of felicity than the most splendid coruscations of genius where they are wanting.

"The *cabriolet* is returned, and I must resume this subject in my next."

As it is usual in all romances, the origin of the house of Harold, his noble ancestors, his father and mother, the castle, &c. introduce you with the hero of the Novel. He was educated at Harrow, after which he went to Oxford. His father being dead, his mother regularly corresponded with him; and happened in one of her letters to him, to inform him, that a Miss Gabrielle Montgomery had lately been placed under her protection, and was now an inmate of the Castle; the encomiums with which Lady Harold spoke of that amiable lady, transports the young student, who takes advantage of the terms, and hurries to his native Wales, anticipating the pleasure which his mother had led him to expect, in the acquaintance with Miss Montgomery. His arrival at the Castle, his running into the garden, where his mother had retired, is described with a warmth, which one would look for in vain in any author, except in Rousseau's *Heloise*,

"As he approached the pavilion, the soft tones of a female voice, apparently engaged

engaged in reading, caught his ear; and gliding cautiously beneath the umbrageous foliage, he presented himself before the entrance unobserved. It was thrown open to admit the reviving freshness of the perfumed breeze, and the bright moonlight afforded him an uninterrupted view of the objects within. In the centre of the pavilion, under what might justly be termed a flowery canopy, sat his beloved and venerated mother; and beside her stood a form so fair, so ethereal in its appearance, that it rather seemed the bright creation of poetic fancy, than aught of mortal mould. The blushing wreaths that entwined the columns, drooped over her graceful figure, and as the breeze swept at intervals the slender sprays, their fragrant blossoms were intermingled with the ringlets of her luxuriant hair. A white and fleecy drapery faintly marked the outlines of her perfect form, and a transparent veil floated back upon her shoulders, and slightly shaded her seraphic countenance. Her hands were folded on her bosom, as if in devotion, and the blue and trembling light, which the moon-beams shed upon her figure, gave it a shadowy appearance, that finely harmonized with the surrounding scene."

The consequence of their living together under the same roof, is easily anticipated; Lord Harold becomes extremely in love with the charming Gabrielle, and she with him. Thus, both "lapt in Elisium," time flew rapidly away, until Harold returned to Oxford. Unfortunately, he had there contracted a friendship for a young Berrington, to whom he communicates his happiness; for we all know that happiness does not exist, unless it have a canal to flow through. In the mean time, Lady Harold removes from Wales to London, and inhabits her house in Portman-square; soon after, she is followed by her son, who "in public as well as in private, was ever by the side of Miss Montgomery." In a few weeks after they had been settled in Portman-square, Berrington, who had become an officer in the Guards, comes to pay them a visit in his regimentals. Harold and his mother bid him welcome to their house, and he is introduced to the angelic Gabrielle, who receives him "with her usual modest ease." From that time, Berrington had a daily access to Portman-square, and found many opportunities to play false with Miss Montgomery, as he had done with his friend Harold. The

consequence is, that he succeeds in raising suspicions in the mind of Gabrielle against Harold, and in that of Harold against Gabrielle; and being ordered to join his regiment in Sicily, he contrives, by treacherous advice, to induce Lord Harold to accompany him, and thereby prevents the two lovers being reconciled in his absence, by the discovery of his treachery.

Accordingly they both set off, at a day's notice. On their arrival, Harold, by the means of Berrington, becomes acquainted with a Countess of Marchmont, a lady who had but an indifferent character; they exchange civilities, and here ends volume the first.

(To be concluded in our next.)

26. *A Narrative of the Loss of the Honourable East India Company's Ship Cabalva, which was wrecked, on the Morning of July 7, 1818, upon the Carragos Garragos Reef in the Indian Ocean.* By C. W. Francken, Sixth Officer. 8vo. Black and Co. pp. 65.

OF all calamities to which the life of man is subject, none perhaps can exceed in horror that of shipwreck on a barren rock in remote and little frequented latitudes. Yet, even in the most appalling and almost hopeless exigencies, it is cheering to observe frequent instances in which, by patient fortitude, wise consideration, and industrious and persevering efforts, the evils of such a situation are rendered tolerable, and at length, under the blessing of Divine Providence, the means of deliverance achieved. The Narrative before us in some measure exemplifies these remarks. It is well written, and abounds in singular and interesting incidents. The relation of the more serious matters is now and then relieved by a few very ludicrous circumstances; and the whole very forcibly illustrates the odd compound of character exhibited in a British seaman.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have presented to Mr. Francken the sum of fifty guineas, and a Sextant with the Company's arms, and a suitable inscription, "as a mark of their approbation of his meritorious conduct in proceeding from the Carragos Reef to the Mauritius in an open boat, to the speedy arrival of which at that place the early relief and preservation of the crew may mainly be attributed."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Nearly ready for Publication :

The Wisdom of being Religious, and the Folly of scoffing at Religion. By Ahp. TILLOTSON. Of these treatises, the former is allowed to be one of the most elegant, perspicuous, and convincing defences of Religion in our own or any other language.

Remarks on a Publication by Mr. Belsham, Minister of Essex Chapel, entitled "The Bampton Lecturer reproved; being a Reply to the calumnious Charges of the Rev. C. A. Moyses, D. D." In a Letter to a Friend. By the Rev. H. W. CARTER, M.D. F.R.S.E.

Strictures on Atheism, chiefly suggested by the works styled *Theological* of the late Thomas Paine. By Mr. MULLOCK.

Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester.

A new edition of Homer's *Iliad*, from the Text of Heyne; with English Notes. By Mr. VALPY.

Stephens's Greek Thesaurus, Nos. VII. and VIII. i. e. Part VI. of Lexicon, and Part II. of Glossary.

The Delphin and Variorum Classics, Parts V. and VI.

A new and corrected edition of Mr. Casp's Translation of Dante.

A Manual of Directions for forming a School according to the National or Madras System. By the Rev. G. I. BRYAN, A. M. Vicar of Crikhowell.

Aldborough described; being a full Delineation of that fashionable and much-frequented Watering Place; and interspersed with poetical and picturesque Remarks on its Coasts, its Scenery, and its Views.

The Seventh Number of the Journal of New Voyages and Travels, containing the Count de Forbin's Travels in Egypt, in 1818; illustrated by many curious Engravings.

Memoir of the Rev. R. B. Nickolls, LL.B. Dean of Middleham, &c.

A Volume of Poems, Songs, and Sonnets. By JOHN CLARE, a Northamptonshire peasant.

Parga, a Poem; with illustrative notes.

Elements of Gymnastics, or Bodily Exercises and Sports. Also the Elementary Drawing-Book. By PESTALOZZI.

The first Volume of a cabinet Edition of the Poets of Scotland, containing Ramsay's Gentle Shepherd, and other Poems.

Preparing for Publication :

Gleanings in Africa, collected during a long Residence, and many trading Voyages to that Country; particularly those parts which are situated between Cape Verd and the River Congo, a distance of two thousand miles, during the years 1799 to 1811

inclusive; containing Sketches of the Geographical Situations, the Manners and Customs, &c. &c. By G. A. ROSSSTON, Esq. To which will be added an Appendix, containing the most recent Information relative to the Cape of Good Hope.

An Historical and Characteristic Tour of the Rhine from Mayence to Coblenz and Cologne; in six Monthly Parts, containing a complete History and picturesque Description of a portion of Country so full of curious and interesting circumstances, as well as so resplendent for its Landscape, grandeur, and beauty. The Work will be embellished with Twenty-four highly finished and coloured Engravings, from Drawings expressly made by an eminent Artist resident near the banks of the Rhine, and habitually familiar with every part of it. A correct Map of the River and the Territory, according to its last arrangements, through which it flows, will be given with the last Part.

Italy, in 1818 and 1819; comprising Remarks, critical and descriptive, on its Manners, National Character, Political Condition, Literature, and Fine Arts. By JOHN SCOTT.

Travels in France, in 1818. By Lient. FRANCIS HALL, 14th Light Dragoons, H.P. author of *Travels in the United States*.

Letters from Buenos Ayres and Chili; with an original History of the latter Country. Illustrated with Engravings.

A Political and Commercial Account of Venezuela, Trinidad, and some of the adjacent Islands. From the French of Mr. LAVAYSSIE; with Notes and Illustrations.

A Picture of Yarmouth, with numerous Engravings. By Mr. JOHN PRASTON, Comptroller of the Customs at Great Yarmouth.

Letters from Persia, giving a Description of the Manners and Customs of that interesting Country.

An Account of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, with a view to the Information of Emigrants.

A Memoir of Charles Louis Sand, to which is prefixed, a Defence of the German Universities.

Specimens of the Living British Poets, with Biographical Notices, and Critical Remarks. By the Rev. G. CARLY, A. M.

Theory of Elocution. By Mr. SMART, the Reader of Shakspeare.

A Greek and English Lexicon. By JOHN JONES, LL.D. Author of a Greek Grammar, &c.

An Essay on Nervous Deafness, and Cases said to be so. By Mr. WRIGHT.

The Family Mansion, a Tale. By Mrs TAYLOR, of Ongar.

We have much pleasure in giving our Readers the following extract from a Letter lately received by T. S. Champneys, Esq. of Orchardleigh House, Somerset, from one of his agents in Jamaica:

"I am certain, Sir, it will give you pleasure, to hear that Mr. WARRAN's excellent Sermons (on the Epistles and Gospels, &c.; and old Church of England principles, &c.) have reached Kingston, and are now in the Press, for a Jamaica edition; the greater part of which is already bespoken; for they are sought after with avidity; and will, I have no doubt, be very shortly in general reading throughout the island."

It is no small compliment to our good old Church, and its Orthodox Ministers that the Rev. Author of the above-mentioned Discourses, has, within these last few months, received diplomata from the Imperial Cæsarean Society of Natural History at Moscow, and the Dutch Society of Sciences at Harlem, constituting him an Honorary Member of these respectable establishments.

STEWART PAPERS.—Erroneous accounts having been published by several of the newspapers, respecting this valuable acquisition, we think it may be interesting to the public to be accurately informed. It is now about two years since these important documents were discovered at Rome, by Mr. Watson, a Scots gentleman, then resident in that city, in a situation which must soon have produced their destruction, from the joint operation of vermin and the elements. M. Cosarini, the Auditor of the Pope, was the executor of Cardinal York, the last male descendant of James II. The executor did not long survive the Cardinal; and his successor, M. Tassoni, became his representative as executor of the Cardinal York. To M. Tassoni, then, application was made for leave to examine the papers. It was granted, together with permission to copy at pleasure. This last indulgence was

soon discovered, from the number and importance of the documents, to present labour almost without end, and led to the acquisition of the originals by purchase, from M. Tassoni. Though the sum which he received for them was inconsiderable, yet so little value did M. Tassoni set upon them, that he actually considered himself much overpaid. As they were perused, however, their immense worth became known; and Mr. Watson, unfortunately, considered himself under no necessity of concealing the value of private property, which he had legally bought from a competent vendor. But under an absolute or despotic Government right is no protection. The archives of the Stewarts were seized by an order of the Papal Government, in the apartments of the proprietor; and Cardinal Consalvi justified this despotic act by a brief avowal, that the Stewart papers were too great a prize for any subject to possess. With his eminence, Cardinal Consalvi, the proprietor in vain remonstrated against this injustice, and at length notified his determination to appeal to his own Government, the British Consul having pusillanimously declined to interfere. The Roman Government, upon further reflection, saw the measures which it had adopted could neither be justified nor tolerated; and in this dilemma, it sought refuge from a curious expedient—it offered to the Prince Regent, as a present, that property which had been taken by force from one of his subjects. In Great Britain, the "rights of Kings" are better understood. The British Government never denied the right of Mr. Watson to property which he had fairly bought—though it wisely entered into a negotiation with him for the purpose of rendering objects of such peculiar national interest, the property of the nation. A respectable commission has lately been appointed under the Royal warrant of the Prince Regent, to inquire into their nature and their value, and will report upon them accordingly.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

Public Sitting of the four Academies.

In the public sitting of the four Academies of the Royal Institute of France, Mr. Charles Dupin delivered a discourse, the subject of which was the influence of the Sciences upon the humanity of nations. In showing how far the Sciences had not only softened the manners of mankind, but also the otherwise inexorable laws of war, Mr. Dupin quoted instances with respect to England and France, which claim the admiration of all the friends of civilization.

The following are the examples alluded to:—

"For three centuries we have witnessed the Learned Societies of all polished nations united in one fraternal bond; not only the Learned of a single empire, but the most celebrated philosophers of all nations. From every quarter an appeal has been made to every talent, and prizes offered for the research of great truths, or their application to the useful purposes of mankind.

"Crowns of merit have been awarded by the Amphictyons of Science to the superior

perior talent of all, without the invidious distinction of *native* and *foreigner*.

"Nor has war restrained the limits of this peaceful concourse. The Society where Newton once presided, has founded a prize for the greatest discovery relative to the laws of light and heat. The theory of Malus, respecting the polarization of light, merited the prize. The judges were English, the author a Frenchman: the war was at its height, and the two countries were exasperated by victory and defeat, by the songs of a Tyrtæus and the harangues of orators, by fallacious pamphlets, and the hirings of a policy without shame or remorse.

"But Justice held the balance with one hand, and the prism of Newton with the other;—admitting of no delusion, she gives her reward in silence, uninfluenced by passion.

"England presents her with no work equal to that of the learned Malus, and Justice places the crown on the brow of an enemy scarred with wounds, the honourable marks of battle waged between the two nations under the walls of Cairo and Alexandria.

"Science is not only just—impassable only when equity requires it; she in every other case succours mankind with her benevolent aid.

"During thirty years of war and bloodshed—Civilization, the daughter of Science, has maintained her rights, and often applied them to the noblest purposes.

"Thus the Institute of France and the Royal Society of London have rivaled each other in generous philanthropy. At their intercession, captives have been liberated, whose learning might be useful to mankind*; and, to their praise be it spoken, the Governments on both sides the sea have always yielded with zeal to the solicitations of those scientific institutions, who in gratitude have paid the ransom of the liberated by their presents.

"The Academy of Sciences, by awarding to the celebrated Davy, about the same period, the prize for his Galvanic researches, showed itself equally impartial, and superior to the prejudices of popular hatred."

LITHOGRAPHY.

A complete Course of Lithography, by Alois Senefelder, inventor of the Art of Lithography and Chemical Printing, has been translated from the original German. The work is divided into two parts: the one very interesting, the other highly important. The first relates to the history of the inventor and the invention: the second comprehends minute instructions with respect to the different processes ne-

cessary in the various branches of Lithography.

Alois Senefelder is the son of one of the performers of the Theatre Royal at Munich. In early life he devoted himself to the study of jurisprudence at the University of Ingolstadt; but the death of his father compelled him to quit the University; and, having long had a strong inclination for the stage, he embraced that profession; two years' experience of the misery attending upon which cured his enthusiasm, and he resolved to try his fortune as a dramatic author. In that occupation, although his first piece was favourably received by the public, he also proved ultimately unsuccessful. During the publication of some of his works, however, he availed himself of an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the particulars of the process of printing. A new direction having thus been given to his talents, M. Senefelder, by several ingenious methods, endeavoured to form substitutes for types. Among those methods was that of writing the letters in an inverted shape, with a steel pen, on a copper-plate previously covered with etching ground, and biting them in with aquafortis. This required much practice, and, to correct the mistakes of his novice, M. Senefelder, ignorant of the usual varnish for what is technically termed "stopping out," composed one for himself of wax, soap, and lamp-black. Finding copper-plates expensive for these rude essays, he had recourse to Kellheim stone, the surface of which was easily susceptible of being ground and polished.—We give the singularly curious account of the actual invention of the Art of Lithography, which immediately followed, in M. Senefelder's own words.

"I had just succeeded in my little laboratory in polishing a stone plate, which I intended to cover with etching ground, in order to continue my exercises in writing backwards, when my mother entered the room, and desired me to write her a bill for the washer woman, who was waiting for the linen. I happened not to have the smallest slip of paper at hand; nor was there even a drop of ink in the ink-stand. As the matter would not admit of delay, and we had nobody in the house to send for a supply of the deficient materials, I resolved to write the list with my ink prepared with wax, soap, and lamp-black, on the stone which I had just polished, and from which I could copy it at leisure.

"Sometime after this, I was just going to wipe this writing from the stone, when the idea all at once struck me to try what would be the effect of such a writing with my prepared ink if I were to bite in the stone with aquafortis; and whether, perhaps, it might not be possible to apply printing

* An instance is recorded in our present Obiuary; see account of Mr. Forbes.

printing ink to it in the same way as to wood engravings, and so take impressions from it. I hastened to put this idea in execution, surrounded the stone with a border of wax, and covered the surface of the stone to the height of two inches with a mixture of one part of aquafortis and ten parts of water, which I left standing five minutes on it; and on examining the effect of this experiment, I found the writing elevated about a tenth part of a line (or a hundred and twentieth part of an inch). Some of the finer and not sufficiently distinct lines had suffered in some measure, but the greater part of the letters had not been damaged at all in their breadth, considering their elevation, so that I confidently hoped to obtain very clear impressions, chiefly from printed characters, in which there are not many fine strokes.

"I now proceeded to apply the printing ink to the stone, for which purpose I first used a common printer's ball; after some unsuccessful trials, I found that a thin piece of board, covered with fine cloth, answered the purpose perfectly, and communicated the ink in a more equal manner than any other material I had before used. My further trials of this method greatly encouraged my perseverance."

In order to exercise this newly invented art, a little capital was necessary to construct a press, and purchase stones, paper, and other materials. M. Senefelder tried many expedients for that purpose, among which was even offering to enlist as a private in the artillery; but failing in all, he sunk into the deepest despondency. However, the sight of a page of wretchedly printed music suggesting to him the idea that his new method would be particularly applicable to music printing, he formed a connexion with Mr. Gleissner, a musician of the Elector's band, and by means of a common copper plate press, printed several musical compositions, which were sold with some profit. Thus encouraged, he and his partner constructed a new press, by which they hoped greatly to facilitate their objects. In this, however, for reasons minutely described in the narrative, they were deceived; and the disappointment induced M. Senefelder to turn his attention to the best forms of a lithographic press. After many failures, he induced M. Falter, a music-seller at Munich, to furnish him with the means of making a large press, with cylinders, and a cross, the construction of which M. Senefelder conceives is, to this day, the best adapted for Lithographic printing; provided the stones are of sufficient thickness, and dispatch is not a consideration. The account of his next invention, which was one of great importance, we again give in M. Senefelder's own words.

"Being employed to write a prayer-

book on stone, which was to be done in the common correct hand, I found great difficulty in producing the letters reversed upon the stone. My ordinary method of writing music on stone, was first to trace the whole page with black lead-pencil on paper, wet it, place it on the stone, and pass it through a strong press. In this way I got the whole page traced, reversed, on the stone. But this being extremely tender, and easily wiped off, I should have preferred an ink to the pencil. After having tried some experiments with red chalk and gum water, and common writing ink, which did not satisfy me, I prepared a composition of linseed-oil, soap, and lamp-black, diluted with water; with this ink I traced the music or letters on paper, and transferred it to the stone, and thus obtained a perfect reversed copy on the latter. This led me to the idea whether it would not be possible to compose an ink, possessing the property of transferring itself to the stone, so that the drawing might be made at once complete, and to prepare the paper in such a manner, that, under certain circumstances, it might discharge the ink with which writing or drawing was executed on its surface upon the stone plate, and not retain any part of it."

The effort to accomplish this purpose cost Mr. Senefelder several thousand different experiments; some of which he describes. At length he was successful.

"I observed that every liquid, especially a viscons liquid, such as a solution of gum, prevented the ink from attaching itself to the stone. I drew some lines with soap on a newly-polished stone, moistened the surface with gum-water, and then touched it with oil colour, which adhered only to the places covered with soap. In trying to write music on the stone with a view to print in this way, I found that the ink ran on the polished surface: this I obviated by washing the stone with soap-water or linseed-oil before I began to write; but in order to remove again this cover of grease which extended over the whole surface (so that the whole stone would have been black on the application of the colour), after I had written or drawn on the stone it was necessary to apply aquafortis, which took it entirely away, and left the characters or drawings untouched. My whole process was therefore as follows:—To wash the polished stone with soap-water, to dry it well, to write or draw upon it with the composition ink of soap and wax, then to etch it with aquafortis, and lastly to prepare it for printing with an infusion of gum-water. I had hoped to be able to dispense with the gum-water, but was soon convinced that it really enters into chemical affinity with the stone, and stops its pores still more effectually against the fat, and opens them to the water. In less than three days after my first idea, I

produced as perfect and clear impressions as any that have since been obtained. Thus this new art had in its very origin arrived at the highest degree of perfection as to the principle, and good and experienced artists were only wanting to shew it in all the varieties of application."

This new invention, together with that of a lever-press, enabled M. Senefelder to carry on his business more extensively. Proceeding with his experiments, he says,

"I discovered that my chemical printing process was not limited to stone only; but that other substances, as wood, metal, paper, even fat substances, as wax, shellac, and rosin, might be used instead of it in some cases, and under certain circumstances."

RESPIRATION OF OXYGEN GAS.

From Dr. Silliman's American Journal of Science.

A young lady, apparently in the last stages of decline, and supposed to be affected with hydrothorax, was pronounced beyond the reach of ordinary medical aid. It was determined to administer oxygen gas. It was obtained from nitrate of potass (saltpetre); not because it was the best process, but because the substance could be obtained in the place, and because a common fire would serve for its extrication. The gas obtained had, of

course, a variable mixture of nitrogen or azote, and probably on an average might not be purer than nearly the reversed proportions of the atmosphere; that is, 70 to 80 per cent. of oxygen to 20 or 30 nitrogen; and it is worthy of observation, whether this circumstance might not have influenced the result. Contrary to expectation, the gas was skilfully prepared and perseveringly used. From the first, the difficulty of breathing and other oppressive affections were relieved; the young lady grew rapidly better, and in a few weeks entirely recovered her health. A respectable physician, conversant with the case, states, in a letter now before us, "that the inhaling of the oxygen gas relieved the difficulty of breathing, increased the operation of diuretics, and has effected her cure. Whether her disease was hydrothorax, or an anasarcaous affection of the lungs, is a matter, I believe, not settled."

DEAFNESS.—Mr. Wright, Surgeon Aurist to her late Majesty, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, has invented a new Instrument, very portable and convenient, for assisting Hearing, and preventing the injury generally arising from the use of ear-trumpets. This instrument he allows persons afflicted with deafness to inspect, or have made by their own workmen.

ANTIQUARIAN AND PHILOSOPHICAL RESEARCHES.

ANTIQUITIES IN ARABIA PETRAEA.

Mr. Banks, who has visited some of the most celebrated scenes in Arabia, intends, it is understood, to publish, on his return home, an account of his excursion to Wadi Moosa (the valley of Moses), with engravings of the drawings which he made of the hitherto undescribed excavated temples there; as well as of the ruins of Jerrash, which excel in grandeur and beauty even those of Palmyra and Balbec. This gentleman, in company with several other English travellers, left Jerusalem for Habor, where they viewed the mosque erected over the tomb of Abraham. They then proceeded to Karrac along the foot of mountains, where fragments of rock-salt indicated the natural origin of that intense brine, which is peculiarly descriptive of the neighbouring waters of the Dead Sea. Karrac is a fortress situated on the top of a hill. The entrance is formed by a winding passage, cut through the living rock. It may be described as a mass of ruins. The inhabitants of the place are a mingled race of Mahometans and Christians, remarkably hospitable, and living together in terms of free intercourse than at Jerusalem. The women were not veiled, nor seemed to be subject to any particular restraints. They passed

into the valley of Ellasar, where they noticed some relics of antiquity, which they conjectured were of Roman origin. They pursued their journey partly over a road paved with lava, and which was evidently a Roman work, to Shubac. In the neighbourhood of this place, they encountered some difficulties from the Arabs. The travellers, however, after some captious negotiation, at last obtained permission to pass, but not to drink the waters. On crossing a stream, they entered on the wonders of Wadi Moosa. The first object that attracted their attention, was a mausoleum, at the entrance of which stood two colossal animals, but whether lions or sphinxes, they could not ascertain, as they were much defaced and mutilated. They then, advancing towards the principal ruins, entered a narrow pass, varying from 15 to 20 feet in width, overhung by precipices, which rose to the general height of 200, sometimes reaching 500, feet, and darkening the path by their projecting ledges. In some places, niches were sculptured in the sides of this stupendous gallery, and here and there rude masses stood forward, that bore a remote and mysterious resemblance to the figures of living things, but over which time and oblivion had drawn an inscrutable and

ever-

everlasting veil. About a mile within this pass, they rode under an arch, perhaps that of an aqueduct, which connected the two sides together; and they noticed several earthen pipes, which had formerly distributed water. Having continued to explore the gloomy windings of this awful corridor for about two miles, the front of a superb temple burst on their view. A statue of Victory, with wings, filled the centre of an aperture in the upper part, and groups of colossal figures, representing a centaur, and a young man, stood on each side of the lofty portico. This magnificent structure is entirely excavated from the solid rock, and preserved from the ravages of the weather by the projections of the overhanging precipices. About 300 yards beyond this temple, they met with other astonishing excavations; and, on reaching the termination of the rock on their left, they found an amphitheatre, which had also been excavated, with the exception of the proscenium; and this had fallen into ruins. On all sides the rocks were hollowed into innumerable chambers and sepulchres; and a silent waste of desolated palaces, and the remains of constructed edifices, filled the area to which the pass led.

These ruins, which have acquired the name of Wadi Moosa, from that of a village in their vicinity, are the wreck of the city of Petra, which, in the time of Augustus Cæsar, was the residence of a monarch, and the capital of Arabia Petræa. The country was conquered by Trajan, and annexed by him to the province of Palestine. In more recent times, Baldwin I. King of Jerusalem, having made himself also master of Petra, gave it the name of the Royal Mountain.

The travellers having gratified their wonder with the view of these stupendous works, went forward to Mount Hor, which they ascended, and viewed a building on the top, containing the tomb of Aaron—a simple stone monument, which an aged Arab shows to the pilgrims.—They finally proceeded to view the ruins of Jerrash, which greatly exceed in magnitude and beauty those of Palmyra. A grand colonnade runs from the Eastern to the Western gates of the city, formed on both sides of marble columns of the Corinthian order, and terminating in a semi-circle of sixty pillars of the Ionic order, and crossed by another colonnade running North and South. At the Western extremity stands a theatre, of which the proscenium remains so entire, that it may be described as almost in a state of undecayed beauty. Two superb amphitheatres of marble, three glorious temples, and the ruins of gorgeous palaces, with fragments of sculpture and inscriptions, mingled together, form an aggregate of ancient elegance, which surpasses all that poetry has

spared of the former grandeur of imperial Rome.

The same source, says the same publication, that has supplied us with the interesting conversational notices of the antiquities of Arabia, has furnished the facts which constitute the basis of the following observations:—It has been ascertained that, between the first and second cataracts of the Nile, there is a *cast* of the inhabitants, who do not consider themselves as the aborigines of the country. They do not resemble the other inhabitants in appearance, and they not only possess many customs peculiar to themselves, but even speak a language which has no affinity to that of Arabia; speaking also that language, but in a broken and rude dialect. This people possess a tradition among them, that their ancestors were led from their homes by a great king, with whom they conquered the country, and were left behind to keep it in possession; and they look forward to their native king coming again, and resuming his authority.

We should not omit to mention that the head, said to be that of Memnon, now in the British Museum*, did not belong to that celebrated statue. The real head of Memnon is so defaced, as not to be worth the trouble of sending home, even if it were easily practicable, for it has been computed to weigh about 450 tons. We are likely soon, however, to be gratified with the possession of the foot of Memnon, which is about two yards in length; and, among other curiosities, we also understand, the entire hand and arm of the same statue to which the gigantic fist already in the Museum, belongs, may soon be expected in Britain.

But what we regard as one of the most curious of all the discoveries, is the result of a visit lately made to the holy island of Flowers, the Coptic name of which we do not recollect; but the island is situated in the Nile, between Philæ and Elephantine. In this sequestered spot, no stranger is permitted to enter except as a pilgrim. Here a number of unburied mummies are still to be seen, without coffins, and placed only in their cerements, as if denied the rites of sepulture. We do, therefore, conceive, that it was from the custom of burying the good in this island, that the story of Charon, and the ferrying of the river Styx, took its rise.

THE MOVING MOUNTAIN.—The mountain † which lately moved from its ancient position near Namur, has come quite close to the citadel, and blocked up the new road leading to France. The space which it has deserted presents a curious and interesting appearance, its mould being easily crumbled, and impregnated with a mineral substance.

* See Part I. p. 61.

† See Part II. p. 64.

SELECT POETRY.

Extracts from

POMPEII, A POEM,

*Which obtained the Chancellor's Medal at the Cambridge Commencement, 1819.**By THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY,
Of Trinity College.*THEN mirth and music thro' Pompeii
rung ; [hung ;Then verdant wreaths on all her portals
Her sons with solemn rite and jocund lay
Hail'd the glad splendours of that festal
day. [vance,With fillets bound the hoary priests ad-
And rosy virgins braid the choral dance.
The rugged warrior here unbends awhile
His iron front, and deigns a transient smile :
There, frantic with delight, the ruddy boy
Scarce trends on earth, and bounds and
laughs with joy.From ev'ry crowded altar perfumes rise
In billowy clouds of fragrance to the skies.
The milk-white monarch of the herd they
lead, [bleed ;With gilded horns, at yonder shrine to
And while the victim crops the hroider'd
plain, [tin'd fane,And frisks and gambols tow'nds the des-
They little deem that like himself they stray
To death, unconscious, o'er a flow'ry way.
Heedless, like him, th' impending stroke
await,

And sport and wanton on the brink of fate.

* * * * *

The hour is come. Ev'n now the sul-
ph'rous cloudInvolves the city in its fun'ral shroud,
And far along Campania's azure sky
Expands its dark and boundless canopy.The Son, tho' thron'd on heav'n's meridian
height, [night.Burns red and rayless thro' that sickly
Each bosom felt at once the shudd'ring
thrill. [was still.At once the music stopp'd. The song
None in that cloud's portentous shade
might traceThe fearful changes of another's face :
But thro' that horrid stillness each could
hear [with fear.His neighbour's throbbing heart beat high
A moment's pause succeeds. Then wildly
rise [cries,Grief's sobbing plaints, and terror's frantic
The gates recoil : and tow'nds the narrow
pass

In wild confusion rolls the living mass.

Death,—when thy shadowy sceptre waves
awayFrom his sad couch the pris'nar of decay,
Tho' friendship view the close with glist'n-
ing eye, [sigh,

And love's fond lips imbibe the parting

GENT. MAG. August, 1819.

By torture rack'd, by kindness sooth'd in
vain,The soul still clings to being and to pain.
But when have wilder terrors cloth'd thy
brow, [now ?Or keener torments edg'd thy dart than
When with thy regal horrors vainly strove
The laws of Nature, and the power of
Love ?On mothers babes in vain for mercy call,
Beneath the feet of brothers, brothers fall.
Behold the dying wretch in vain upraise
Tow'nds yonder well-known face the ac-
cusing gaze.See tramp'd to the earth th' expiring maid
Clings round her lover's feet, and shrieks
for aid.Vain is th' imploring glance, the frenzied
cry ;All, all is fear :—To succour is to die.—
Saw ye how wild, how red, how broad a
light [night,Burst on the darkness of that mid-day
As fierce Vesuvius scatter'd o'er the vale
His drifted flames and sheets of burning
hail,Shook hell's wan light'ning from his blaz-
ing cone, [own ?And gilded heav'n with meteors not its
* * * * *Immortal spirits, in whose deathless song
Latium and Athens yet their reign prolong ;
And from their thrones of fame and empire
hurl'd,Still away the sceptre of the mental world ;
You, in whose breasts the flames of Pindus
beam'd, [stream'd ;Whose copious lips with rich persuasion
Whose minds unravell'd nature's mystic
plan,Or trac'd the mazy labyrinth of man ;
Bend, glorious spirits, from your blissful
bow'rs,And hroider'd couches of unfading flow'rs,
While round your locks th' Elysian gar-
lands blow, [glow.With sweeter odours, and with brighter
Once more, immortal shades, atoning Fame
Repairs the honours of each glorious name.Behold Pompeii's op'ning vaults restore
The long-lost treasures of your ancient lore,
The vestal radiance of poetic fire,The stately buskin, and the tuneful lyre,
The wand of eloquence, whose magic
sway [obey,The sceptres and the swords of earth
And ev'ry mighty spell, whose strong con-
trolCould nerve or melt, could fire or soothe
the soul.And thou, sad city, raise thy drooping
head, [dead.And share the honours of the glorious
Had

Had Fate repriev'd thee till the frozen
 North [forth,
 Pour'd in wild swarms its boarded millions
 Till blazing cities mark'd where Albion
 trod, [of Gon,
 Or Europe quak'd beneath the scourge
 No lasting wreath had grac'd thy fun'ral
 pall,
 No Fame redeem'd the horrors of thy fall.
 Now shall thy deathless mem'ry live en-
 twin'd [the mind,
 With all that conquers, rules, or charms
 Each lofty thought of Poet or of Sage,
 Each grace of Virgil's lyre, or Tully's
 page.
 Like their's whose Genius consecrates thy
 tomb, [bloom,
 Thy fame shall snatch from time a greener
 Shall spread where'er the Muse has rear'd
 her throne,
 And live renown'd in accents yet unknown;
 Earth's utmost hounds shall join the glad
 acclaim,
 And distant Camus bless Pompeii's name.

CAMBRIDGE COMMENCEMENT *.

A CAMBRIDGE Commencement's the
 time

When Gentlemen take their Degrees,
 And with wild looking cousins and wives
 Thro' a mob of smart pensioners squeeze.

The music that plays in the Church
 Attracts them, tho' broiling the weather;
 Like the good folks by Orpheus of old
 Who sat list'ning and steaming together.

Doctor Randal † struck up in the front,
 (With the gay London fiddlers behind)
 Like a fine paper punch pull'd by strings,
 Throws his arms and his legs to the wind.

The pretty Town Misses have each
 Some Sizar, their humble beholder,
 While the Nymphs of the Lodge think
 there's nought

Like a bit of gold lace on the shoulder.

O'er the poor country Curate that's near,
 How their eyes (in fine language, call'd
 killers)

They carelessly glance, till they rest
 On the silk gown and long nose of the
 V—.

But now to the Senate, the troop
 Perspiring and panting repair,
 Where the good Lady President sits,
 Like a lobster that's boil'd, in the chair.

And there the gruff Father of Physic,
 And the dark little Father of Law,
 Stretch their hands o'er their children, and
 there
 Divinity's lion his paw.

* These lines were written about thirty-
 two years ago by a well-known Epigram-
 matist at Cambridge, now flourishing in
 that University.

† Then the Musical Professor.

With kisses, with rings, and with hugs,
 The old Gentlemen treat one another,
 'Till by magic of hugs they become
 From a son, in a moment a brother.
 Miss, who sits in the gallery above,
 Declares she conceives not the fun!
 Nor how kisses and hugs make a brother,
 Tho' she knows they have oft made a
 son.

Fair Nymph, I'll unriddle the jest,
 The kisses and hugs are by proxy;
 The Professors are but go-betweenes,
 'Tis old Alma Mater's the doxy.

TO J. H. WIFFEN,

On receiving from him a Copy of his
 "AONIAN HOURS &c."

I.

THOUGH many a Minstrel's Harp now
 ringeth

With tones, the ear of Taste must love;
 And many a Muse her chaplet bringeth
 From Fancy's golden bowers above;—
 More passionate strains than those thou
 breathest,

Perchance the melting heart hath owned,
 And brighter blooms than what thou
 wreathest [crowned;
 Round thy wild chords, some lyres have
 But none may boast, mid the tuneful
 throng,

A lovelier garland, or purer song.

II.

'Tis true, not seldom, hues of sadness
 Pervade thy flowers, and tinge thy lay;
 But who, for Mirth's broad glare of glad-
 ness,

Would wish that tenderer gloom away?
 Not I, on sooth:—thy pensive numbers,—
 Than Joy's light music sweeter far,—
 Can rouse my bosom's deepest slumbers;
 Or when its inmates wildly war,
 On my world-wexed, turbulent spirit break
 Soothing,—as bells on a twilight lake!

III.

Lover of rivers, woods, and mountains!—
 Haunter of Nature's green recesses!—
 When sparkles in eve's glassy fountains
 The light of Luna's silver tresses,
 Companionless 'tis thine to wander,
 And watch the starry host assembling;—
 On scenes above—around—to ponder;
 Till every pulse with love is trembling,
 For Him—who from darkness called up
 light, [bright!
 And wrought from Chaos a world so

IV.

For whilst thine eye with rapture dwelleth
 On the varied charms of Heaven and
 Earth,
 With gratitude thy bosom swelleth
 To Him—who spoke them into birth!

† A Poem in two Cantos, with other
 Poems, by J. H. Wiffen. See p. 150.

And,

And, with thy waking visions blending,
 Religion breathes her holiest hymn;
 In each storm-troubled moment lending
 A sweet, and peace-compelling calm:—
 Oh, ever thus—till life's latest day,
 May thy tempests of grief to that power
 give way!—

V.

Minstrel, and friend, farewell!—though
 lightly

'Vail'st such meed of praise as mine;
 Though this rude wreath may ill requite
 thee;

For beauty-breathing strains like thine;
 Yet, whilst that tie remains unbroken
 Which kindred souls account so dear;
 Not valueless thou'lt deem the token

Thus offer'd from a heart sincere:
 Farewell!—'t will be joy enough for me
 If it grieve not an hour of gloom for thee!
 July 20, 1819. A. A. W.

LINES

Written at the Abbey of Fontevault, the
 burial place of Henry II. and Cœur de
 Lion.

WITHIN this antique pile—these so-
 lemn aisles— [smiles—
 Where still o'er ruin'd altars, Hatred
 Upon whose prostrate shrines, and shat-
 ter'd walls [worm crawls—
 The bat clings pendant, and the slime-
 Where holy reliques, and unholy things
 Commingling lie—once lay the dust of
 kings!

Here rested He, whose sun in darkness set,
 Imperial England's first Plantagenet!
 And here, his perils and his triumphs done,
 The lion-hearted chief of Ascalon!
 Their graves have now no inmates!—there
 decay [away!

Hath clus'd his work! and all hath pass'd
 And see their broken effigies! no name
 Heralds their rank—no trophies mark
 their fame—

So short their period who on marble live!
 So brief the date that monuments can give!
 Time wastes the column, faithless to its
 trust, [their dust!

And tombs are crush'd, or crumble o'er
 And vain such records—o'er the Hero's
 grave,

In Pency's eye, in dying laurels wave—
 For deeds of glory, like a comet's light
 For ever lost, imperishably bright—
 Glowing, as seasons, centuries roll along,
 The theme of Story, and the boast of Song.
 VIATOR.

EPITAPH

On a Favourite Dog.

IN this cold herse entombed lies,
 Superior to the great and wise,
 Yet number'd with the good;
 Of honest heart, of faithful mind,
 Friend to her own and human kind,
 And not of noble blood.

Faithful attendant, when we stray'd
 To lowly cot, or verdant mead;
 Or if denied to share,
 How would her cheerful transports greet
 Returning friends with welcome sweet,
 And sympathising care.

Grateful to Friendship's fostering hand,
 With fond allurements at command,
 And every art to please,
 Thro' life's mixt scenes serene she pass'd,
 And ripe in years sunk down at last
 To honourable ease.

When we her little feats recal,
 In vain we boast no flying hall
 Could ne'er escape her chase;
 When thirteen years had o'er her roll'd,
 And eight declining moons been told,
 Here ended is her race.

With fragrant violets deck the ground,
 And all the new-made tomb around
 Let early cowslips rise;
 While as we shed the social tear,
 Impressive Silence points that here
 Our once-lov'd DOWRY lies.

Aug. 30, 1766.

D. H.

FRUITS OF ADVERSITY.

WHEN follow'd by her helpless orphan
 train, [ear,
 A widow'd Mother claim'd his listening
 To ease her tortur'd bosom of its pain
 EUGENIO shed a kind and plying tear.

Each anxious thought which in that bosom
 strove, [nightly rest,
 Harrow'd her couch, and broke her
 His earnest care then labor'd to remove,
 And soothe the sorrows of a heart oppress'd.

While every effort he so well employ'd,
 Parental apprehensions to relieve,
 Philanthropy's reward he soon enjoy'd,
 Himself more blest to give than to receive.

What sentiment impell'd the tear to flow?
 Led him the pangs acute of grief to
 heal? [woe?—

Bade him to sympathize with all their
 Misfortune first had taught his breast
 to feel.

Instructed by true Christian Faith, to own
 In life's fresh dawn the energy of Truth,
 He learn'd to build his hope on Heaven
 alone,

While deeds of Charity adorn his youth.
 These deeds well worthy of his early prime,
 The lapse of years to constant habit
 wrought,

Which deeply rooted by revolving Time,
 Maturer age to principle had brought.

If fruits like these from present trials spring,
 When man is chasten'd by Affliction's
 rod,
 The heaviest sorrows this advantage bring,
 Approving Conscience and the Peace of
 God.

Blandford, Aug. 8. MASON CHAMBERLIN.

HISTO.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 14.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to 78 Bills, among which were the American Convention Bill, the Members' Qualification Bill, the Irish Fever Hospital Bill, the Benefice Dispensation Bill, and three or four other public Bills. The rest were private.

A petition was presented from Mr. Owen, of New Lanark, in favour of the Bill for regulating the hours in cotton manufactories. On the question for the commitment of the Bill, the Earl of Rosslyn strenuously opposed it on two grounds; first, that parents are the natural guardians of the health and morals of their children; secondly, that it was wrong to interfere with the free application of labour.

Lord *Lawderdale* observed, that the Bill originated with Mr. Owen; his petition must therefore be regarded in the light of a recommendation from the father to his own child. On a division, the commitment was carried by 27 to 6.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Canning* felt it his painful duty to call the attention of Members to a case in which their privileges were materially involved. The House would recollect, that on the debate on Tuesday last, an Hon. Member (Mr. *Hume*) had delivered an opinion upon the subject then before it. He (Mr. *Canning*) was not in the House at the time, but he came in before the debate was ended, and finding that, so far from any thing warm or personal having occurred, the House was in a state of languor, he could not of course imagine that any thing referring personally to him had been uttered, and therefore had no explanation to give. But what was his surprise, when on the following day he found that, in the report of the debate in *The Times* newspaper, the Hon. Member (Mr. *Hume*) had been made to say, what he (Mr. *Canning*) should then read to the House. The Hon. gentleman, speaking of the economy which should be observed, was made to say,—“Instead of that, he (Mr. *Hume*) saw a military mania prevalent, that cost the country incalculable sums; hands, trapped in scarlet and gold were daily paraded through the streets, as if to mock the squalid poverty of the lower orders.” “Here,” continued Mr. *Canning*, “the editor put in a remark of ‘laughter from the ministerial benches.’ The report then went on, and the Hon. member was made to say, ‘Ministers might laugh, but let them look at the

other side of the picture: let them survey the misery of the poor laborious industrious wretches at Carlisle, or even of the unhappy beings they meet in our streets, and he believed there would be found but one man among them who would still keep a smile upon his countenance, and that would be a smile of self-congratulation from a Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. *Canning*), that by habitually turning into ridicule the sufferings of his fellow-creatures, he had been able to place himself so far above their unhappy condition.” “To this,” continued Mr. *Canning*, “was added, a remark, as if the House had received this part of the Hon. Member's speech with applause, for the report affixed the words ‘continued cheers.’ Imagining at the moment that so gross a misrepresentation would not have been made, he had thought it right to make enquiry respecting it. The first step which he took was to apply to the Hon. Gentleman opposite, and to inquire through a Noble Lord (he hoped in terms of perfect civility), whether he (Mr. *Hume*) had or had not used the language which had been attributed to him. The Hon. Member returned for answer, that from the recollection which he retained of what he had said, he was convinced that he could not have preferred such a charge; but as he had not seen the paper, he could not answer positively with respect to it. At the desire of the Hon. Gentleman, he (Mr. *Canning*) sent the newspaper in question to him (Mr. *Hume*); and the result of this measure had been, that the Hon. Gentleman had sent him a most candid, a most honourable, a most satisfactory, and a most gentlemanly explanation of the words which he had used, and had stated in it that the representations of the newspaper were totally incorrect. He thought it only fair to inform the House, that there was in the newspaper of that morning an apology or an atonement for the misstatement which had appeared in it: he would read the paragraph to the House, and would then give them his opinion of it. The Right Hon. Gentleman then read the following paragraph from “*The Times*” of this day: “We regret to state, that a considerable error crept into our account of Mr. *Hume*'s speech on bringing up the Report of the Committee on the Finance Resolutions on Tuesday evening. In the great mass of matter which must every night be got ready for the press, after the debates in the two Houses are ended, or while they are going on, it is impossible that

that mistakes should not sometimes occur. We can only say, that it is our most anxious desire to send forth a just and impartial representation of what passes; and whenever we fail of success, such are still the pains we take, that we should hardly have to solicit indulgence upon the plea of '*incuria fudit*;' our failure must be laid to the imperfection of our common nature—'*humana parum cavet natura*.' Mr. Hume spoke with much feeling and animation of the distresses of the poor, and observing, as we understood by our reporter, a smile upon the ministerial benches, is represented by us as taxing only one Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Canning) with indulging in laughter on so serious a subject. That Right Hon. Gentleman, we have since learned, was not present. We shall not now repeat the offensive passage for the sake of correcting it: suffice it to say, that Mr. Canning was not attacked as described in our report. We are enabled, from the most authentic source, to lay before our readers the passage which was so misunderstood by our reporter." So far as himself and the House were concerned, this apology was a greater offence than the original misrepresentation. The House was to be thankful, forsooth, that its debates were so fairly and faithfully given; its gratitude was to be bestowed, because errors were so seldom admitted. Instead of complaining of them when they occurred, the House was to be indebted to the reporters for their general accuracy, and its members were to have no reason to complain of them, even though they were held up to the ridicule and detestation of the country. He wished to press upon the notice of the House what had been the effect of this error, this mistake, this imperfection of human nature. The paragraph had first appeared on Wednesday last, and had not been contradicted till this present Monday: in the mean time, every Sunday paper, and also every provincial paper, had copied the paragraph, with this lying representation, from which his reputation was in imminent danger. He had now discharged his duty in laying this case before the House, as also what had been said in extenuation of it: as it related to himself personally, he should not suggest to the House the mode in which they ought to dispose of it; but he trusted they would dispose of it in such a manner as would vindicate the privileges of the House, and secure to themselves those immunities on which the rights and liberties of the country depend.

Mr. Hume maintained that he should never shrink from the avowal of any opinions which he had at any time or in any place avowed and advocated, and he hoped that he should never be induced to de-

scend to the slightest personality in debate, because such personality was calculated to diminish the strength of the soundest arguments. He would state as concisely as he could to the House, the view which he had taken of the present question. On the night previous to the day on which he had received Mr. Canning's first communication, he had been in the House till a very late hour, and as he had occasion to attend an Election Committee that day at ten o'clock, he had left his home at nine. This prevented him from paying immediate attention to the Right Hon. Gentleman's communication; but when he did read its contents, he felt convinced that he could not have said any thing which could be construed into a personal attack upon that Right Hon. Gentleman. The remarks which he had made were directed against his Majesty's ministers in general, and not against any one of them in particular; what he had said was not said in anger—what he had uttered was uttered without malice, and came directly and sincerely from his heart. Mr. Hume then explained the particulars of his having called on the Editor of *The Times*, to contradict the calumnious statement.

Mr. Wynn said there was no other course for the House to pursue than to order the Printer to appear at its Bar tomorrow; which, after some conversation, was agreed to.

Sir J. Jackson presented a Report from the Committee on the Plague, stating it to be their decided opinion that there was no specific contagion belonging to that malady.

Sir J. Coffin maintained a contrary opinion.

June 15.

The Publicans' License Bill was re-committed; and the clause prohibiting brewers from acting as licensing Magistrates with regard to their own houses, was negatived on a division, by 114 to 70.

Mr. C. Bell, printer of the *Times*, appeared at the Bar. He stated that the reports of the Parliamentary Debates appeared on the responsibility of the reporters—that the constant instruction to them is, to be as impartial and accurate as possible in their accounts of what passes in the House, and that on no account would any deviation from the truth be tolerated. There are several reporters, who write upon small slips, which go into the hands of different compositors, rendering it almost impossible they can be seen by the editor. He then stated that the gentleman who reported the speech in question was in attendance to answer any question that might be put to him. This gentleman being called in, gave the following account: "I have been for some years

years in the habit of reporting the proceedings of this House, and have always endeavoured to be as faithful and as accurate in their representation as I possibly could: but I beg to remark, that owing to the confusion and disorder which sometimes prevail in the gallery, it is not always possible, even with the very best intentions, to give with accuracy what occurs. With respect to that part of the debate of which complaint is now made, I have to observe, that from the numbers of persons passing and repassing the seat which I occupied (a circumstance of very frequent occurrence), it was out of my power to follow the Hon. Member (Mr. Hume) regularly through his observations. Anxious to collect what had occurred during the confusion, to which I have alluded, I asked a stranger who was placed before me, and from whom I received, if not in exact words, at least the point which I afterwards embodied in my report. As to any intention of misrepresenting what occurred, I totally disclaim it; I had no sinister object in view; I had no passion to gratify; I had no political interest to second; and I beg to add, that this is the first time, during the ten years which I have been engaged in reporting, that any objection has been made, either publicly or privately, against any report that came from my hands." This manly and candid explanation appeared to give general satisfaction; but as no doubt existed that the gentleman in question had been guilty of a breach of privilege, he was, as a lenient punishment, ordered into the custody of the Serjeant at Arms. Next day a petition being presented from him, expressing contrition for the unintentional offence of which he had been guilty, he was brought up, and after a reprimand from Mr. Speaker, liberated upon paying his fees.

June 16.

Mr. Peel obtained leave to bring in a Bill to establish further regulations respecting advances by the Bank of England upon Government securities. The prominent feature of the measure is, that no advances can be made so as to increase the unfunded debt, but under the special authority of Parliament, and that all such advances shall be brought under the consideration of Parliament within a given period. He subsequently brought in the Bill, which was read the first time.

The Report of the Foreign Enlistment Bill was taken into further consideration, and the amendments agreed to.

June 18.

A motion by Mr. Vansittart, for going into a Committee on the Excise Duties Bill, was met by an amendment by the

Marquis of Tavistock, for committing the Bill this day six months. After a long and general discussion, the amendment was negatived by 208 to 90, and the House went into the Committee. A long discussion took place on the clause for taxing the stock on hand of maltsters, which, however, was carried without a division. Mr. Vansittart, in moving to fill up the blanks in the clause which followed, proposed that 3d. per bushel, in part payment of the new duty, should become due on the 10th of November next; 3d. further on the 10th of January, 1820; 4d. on the 10th February; and the residue on the 10th of April. Mr. Brande proposed that the first payment should be in December. The clause, as originally proposed, was carried, on a division, by 175 to 65.—A clause for making the whole duty on malt 3s. 6d. per bushel, was carried, on a division, by 171 to 82.

On the clause respecting the tea-duty an amendment was adopted, on the suggestion of Mr. T. Wilson, for exempting from additional duty teas sold at the East India sales at or under 2s. per lb.

The Customs' Duties Bill also went through a Committee, in which the clause for laying an additional duty on wool was carried, on a division, by 106 to 63.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 21.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Loan Bill, Marquis Camden's Bill, and 13 other Bills.

Lord Harrowby moved for the commitment of the Cash Payments Bill, and replied, at some length, to the objections urged on a former day by Lord Lauderdale against the present Mint system.

The Marquis of Lansdown approved of the measures adopted for the resumption of specie payments, but disapproved of the imposition of 3,000,000*l.* of additional taxes, in the present distressed state of the country, merely to swell out the amount of the Sinking Fund.

The Earl of Liverpool said, the reduction of 18,000,000*l.* of taxes on the termination of the war had occasioned the delay that had taken place in the resumption of cash payments, and all the difficulties that had been felt in our financial system. He then defended the measures which had been adopted for creating a sinking fund of five millions a year, for the present, with the prospect of its soon amounting to eight millions.

Lord Lauderdale restated some of his objections to the Mint regulations, and condemned the imposition of fresh taxes, in the present distressed state of the country.

The House then went into a Committee
on

on the Bill, in which the different clauses were agreed to, without any amendment.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Castlereagh* moved the third reading of the Foreign Enlistment Bill.

Sir *W. Scott* supported the Bill, as necessary to the preservation of the faith of treaties, and that strict neutrality which we were bound to by the law of nations. He severely censured the aid which had been given by British subjects to the South American Independents; for there was no solecism more absurd in itself, or more mischievous in its consequences, than that two Powers should be at peace with each other, whilst the subjects of them were engaged in the most active hostilities.

Mr. *Scarlett* reprobated the measure as being a departure from our neutrality, by altering our laws for the benefit of Spain, and to the injury of the Independents.

In the sequel of the discussion, the Bill was supported by Mr. *R. Grant*, Mr. *Shepherd*, Dr. *Phillimore*, and Mr. *Long Wellesley*; and opposed by Lord *Nugent*, Mr. *Smyth* (of Cambridge), Mr. *G. V. Vernon*, Mr. *Alderman Waihtman*, Mr. *Williams*, and Mr. *Barnet*; and, on a division, the motion was carried by 190 to 129, and the Bill was, accordingly, read the third time.

Mr. *Denman* moved a new title to the Bill, "and to enable custom-house officers to search and detain all ships which may be in his Majesty's ports."

After an opposition from Mr. *G. Lamb*, the amendment was negatived, and the Bill passed.

Mr. *Vansittart* moved for the receiving the Report on the Excise Duties Regulation Bill. Mr. *Western*, Mr. *Scarlett*, Mr. *C. Calvert*, and Lord *Milton*, opposed the motion. It was, however, carried, on a division, by 114 to 68, and the Report was agreed to.

In a Committee of Supply, 189,574*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* was voted for the disembodied militia of Great Britain, and 126,385*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* for the militia of Ireland.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 22.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission, to the Grand Junction Canal Bill, the Barnstaple Election Witnesses Bill, the Court of Session Bill, the Wager of Battle Bill, and the Naturalization Bill.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *C. Wynn*, with the leave of the House, brought in a Bill to indemnify witnesses giving evidence before either House of Parliament, or Committees thereof, in cases of bribery at elections.

Mr. *D. W. Harvey* presented a petition from Captain *Bryan*, of the *Margaret*, complaining of his having been exche-

quered. He arrived from Surinam in August, 1814. After a general conversation, in the course of which the *Solicitor General* and Mr. *Vansittart* defended the characters of the parties concerned in administering the revenue laws, the petition was received, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Hume* stated that Mr. *Hallett*, who had disobeyed the summons to give evidence on the Camelford election, was in the custody of the Serjeant at Arms, and moved that he should be committed to Newgate; but, on the suggestion of several Members, he withdrew the motion until Friday, to afford time for presenting a petition from Mr. *Hallett*.

Sir *C. Burrell* moved the third reading of the Penryn Election Bill. Mr. *Holford* opposed the Bill, and moved that it be read a third time this day three months. On a division, the amendment was negatived by 44 to 24, and the Bill was passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 23.

A motion by the Duke of Rutland for committing the Framework Knitters' Bill was negatived by 15 to 13, and the Bill was thrown out.

On the motion of Lord *Harrowby*, the Bank Cash Payments Bill was read the third time.

Lord *Harrowby* moved a clause, that it be in the option of the Bank to pay either in gold coin or bullion after the 5th of July, 1822, if its issues of bullion previous should have raised the price of it above that of the Mint. The clause was agreed to.

The Earl of *Liverpool* said, he had been misunderstood when he said, that no Loan would be required for the next year; he certainly did not mean to include in that the five millions required to make good the payments to the Bank.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Wilberforce* presented a petition from the Rev. Dr. *Leipriere*, complaining of his having been unhandsonely, and, as he alleged, unjustly dismissed from the mastership of the free-grammar school at Exeter, and that a son of one of the trustees had been appointed in his stead.

Mr. *W. Courtenay* and Lord *Greaves* vindicated the conduct of the trustees, and the petition was rejected.

On the question for the third reading of the Charitable Foundations' Bill, Mr. *Brougham* objected to the exception in favour of institutions having special visitors, as it would exempt about 2000 institutions from all inquiry.

Mr. *Peel*, at great length, censured the conduct of the Committee on Education in 1816-17-18, and contended that they had, in several instances, exceeded their powers.

Mr.

Mr. Brougham and Mr. F. Douglas vindicated the proceedings of the Committee.

Lord Castlereagh argued in support of the exception of foundations having special visitors. The Bill was then read the third time.

On the motion of Mr. Brougham, two clauses were added by way of rider; the first to enable the Commissioners to get effect given to the intentions of founders where their instructions may have been deficient; the second exempting the Commissioners from making a report to either House of Parliament, that drawn up for the King in Council being deemed sufficient. He then proposed to amend the body of the Bill, by leaving out the clause of exception which he previously objected to. The amendment was, on a division, negatived by 107 to 75, and the Bill passed.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, a grant of 12,000,000*l.* by way of Loan from the Sinking Fund, was voted for the service of the year.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 24.

The Marquis of Lansdown moved the second reading of the Madhouses Regulation Bill.

The Lord Chancellor objected to several provisions of the Bill, and, on a division, the motion was negatived by 35 to 14. It appeared to be understood, that the Lord Chancellor was disposed to lend his assistance to a measure for the regulation of lunatic establishments in the course of the next Session.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir James Montgomery gave a long detail of the quarrels and combats between the colonists on the Red River in North America and the servants of the Northwest Company. He justified the conduct of Lord Selkirk, and censured Government for not having taken adequate measures for the protection of his colony. He concluded with moving for papers on the subject.

Mr. Ellice contended, that the first act of violence was committed by the colonists on the servants of the North West Company, and hence had arisen all the subsequent outrages on both sides.

Mr. Scarlett, Mr. W. Smyth, and Mr. Bennet, defended the conduct of Lord Selkirk.

Mr. Goulburn stated the proceedings adopted by Government for bringing the delinquents on both sides to justice, and suggested some verbal amendments on the motion, which was then agreed to.

HOUSE OF HOUSES, June 25.

The Lord Chancellor brought in a Bill for the regulation of pauper lunatics, which was read the first time.

In the Commons, the same day, the Solicitor General brought in a Bill to amend the Acts 39th and 40th Geo. III. c. 88, and 47th Geo. III. c. 24, regarding the real and personal property of his Majesty. It was read the first time.

On the question for the third reading of the new Excise Duties Bill, Mr. Western opposed the measure, and moved that the Bill be read the third time that day six months. Mr. Ord, Mr. Farrand, Lord Ebrington, and Sir R. Wilson, also opposed the Bill. Mr. Long supported it. On a division, the amendment was negatived by 134 to 65, and the Bill was read the third time.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 28.

Earl Bathurst moved that the Foreign Enlistment Bill should be committed, and explained the policy of the measure.

Lord Holland opposed the Bill, except so far as it went to repeal certain Acts of Geo. II. and moved that the Bill be divided into two.

Lord Holland's amendment was supported by the Marquises of Lansdown and Bute and Earl of Cernarvon, and opposed by the Earl of Harrowby; and finally negatived by 100 to 47.

In the Commons, the same day, on the motion of Mr. Wilberforce, the House, after a debate of some length, voted a sum of 6000*l.* to the American General Boyd, to remunerate him for the services performed to the British Government in India during the administration of Marquis Wellesley, and by which, through French intrigue, he had lost a situation under the Nizam of 9000*l.* a year.

The Report on the Irish Grants was agreed to; and the House, in a Committee of Ways and Means, agreed to three resolutions proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer: 1. "That the sum of 244,892*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* being the surplus amount now remaining in the Exchequer of the Ways and Means voted for 1818, be applied to the service of the present year; 2. That the sum of 16,500,000*l.* be raised by Exchequer bills, for the services of the present year, 1819; 3. That 2,000,000*l.* British currency, be raised by Exchequer bills, for the service of Ireland for the present year."

Mr. Vansittart informed the Committee of the increasing state of the revenue; and that there was an excess in the present quarter, over the corresponding one of the last year, of more than 300,000*l.* without taking into consideration the tea duties.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 29.

Lord Auckland moved the second reading of the Insolvent Debtors' Bill; expressing, however, his disapprobation of three of its clauses.

The Earl of Limerick objected to the Bill *in toto*. The Act now about to expire had produced very mischievous effects in Ireland. If the Bill now proposed passed, it would make the property of the country change hands in the course of half a century. It would make all the nobility and gentry of the three kingdoms subject to the Bankrupt laws; but of these laws they would have all the disadvantage,

without being entitled to any of their benefits.

The Lord Chancellor stated, that, it was quite impossible, with the other duties he had to perform, that he could give his assistance to the Bill.

Lord Lauderdale thought the best course would be, to leave the law in its present state for another year.

(*To be continued.*)

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers of the 2d inst. contain the termination of the trial of M. Bavoux, the law professor. M. Bavoux excused himself for the doctrines he had delivered in his lecture, on the ground that the code of law which he had attacked was exclusively the work of Buonaparte. The Jury, after half an hour's consultation, acquitted the accused, and the verdict was received with the loudest applauses by the audience.

The notorious General Sarrazin, who, when in England, married a Miss Hutchinson, has been brought to trial by that lady at Paris for *bigamy*—he was found guilty, sentenced to ten years' hard labour, to be placed in the pillory, and to pay a fine of 40,000 francs:—he behaved with the most shameless impudence on the trial.

On the 12th July a terrible conflagration was caused by the negligence of an idiot, at Remy, in the Department of the Oise. It consumed 325 farming and dwelling houses, and reduced to a state of indigence 260 individuals, who have now no other resource than public charity. This loss is estimated at 600,000 francs.

The Paris papers state, that ten communes in the arrondissement of Montargis were desolated in the night of the 7th instant, by a tremendous hail-storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning. Every thing was destroyed for the space of twenty leagues. Sixty hours after the dreadful catastrophe, hail-stones were found of the size of an ordinary egg. The damage is estimated at four millions of francs (170,000*l.* sterling).

There have been dreadful storms, also, in several other quarters. In Deux Sevres, a space of seven leagues was desolated by hail, which lay on the ground to the depth of three or four inches: two of the hail-stones weighed 12 ounces.

Another dreadful example of the rage for fighting duels lately occurred at Paris. In consequence of an article inserted in one of the French journals, three of the body Guards, and three of the Editors

connected with that Journal, proceeded on the 6th inst. to the field, for the purpose of fighting against each other. At the first attack, M. David, one of the Editors, received a pistol-ball, which killed him in a moment. This fatal result put an end to the murderous encounter, and the combatants were separated.

The Duke de Feltre, late Minister at War, and often employed on missions by Napoleon, died so poor, that Louis XVIII. has settled 525*l.* pension on his widow.

NETHERLANDS.

CARRIERS PIGEONS.—A letter from Brussels, dated July 17, says,—"Thirty-two pigeons, with the word *Antwerp*, marked on their wings, have been sent to London, where they were let loose on the 11th of this month, at seven o'clock in the morning, after having their wings counter-marked *London*. The same day, towards noon, one of these faithful animals arrived at home, and obtained the first prize; a quarter of an hour later, a second arrived, and obtained the next prize. The following day, twelve others arrived, making fourteen in all. The prizes, which are very considerable, will be distributed to-morrow (Sunday) at Antwerp. It is not with any intention of establishing a correspondence between London and Antwerp (as the Paris journals pretend) that those pigeons were sent to London, but merely for the pleasure of seeing them return."

SPAIN.

The hope of recovering her trans-Atlantic possessions seems now lost to Spain. The Cadiz expedition, so long in preparation, and upon which the Government had bestowed the whole remnant of its resources, has been dissipated by a mutiny. The small proportion of the army which continued to respect the orders of the Commander-in-chief, claimed an exemption from the expedition, as the price of their fidelity.

The estimated expense of the Cadiz Expedition, now rendered abortive, is not less than 30 millions of dollars; more than seven millions sterling. The whole

of

of the disposable Royal Treasure was early bestowed upon this object; and it was subsequently found necessary to resort to a mortgage of the Royal quicksilver mines, and no almost compulsory loan from the Nobility and Clergy. The people were already taxed to the utmost.

Don Oñis, the negotiator of the Florida treaty, is under arrest in Spain.

GERMANY.

The heat at Vienna and its neighbourhood was greater between the 5th and 8th of June, than there has been experienced there since 1748: the thermometer of Reaumur was at 22½ in the shade. Several men and horses at work in the fields fell dead.

We have news from Frankfort of outrages committed on the Jews in that and several other places—their supposed offence was, attempting the removal of certain humiliating distinctions, by which their race is oppressed in that quarter.

A Lancasterian school is now established at Hamburgh, where the children are instructed by an English and German master, at a penny an hour.

The Prussian Government is actively employed in pursuing the traces of "the great conspiracy;" the existence of which is as boldly affirmed, as positively denied. The Academical Senate of Berlin has commanded the students to attend a Court of Inquiry, precisely on the model of "the Holy Inquisition." But, it seems, the students have suddenly decamped. The accounts state, that all Germany is in a ferment, in consequence of the arrests at Jena, Berlin, Wismar, Heidelberg, Bonn, Cologne, the territory of Nassau, and other places. The papers of a Berlin bookseller, named Reimer, have been seized. He was himself absent in Switzerland.

An association is said to have been found to exist, having for its object to destroy the present confederation, and form the whole of Germany into one great republic, to be governed by a Senate and an elective Prince. In Wirtemberg, the popular opposition to the Government is very open and strong; whilst in Bavaria the designs of the King are directly thwarted by the Deputies. He wished to maintain a certain military establishment; but the Deputies cut it down to a small amount, and persist in that determination.

The King of Prussia has repealed all the legislative provisions which prohibited Catholics from holding public offices in his dominions.

DENMARK.

VACCINATION.—For the last eight years not a single case of Small Pox has occurred in the dominions of the King of Denmark. The whole inhabitants have been vaccinated. Here is one good effect

which has resulted from the arbitrary power of the King of Denmark.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia has caught the laudable impulse of scientific enterprise from this country, and has ordered four frigates to be fitted out for the purpose of exploring the Polar Regions. It is expected that they will arrive in England, and remain here till the proper period for proceeding on their expedition.

AFRICA.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope, dated May 10, communicate information of another eruption of the Caffres, who, by the last accounts, were supposed to be completely repulsed, to the number of 30,000 men.—They had crossed the river which divides their territory from that of the Cape, and were committing the most extensive depredations. Orders had been issued to compel the military service of the inhabitants of the adjoining district; and all the horses had been put into requisition, in order to equip a portion of them as cavalry, the species of force best calculated to repel the attacks of these dastardly but mischievous invaders.

The Bey of Tunis has succeeded in inducing to submission the revolted *Arabs*, who have engaged to pay a contribution of 1500 camels, 500 horses, and 20,000 sheep.—After having carried off more than 30,000 persons, within the limits of the Tunisian Government, the plague has somewhat mitigated its ravages.

The Emperor of Morocco, Muley Solomon, gave out, in the beginning of June, that he should visit Tangiers. But, instead of repairing thither, he assembled a force behind the river Sebou, with the intention of imposing a tribute on the inhabitants of the mountains of Tedla, who had revolted against his authority. His troops were scarcely collected, when those Mountaineers, generally denominated *Bedouers*, surprised the Emperor's camp under cloud of night. His Negro Guards were almost to a man cut to pieces; his treasure, estimated at 400 quintals of silver, 12 of his wives, his own tent, and his baggage, fell into the hands of the rebels.—The Governor of Tangier died of his wounds, and Muley Ibrahim, the Emperor's eldest son, was wounded in the head. This young Prince, it was reported, had arrived at Fez, under the protection of some Moors. A rumour had been current for ten days, that Muley Solomon himself had been killed: but it appears that he had been able to reach Mequinez in disguise, escorted by a single Moor, one of the rebels; who, having entered the Emperor's tent during the action, apprized him of his danger, and succeeded in conveying him to his capital amid the greatest perils.

AMERICA.

AMERICA.

The American papers continue to speak of the great extent of commercial distress and numerous failures in the United States. One house is stated to have failed in New York for 12 millions of dollars; and every thing like commercial confidence is almost annihilated throughout the United States.

It is stated in *The National Intelligencer*, that between 30 and 40 Newspaper establishments had lately been formed in different parts of the United States within eight months.

It is reported in the Canada papers, that the Mississauga Indians have ceded to the British Government a tract of 2,748,000 acres of land, equal in extent to forty-six townships. It is said that "this tract embraces that elegant river the Mississippi, from its source to its entrance into the Lake Chandiere, or Ottawa river."

In the American papers appears the almost incredible confession of a malefactor, named Willherbarne, executed at Buffalo, New York, on the 4th of April. This horrible monster, returning home, after spending the day in gaming and drunkenness, was met at the door by his wife who struck him a blow; which so enraged him, that he afterwards went to her bedside, and with a wood axe murdered her and three of her children; his other three children, hearing their cries,

went to ascertain the cause; when he butchered them in a like manner, and afterwards two servants; to escape, as he thought, detection. This horrid scene he closed by burning the bodies in the kitchen.

The Carthage Bridge, over the Genesee river (New York), is of one entire arch, 713 feet long, 30 wide, and 196 feet above the surface of the water! Loaded teams of more than 13 tons have passed over it.

Montezuma Bridge, between the village of that name, and the town of Menz, over the Seneca river and marshes, Onondago county, New York, extends about three miles. It is said to be the longest bridge in the world.

Newfoundland has been again visited by a dreadful conflagration. On the 18th of July, a fire broke out in a house in the upper part of the town of St. John's, which raged with unabated fury for three hours, and deprived 170 families of shelter.

Intelligence from Rio de Janeiro, announces the baptism of the Infant Princess, daughter of the Prince and Princess Royal of Portugal and the Brazils, who is to take the title of Princess of Beira, and who received at the font the following long list of names—Maria da Gloria Joanna Carlotta Leopoldina Isidora da Cruz Francisca Xavier de Paula Michaela Gabriella Raphaela Louisa Goozaga.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

MANCHESTER MEETING.

On Monday, the 16th of August, a Meeting, pursuant to public notice, took place at Manchester, for the ostensible object of Parliamentary Reform. For some time previous, considerable anxiety had been excited in the public mind as to the result. To prevent the alarming consequences that were generally apprehended, the local authorities had taken every precaution that human foresight could devise. Notwithstanding, we lament to state, that some lives were lost in the affray that subsequently ensued; and we cannot reflect on the lamentable circumstance without expressing our strongest disapprobation of the conduct of those unprincipled individuals, whose only object, under the specious name of *patriotism*, is to effect a Revolution, and aggrandize themselves on the ruins of their Country.

The place appointed for the Meeting was a large vacant piece of ground on the North side of St. Peter's Church, which is well known in Manchester by the name of St. Peter's-place. At half-past 10 o'clock about 250 idle individuals might be col-

lected within it. About half-past 11, the first body of radical Reformers arrived on the ground, bearing two banners, each of which was surmounted by a cap of Liberty. The first bore, upon a white ground, the inscription of "Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage;" on the reverse side, "No Cora Laws." The other bore, upon a blue ground, the same inscription, with the addition of "Vote by Ballot."—After these flags had been paraded over the field for some time, it was thought fit, by the leaders of the party which had brought them, that they should remain stationary. A post was accordingly assigned to the bearers of them; to which, shortly afterwards, a cart was brought, upon which the standard-bearers were ordered to mount, and from which all the standards arriving afterwards were displayed. Numerous large bodies of Reformers continued to arrive, from this time to 1 o'clock, from the different towns in the neighbourhood of Manchester; all with flags, and many of them drawn up five deep, in regular marching order. A club of female Reformers, amounting in number, according to the calculation, to 156, came from Aldham; and another, not quite so numerous, from Royston. The first bore a white silk

silk banner, by far the most elegant displayed during the day, inscribed, "Major Cartwright's Bill, Annual Parliaments, Universal Suffrage, and Vote by Ballot." In one compartment of it was Justice, holding the scales in one hand, and a sword in the other; in another, a large eye, impiously intended to represent the eye of Providence. On the reverse of this flag was another inscription; there were upon it two hands, both decorated in *shirt-sleeves*, clasped in each other, and underneath them an inscription, "Oldham Union." The latter (*i.e.* the *females* of Royston) bore two red flags, the one inscribed, "Let us (*i.e.* *women*) die like men, and not be sold like slaves;" the other, "Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage." The Radicals of Saddleworth brought with them a black flag to the field; on one side of which was inscribed, "Taxation without Representation is unjust and tyrannical; equal representation or death;" on the other side, "Union is strength; Unite, and be free; Saddleworth and Moseley Union."—The Reformers from Rochdale and Middleton marched to the sound of the bugle, and in very regular time, closing and expanding their ranks, and marching in ordinary and double-quick time, according as it pleased the fancy of their leaders to direct them. They had two green banners; between which they had hoisted, on a red pole, a cap of liberty, crowned with leaves of laurel, and bearing the inscription, "Hunt and Liberty." Another band bore a banner, in which Britannia was represented with her trident, leaning on a shield, upon which was inscribed the motto borne by Sir William Wallace, "God armeth the Patriot."—In this manner the business of the day proceeded till one o'clock; by which time, about 80,000 people were assembled on the ground.

Between one and two, the Orator (Hunt) passed by the Exchange to the place of meeting; the people cheering most loudly, and Hunt and Johnson joining in the cheers. They were seated in an open landau, along with Carlile, Knight, and others, and had moved in grand procession from Smedley Cottage, past New Cross, and Shude Hill, preceded by a large body of male, and followed by a scarcely less numerous body of female, Manchester Reformers. Before them were carried two boards, on which were inscribed, "Order, Order;" these were followed by two flags for Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage, and also by Hunt's old flag and cap of Liberty, of Westminster notoriety, "Hunt, and Universal Suffrage." This latter was held by a female reformer, seated on the dicky of the landau, which had the honour of carrying the band of *patriots* whose names we have just mentioned.

After the different persons who intended to address the multitude had taken their position upon them, and silence had been obtained, Henry Hunt was declared Chairman, amid cheers of three times three. He commenced his address by calling the assembly "Gentlemen," but afterwards changed the term to "Fellow countrymen."

At this stage of the business the Yeomanry Cavalry were seen advancing in a rapid trot to the area: their ranks were in disorder; and on arriving within it, they halted, to breathe their horses, and to recover their ranks. A panic seemed to strike the persons at the outskirts of the meeting, who immediately began to scamper in every direction. After a moment's pause, the Cavalry drew their swords; upon which Hunt and Johnson desired the multitude to give three cheers. This they did; upon which Mr. Hunt again proceeded: "This was a mere trick, to interrupt the proceedings of the meeting; but be trusted that they all would stand firm." He had scarcely said these words, before the Manchester Yeomanry Cavalry rode into the mob, which gave way before them, and directed their course to the cart from which Hunt was speaking. A bugle-man went at their head, then an officer, and then came the whole troop. They wheeled round the waggons till they came in front of them; the people drawing back in every direction on their approach. After they had surrounded them in such a manner as to prevent all escape, the officer who commanded the detachment went up to Mr. Hunt, and said, "Sir, I have a warrant against you, and arrest you as my prisoner." Hunt, after exhorting the people to tranquillity in a few words, turned round to the officer, and said, "I will willingly surrender myself to any civil officer who will show me his warrant." Mr. Nadin, the chief police-officer at Manchester, then came forward and said, "I will arrest you; I have informations upon oath against you," or something to that effect. The military officer then proceeded to say, that he had a warrant against Johnson. Johnson also asked for a civil officer; upon which a Mr. Andrew came forward, and Hunt and Johnson then leaped from off the wagon, and surrendered themselves to the civil power. They were taken to a house close by, where the Magistrates were assembled; shortly after this had occurred, a Magistrate came into the room, and bade the prisoners prepare to march off to the New Bailey. Hunt was consigned to the custody of Colonel l'Es-trange, of the 31st foot, and a detachment of the 15th hussars; and under his care, he and all the other prisoners (who were each placed between two constables) reached the New Bailey in perfect safety. The staffs of two of Hunt's banners

were carried in mock procession before him.

John Tyas *, Geo. Swift, John Thacker Saxton, Robert Wild, Thomas Taylor, Mary Waterworth, Sarah Hargreaves, and Eliza Grant, were also arrested, and lodged in the New Bailey prison.

After these individuals had been committed to the custody of the Governor, they were turned into one common yard, where the events of the day formed the subject of conversation. Knight and Morchouse, who had been taken a short time after them, were added to their company. About five o'clock the Magistrates directed the Governor of the prison to lock each of them up in a solitary cell, and to see that they had no communication with each other. This was accordingly done.

In carrying the above measures into effect, we are concerned to state, that four persons were killed, and forty-four wounded, one by a sabre of the Cavalry, and others by the trampling of the horses. At the moment of surrounding the hustings, a shower of brick-bats and paving-stones were hurled at the Yeomanry, several of whom were struck; one (Mr. Hulme) so severely, that he dropped the reins, and his horse fell, by which he was pitched off, and his skull was fractured. He was carried to the Infirmary.

In the course of the afternoon, several persons were taken into custody, in addition to those taken up in the field; and a great number of rioters, from various parts of the town, were escorted in the evening by the cavalry to the New Bailey.

On Wednesday morning every symptom of disorder had disappeared from Manchester, and the town bore the appearance of perfect tranquillity.

On Thursday, Hunt and others were brought up for examination at the New Bailey Court House. Hunt was placed at the bar: he looked boldly round. Mr. Norris addressed him to this effect: "Henry Hunt, the prosecutors are perfectly prepared to go into evidence in support of the charges upon which you were apprehended; but other evidence has come before the Magistrates of the highest importance; and they have deemed it their duty to lay the whole body of it before the Law Officers of the Crown, to advise upon it. The Magistrates, whose organ I am, have therefore unanimously deemed it their duty to remand you upon a charge of HIGH TREASON."

* This gentleman was on the hustings merely as a Reporter, attached to *The Times Newspaper*; and, on this explanation being made the next morning, he was discharged by the Magistrates, with a polite apology for the mistake.

Hunt—"I presume I am not allowed to say any thing?"

The Bench—"No."

Hunt—"I beg to state one word. I am perfectly innocent of the charge, and ready to meet it."

Hunt then bowed to the Bench, and went down.

Joseph Johnson was brought up. He appeared much agitated.

Mr. Norris addressed him in the same words as to Hunt.—Johnson said nothing, but bowed and retired.

John Thacker Saxton was brought up. He bowed slightly.—After Mr. Norris had addressed him as he did the others, Saxton said, "Am I to consider myself committed on that charge?"—Mr. Norris: "You are detained on that charge; not finally committed."

John Knight was the next. He said nothing, but was addressed as the others.

James Moorhouse smiled very contemptuously. After Mr. Norris had remanded him on the charge of High Treason, Moorhouse took up his white hat *, which was close to him, and said, "I presume it's my hat you mean, and not me. I am ready to meet the charge."

Elizabeth Gaunt, a tall, thin, pale woman, about 45; Sarah Hargreaves, about 26, dressed in black; Robert Jones, a rag-dealer from Manchester, about 25; Robert Wilde, jun. about 23, from Stayley Bridge; and George Swift, late of Doncaster, were all brought up separately, and addressed by Mr. Norris as the others had been, and then remanded on the same charge as all the others, that of HIGH TREASON.

Warrants have been issued against Healy and Harrison also, on a charge of High Treason; and it is believed that some of their associates now in the Metropolis are implicated in the same weighty accusation.

We have to regret that at *Macclesfield, Stockport, and Coventry*, some efforts at disturbance have been hazarded by the disaffected; they were all, however, upon a very diminutive scale, and were suppressed without difficulty.

It appears that great parties have assembled at *Middleton, Roylton*, and all the adjacent parts, committing the most outrageous depredations on every well-dressed individual that passes them. A portion of the Cheshire cavalry have been sent to disperse them.

As to the legality of the measures adopted for the prevention of riot, there can be little doubt. By the 1st Geo. I. c. 5, any number of persons, exceeding 12, being assembled, and neglecting to disperse within one hour after they shall have been

* Most of the Leaders wore white hats. directed

directed to do so by a Magistrate, in the words provided by the Act, become each of them guilty of a Felony, punishable *with death*. Under the provisions of the above Act, extended as they have been by one of the last session but one, no previous illegal act is necessary, the contumacious resistance of the authority of the law alone is enough to constitute the felony.

Aug. 28. The Magistrates came to their final decision this day; and committed Hunt, Saxton, Knight, Healey, Bamford, Jones, Swift, and Wild, to Lancaster Castle, on the charge of "having conspired to alter the laws by force and threats." Johnson and Moorhouse were hailed, to answer the same charge at the Assizes. The more serious charge of Treason is thus abandoned.

Friday, July 23.

William Birch (who is assistant-deputy constable of Stockport, and who has made himself obnoxious to the Reformers by having taken Sir Charles Wolesey into custody, and also for being the person sent to London with the Bench-warrant against Parson Harrison,) having brought Harrison to Stockport, the circumstance soon became known, and a considerable crowd assembled round Birch's house, where his prisoner was secured. Several threats having been made by the mob that they would pull Birch's house down, and liberate Harrison, Birch felt it prudent to consult the Rev. Mr. Prescott, a magistrate, what course he should adopt with regard to his prisoner under the circumstances. On his way to Mr. Prescott's, and within a few yards from that gentleman's house, Birch was accosted by a man who calls himself Joseph George Bruce. This man entered into conversation with Birch, and two other persons in Bruce's company joined them. Bruce kept Birch engaged in conversation, and breast him so as to prevent his going on, while the other two were passing towards Birch's rear, who then began to feel himself unsafe, and meditated a retreat; particularly so, as a considerable crowd were very near them: however, before he had time to decide on any step, one of the two men fired a small pistol, the bullet from which passed into Birch's breast about the pit of the stomach, and took a sloping direction towards the right side. Birch screamed and leaped over the garden wall of a Mr. Lloyd, and reached the house of Doctor Killer before he fell; the three men then fled. He is now in a fair way of recovery. Government has conferred on him a pension of 100*l.* a year; and if he dies, to be continued to his wife.

July 22. Mrs. Siddons has, during this week, paid a visit to the University of Cambridge, in consequence of an invitation from the Master of Downing College and Mrs. Frere. Monday morning, viewing Trinity College, she was invited to the Lodge of the Bishop of Bristol, where a small party of friends had the gratification of hearing her read the opening of the fourth book of Milton's *Paradise Lost*, and a part of the tragedy of *Macbeth*. On the following morning Mrs. Siddons visited the Public Library, and was conducted by the Librarian to the chief objects of curiosity in that collection.

July 27. This morning, owing, it is reported, to some neglect or mismanagement regarding the safety-lamps in the Sheriff-bill pit, at *Gateshead*, near *Newcastle-on-Tyne*, a dreadful explosion took place; by which nearly 40 persons have lost their lives. Had the accident happened an hour later, it is said about 100 persons would have perished.

July 29. Thursday, the Rev. Archdeacon Thomas held his annual Visitation in *Bath*, and was most respectably attended by the Clergy of that city and its neighbourhood. A sermon, replete with sound orthodox principles, was preached in a most impressive manner, by the Rev. Mr. Bedford, Rector of Bathford, from *Phillip. c. 1. v. 27, 28*. After which the Archdeacon delivered a Charge to the Clergy.

Aug. 11. Henry Swann, esq. was tried, and found guilty, at *Bodmin* assizes, of bribing Peter Jenkin, a venal elector of Penryn, at the late election for that borough.

Sir Massah Lopes, prosecuted by order of the House of Commons at Exeter assizes for bribery and corruption at Barnstaple, has been acquitted from defect of proof.

A Curate in the North of England has recently been deprived of his Curacy (which he held above 40 years) by the Consistory Court of York, for his profligate life and conversation, drunkenness, and neglect of his ministerial duties.

The Grand Jury of the county of *Warwick* has returned a true bill of indictment against Edmonds and Maddocks, of Birmingham; Major Cartwright; Mr. Wooler, proprietor of *The Black Dwarf*; and Lewis, of Coventry, for a misdemeanor committed on the 12th of July last, by electing Sir Charles Wolesey as a representative for Birmingham in Parliament.

A second hottie cast overboard by Captain Ross, in *Baffin's Bay*, has been thrown on the Irish shore.

In the peachery, at Lord Selsey's seat near Chichester, there is a peach-tree which this season bore 840 peaches to perfection. His Lordship has also grapes of the enormous weight of 7*lbs.* the bunch.

OC-CUR-

OCCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

"*Windsor Castle, Aug. 8.* His Majesty has passed the last month in a good state of general health, and in a quiet state of mind; but his Majesty's disorder still remains unchanged."

Friday, July 23.

At a Court of Common Council, the Lord Mayor read a letter from Lord Sidmouth, thanking him, by order of the Prince Regent, for his able and efficient arrangements to preserve the peace of the City during the Smithfield Meeting on Wednesday se'night. He had received information upon oath, that the disaffected had hoped in this great city to have found abettors to have assisted in their project, which comprised a plot to an extent no less monstrous than that of *firing this great city, and murdering all its peaceable inhabitants.*

Monday, July 26.

This evening a most disgraceful and daring scene of riot and plunder took place at West-End Fair. The number of the ruffians had been estimated as high as 200. Many of them were armed with bludgeons; and those who were not, tore up the tressels of the stands for weapons to defend themselves against the police officers and constables, whom they overpowered. The conduct of these ruffians towards the females was most brutal, and compelled them to utter the most distressing shrieks and screams. Their arms were held up, their clothes cut, and every article of wearing-apparel torn from them.

Tuesday, July 27.

A dreadful fire broke out in the sugar-house of Messrs. Craven and Shutts, Nelson-street, Whitechapel. The sugar-house was consumed, and damage done to the amount of 15,000*l.*

Saturday, Aug. 7.

The Drury-Lane subscribers met; when the subscription of 25,000*l.* to clear the immediate debts was declared full: the Theatre was let to Mr. Elliston at 10,000*l.* per ann. (exclusively of fruit-offices) for 14 years; during that time 15,000*l.* to be expended in repairs.

Monday, Aug. 9.

A dreadful instance of canine madness occurred in Owen's court, Goswell-street-road. Harriet Locke, from Gloucestershire, a young woman in service in a gentleman's house near Highbury, was bitten in the foot by her master's dog 11 weeks ago; at which time another female servant and the footman were each bitten by the same dog. Caustics had been applied to the bite, but apparently to no effect. The Friday following she was very much indisposed, and told the woman with whom she lodged, that she thought she was about to be attacked with rheumatic fever. On Sunday she was seized with symptoms of madness: which increased in the even-

ing to such a degree, that during the paroxysms the exertions of six men were required to prevent her tearing herself to pieces. Her shrieks were most appalling; they resembled rather the shrill note of the hound than any thing human, and could be distinctly heard at the New River. The paroxysms would often return, which were repeated with visitations too dreadful to describe, till four o'clock on Monday morning, when she expired.

Friday, Aug. 20.

A dreadful fire broke out this morning in St. Mary Axe, which destroyed three houses in that street, and burnt down Leathesellers' Hall, and other premises at the back, with the chief part of their contents, before it could be subdued.

Another fire broke out about two o'clock this morning at Mr. Paul's, builder, Old Change, whose stock was consumed. It communicated to the King's Head Inn. Two waggons laden with goods, and nine horses, and much other property, fell a sacrifice to the flames.

Saturday, Aug. 21.

The Lord Mayor was occupied from an early hour this morning, until nearly two o'clock, in his private room, upon enquiries relative to the circulation of handbills, and placards of a seditious tendency. Among other results from these deliberations, was the issuing of a summons for the attendance of Mr. Wooler, and a warrant for the apprehension of Mr. Carlile. The latter proceeding, we understand, is to be ascribed to a letter addressed by Mr. Carlile to Mr. Sherwin, in his *Register*.—Thomas Farrell, a bill-sticker, who had been apprehended while fixing up a placard of a political nature, was then examined, and ordered to attend again at a future period.—Edward James Blandford, Secretary to the Committee of Two Hundred, was afterwards put to the bar: he was taken by the officers at his apartments in Hackney; and in the same room were also found his wretched wife and five naked children, lying on the floor! On the prisoner Blandford were found a number of printed papers, including copies of a bill, deferring the projected meeting at Kennington till Wednesday, and then to be held in Smithfield.

From Blandford was also taken an instrument capable of being used either as the head of a pike or a dagger. It was composed of wrought iron, and consisted of a blade about six inches in length, and three quarters of an inch in width, extremely sharp and pointed. At the bottom of the blade was a semicircular guard; within this was a spiral handle like the hilt of a sword, and this handle was terminated by a strong screw, calculated, on occasion, to affix it into a pole. Thus the weapon appeared to be admirably calculated for use, either as a dagger or a pike. Be-

ing

ing asked how he became possessed of it, Blandford, after some hesitation, admitted he had it of a person named Harland, in Shoreditch; in which district the Lord Mayor, from prior information, knew these pikes had been manufactured.—At the end of the examination Blandford was remanded till Monday; with an intimation that every thing should be done for his comfort, and for the relief of his family, whose deplorable situation had been described.

Wednesday, Aug. 25.

A meeting of Radical Reformers was held at four this afternoon in Smithfield, Dr. Watson in the chair, who, with Thistlewood, Preston, and others, addressed the multitude. Many violent resolutions were carried. Owing to the vigilance and forbearance of the civil power, under the direction of the Lord Mayor, the afternoon passed off without any disturbance of the public peace.

Monday, Aug. 30.

Mr. Chantrey has just completed a monumental tablet, erected in Chiswick Church, to the memory of Mr. Thomas Tomkins, who was no less esteemed for his amiable character in private life, than admired for his skill and taste in ornamental penmanship. The tablet contains a medallion of the deceased in Mr. Chantrey's happiest manner, which his friendly recollection of the original and superior skill have combined to produce; with emblems expressive of Mr. Tomkins's professional powers and the following inscription: Sacred to the memory of Thomas Tomkins, of Sermon-lane, Doctors' Commons, whom God in his wisdom thought fit to remove from his numerous circle of respected and regretting friends on the 5th of April 1816, aged 73 years. His professional abilities were exceeded only by his universal philanthropy.

H. R. Reynolds, esq. has been appointed Commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, on the dismissal of Serjeant Runnington. Mr. Reynolds is the son of the late eminent physician, Dr. Reynolds, and was married some years since to Miss Mitford, a very near relative of Lord Redesdale.

The Buccleuch family are expected to augment their large hereditary possessions nearly forty thousand pounds per annum, by the recent decision in Chancery; which has decreed, that the leases granted by the late Duke of Queensbury on personal fines, paid to himself, are null and void.

A new plan of conveying the mails to and from the distant parts of the island, and the capitals, by light carriages, without passengers, at the rate of eleven miles an hour, is to be immediately carried into effect. Letters sent by this conveyance are to pay an additional postage for expedition. By this arrangement, a day

will be saved in the transmission of letters between London and Scotland.

By an Act of last Session, newspapers, duly stamped, may in future be conveyed to the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, the Mauritius, and the East Indies, for one penny each packet, not exceeding one ounce, and one penny per ounce above that weight.

Mr. Rotch has published a statement of the money collected for erecting a Monument to the memory of the late Princess Charlotte; by which it appears, that the total amount is 12,346*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

The Lord Chancellor has determined that children of Jewish parents are not entitled to admission to the privileges of the Bedford Charity.

It was decided on the 9th inst. at Bow-street Office, that where property is pledged with a pawnbroker against the consent of the owner (even though no felony is committed), such Pawnbroker is bound to return the property to the owner free of costs.

IMPORTANT TO AGRICULTURISTS.—By an Act passed during the late Session, the Proprietors of Salt Works are authorised to send out salt for the use of Agriculture, *duty free*.—The Act requires, that the salt shall be mixed in the proportion of one bushel of soot or ashes, to three bushels of salt. The penalty for applying it to any other purpose than Agriculture is 100*l.* Twenty-four hours' notice is required before salt can be loaded for this purpose.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

July 31. I'm Puzzled; or, Three to One. A Farce, said to be by Mr. Abbott, of Covent Garden Theatre.

Aug. 7. Ladies at Home; or, Gentlemen, we can do without you. Called a Female Interlude. The story is of French extraction; and, if we mistake not, was first dramatized by Picard. It has been re-modelled for the Haymarket, by Dr. Millingen, the author of *The Bee-hive*. Very successful.

Aug. 13. Belford and Minton; or, There and Back again. A Farce, broad humour, tinged with grossness and vulgarity. Not repeated.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE, LYCEUM.

Aug. 2. Walk for a Wager; or, A Bailiff's Bet. A Farce, by Mr. R. Peake, jun. This lively and good-humoured piece of railleury met with great success.

Aug. 6. Belles without Beaux; or, The Ladies among themselves. An Operetta. This is a more close imitation of the French farce than *Ladies at Home* (see HAYMARKET, *supra*). It has had a considerable run.

Aug. 19. The Brown Man. A musical Drama. Successful.

OBITUARY.

Dr. JOHN PORTER, Bishop of CLOGHER.

This eminent Prelate (who died July 27,) was formerly Fellow, and sometime Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge; where he took the degrees of A. B. 1773; A. M. 1776; S. T. P. per Lit. Reg. 1792.

Having been nominated one of the Chaplains to Earl Camden, when that Nobleman repaired to Ireland as Viceroy, he was speedily nominated to a Bishoprick. Accordingly, on the translation of Dr. Law from Killaloe to the See of Elphin, in 1795, he was nominated successor to that Prelate; and in the course of the succeeding year was himself translated to Clogher.

The Bishop died intestate; he has left property to the amount of 240,000*l*.

Dr. JAMES PLAYFAIR.

James Playfair, D. D. F. R. S. F. A. S. Edinb. (whose death we announced in our last Supplement, p. 655,) was born in the parish of Bendochie, in the county of Angus, about the year 1740. After the common course of education he went to St. Andrew's, where he studied with great diligence, and was licensed as a Preacher by the Presbytery of Meikle. He was next presented to the living of New Tile by Mr. Stewart Mackenzie, after which he obtained that of Meikle, near the seat of the same gentleman. This naturally introduced him to the patronage of the family of Bute, which led to his appointment as Principal of the United College of St. Salvador and St. Leonard, in the University of St. Andrew's. He was the author of a laborious and valuable System of Chronology, comprised in eight parts, fol. 1784.

He was the father of Dr. John Playfair, the lamented Professor of Mathematics at Edinburgh; whose death we announced in our last, p. 87.—In "Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk," recently published, we find the following notice, of Mr. Professor Playfair.

"Mr. P. was the only other person whose conversation made any very striking impression on me—but, indeed, this might well be the case, without the least reflection on the talents of those present. This gentleman's mode of talking is just as different as possible from his friend's (Professor Leslie); it is quietly, simply, unaffectedly sensible, and that is all one thinks of it at first—but by degrees he says things, which, although at the moment he utters them they do not produce any very startling effect, they have the power to keep one musing on them for a long time after he stops; so that even if

one were not told who he is, I believe one would have no difficulty in discovering him to be a great man. The gravity of his years—the sweet unassuming gentleness of his behaviour—and the calm way in which he gives utterance to thoughts, about which almost any other person would have made so much bustle—every thing about the appearance and manners of this serene and venerable old man, has left a feeling of quiet, respectful, and affectionate admiration upon my mind."

JAMES FORBES, Esq. F. R. S.

Aug. 1. At Aix-la-Chapelle, James Forbes, esq. of Stanmore, Middlesex, and of Albermarle-street, Fellow of the Royal * and Antiquarian Societies, and Member of the Arcadian Society at Rome.

He was a lineal descendant of the Earls of Granard, and was born in London in 1749. Having obtained an appointment as a Writer to Bombay, he left England before he had attained his 16th year; and with a little knowledge of drawing, and an ardent desire to explore foreign countries, he travelled near 20 years in different parts of Asia, Africa, and America, endeavouring to investigate the manners and customs of the inhabitants, to study the natural history, and delineate the principal places and picturesque scenes in the various regions he visited. To these he added the costume of the natives; and coloured drawings of the birds, fish, insects, fruits, flowers, and vegetables, found in such an infinite variety in those distant climes. During that period he resided four years among the Brahmins, in Hindostan, at a distance from the European settlements, where he had an excellent opportunity of observing the lives and tenets of that singular tribe. His drawings and accompanying descriptions, during these travels, fill 150 folio volumes, containing upwards of 52,000 pages, the work of his own hand.

After having filled early in life several honourable and important stations in different parts of India, he returned in 1784, to enjoy the sweets of domestic life and retirement at his mansion at Stanmore-hill. He married in 1788, Rose Gaylard, daughter of Joseph Gaylard, esq. of Stanmore, by whom he has issue one daughter, married in 1809 to the Comte de Montalembert, Minister from France to Württemberg.—His hours of leisure were past in vast literary labours—social affection, and genuine hospitality, in the bosom of a family and numerous circle of friends,

* Elected F. R. S. in March 1803.

by whom he was beloved and respected.—His piety was most distinguished—his virtue most active—his charity unbounded; by which, though all benefited,—that class who cannot dig, and to beg are ashamed, were the especial objects of his unostentatious and secret bounty. The unhappy, and the widow, and the orphan were his peculiar care—for the sensibility of his nature was uncommon to the latest period of his life, and only equalled by the strength of his intellectual faculties, and by every manly and Christian virtue.

Not having seen the Continent of Europe, he left England, during the first French war, to explore the classical scenes of Italy, the romantic regions of Switzerland, and the extensive tracts of Germany; but could not then visit France.

During the short Peace, in April 1803, he accompanied his wife and daughter to Holland; and from thence, without knowing of hostilities having recommenced, he arrived at Paris the day after the English were made prisoners. He shared their fate; and was sent to Verdun, where he was detained till July 1804, when he was released by Buonaparte, at the solicitation of the National Institute, Sir Joseph Banks, the President of the Royal Society, having exerted his influence with Mons. Carnot *, the President of the Institute.

On his return to this country, the first work Mr. Forbes published was, "Letters from France, written in the years 1803 and 1804; including a particular Account of Verdun, and the situation of the British Captives in that City," 2 vols. 8vo. 1806.—He afterwards published, "Reflections on the Character of the Hindoos, and the importance of converting them to Christianity," 8vo. 1810.—His chief Work, however, is intitled "Oriental Memoirs," &c. 4 vols. 4to. 1813, embellished with 93 beautiful Engravings from his original Drawings, containing much interesting matter on the Natural History of India, his residence among the Brahmins, natives, and conversion of the Hindoos.

The worthy Author had much gratification in presenting copies of this Work to the Royal Institute at Paris, as a testimony of grateful remembrance for having procured him permission to return to England in order to finish these splendid volumes †.

Mr. Forbes was a valuable Correspondent to the Gentleman's Magazine for upwards of thirty years. One of his last

Communications was an interesting anecdote of our lamented Princess Charlotte, inserted in vol. LXXXVII. ii. p. 483.

In 1816, he accompanied his daughter and family to France, where he remained near two years; and again in June 1819, he left England with the intention to visit his daughter at Stuttgart, with his eldest grandson, when he was seized with the lingering and painful illness which terminated his most valuable life, in the arms of his child and grandchildren who had gone to meet him at Aix-la-Chapelle, on the 1st of August 1819, aged 70—that life of labour in the Lord, which had been but a preparation for a blissful eternity.

WILLIAM BOTELER, ESQ.

The late William Boteler, esq. F.S.A. was born at Eastry in the county of Kent, in which parish his family had been resident for many generations. He married first in 1774, Sarah ‡, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Fuller of Statenborough in the same parish, esq. by whom he had issue three sons, two of whom died infants, and the other, William Fuller Boteler, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister at law, and Recorder of the city of Canterbury, and of the towns and ports of Sandwich and New-Romney; secondly, in 1785, Mary, daughter of John Harvey §, of Sandwich, esq. a Captain in his Majesty's Royal Navy, who commanded the Brunswick, and was mortally wounded in the action on the 1st of June 1794; by her he had 16 children, of whom five died young, and the following survive; Richard, a Captain in the corps of Royal Engineers, Henry, now a commander in the Royal Navy, John-Harvey, and Thomas, Lieutenants in the Royal Navy; Edward, of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, B.A., Robert; and five daughters, Maria, Eliza, now the wife of the Rev. Charles James Burton, M.A., Julia, Agnes, and Bertha.

Mr. Boteler lived at Eastry the greater part of his life. In the year 1814 he went with his family to reside in Canterbury, where he died on the 4th of September 1818, aged 72 years. He was buried in the family vault in Eastry Church.

Mr. Boteler throughout his life was much attached to the study of antiquities, and he had made considerable collections for the History of his native parish, and the neighbouring parts of East Kent. The substance of these collections was com-

* Mr. Forbes's Letter to M. Carnot is printed in vol. LXXIV. p. 734.

† See a Minute of the Proceedings of the Institute, honourable to all parties, in vol. LXXXIV. ii. p. 516.

‡ Her elder sister Jane married William Boys of Sandwich, esq. F.A. and L.S.S. of whom see Biographical Memoirs, in vol. LXXIII. p. 421.

§ For an Account of Capt. Harvey and his services, see vol. LXIV. p. 674.

communicated by him to Mr. Hasted, the Historian of the County of Kent, who, in the preface to the 4th volume of the first edition of his history, acknowledges, in the most handsome manner, the assistance he received from Mr. Boteler in the compilation of the work. As a further testimony of such assistance, Mr. Hasted dedicated the ninth volume of the second edition of his history to Mr. Boteler, stating that it was to him that the publick was in a great measure indebted for whatever pleasure and information they might receive from the perusal of that part of the History.

Mr. Boteler, after he went to reside at Canterbury, obtained leave of his Grace the Archbishop, and of the Archdeacon, to arrange the papers in their Registry. In this employment, which he felt was of great public utility, at the same time that it was a source of great amusement to himself, he spent much of his time, until his increasing infirmities would no longer admit of his leaving his house. By his indefatigable exertions, aided by his intimate knowledge of the History of the County, the papers in the Registry are now arranged in an order probably not to be seen in any other Court.

Mr. Boteler was a man of strict honour and integrity. As a magistrate he was zealous and active; as a husband, father, and friend, he was affectionate and kind; his loss will long be deplored by his widow and children, and regretted by a numerous and respectable circle of acquaintance.

He bore for his arms, Argent, 3 escutcheons Sable, each charged with a covered cup Or; and for the crest, on a wreath of the colours, a covered cup Or, between a pair of wings endorsed, the dexter Argent, the sinister Azure.

THE REV. PETER ROBERTS, M. A.

May At Halkin, co. Flint, the Rev. Peter Roberts, M. A. to which living he had been inducted but a few months. This event has deprived Wales of an eminent writer in its particular literature and language, and the kingdom at large, of a rare union of worth and talent. It is said, Mr. R. was a student of Trinity College, Dublin; wherever he was educated, he was an honour to the foundation. His valuable and extensive library was sold in Shrewsbury (nine days sale), commencing the 9th of August. He was Author of "Observations on the Principles of Christian Morality."—"Christianity Vindicated in a series of Letters to M. Volney, on his *Revolutions of Empires*."—"Harmony of the Epistles."—"A Sketch of the early History of the Cymry, or Antient Britons, from the year 700, before Christ, to A. D. 500."—"View of the Policy and Doctrines

of the Church of Rome."—"The Chronicle of the Kings of Britain."—"On Christian Morality."—"Manual of Prophecy."—"The Cambrian Popular Antiquities," &c.

REV. R. M. DELAFOSSE.

July 27. At Dieppe, on his return from Paris, of an apoplectic attack, in his 62d year, the Rev. Robert Mark Delafosse, of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, LL.B. 1797; during many years the respected conductor of a school of the highest reputation at Richmond; and a gentleman not less distinguished by his numerous private virtues than for his exalted character in the line of *Greek and Hebrew literature*. The laborious office which he so long and honourably sustained, he discharged with diligence and fidelity, seldom equalled, never exceeded; and many highly respectable and worthy characters that have adorned our Universities, and now make a conspicuous figure on the great theatre of life, to him are proud to owe their lasting obligations. In that arduous occupation, he united the cautious vigilance of the preceptor, with all the tender solicitude of an affectionate parent. Though without preference, to which his usefulness in life, and his profound erudition, especially of the biblical kind, justly entitled him, he *repined not*; but continued conscientiously to perform the inferior duties of the Church with zeal and with energy. Possessed of superior talents and extensive knowledge, yet was his conversation ever marked with candour, and his opinions given with modesty; and, while his manners were easy and affable, his life and conduct were impressive and exemplary. Connected by the most endearing ties with a large circle of relatives and friends, his many excellent qualities will long live embalmed in their faithful remembrance; and while Affection and Friendship heave over his remains the sigh of heart-felt regret, Genius and Science will not fail to shed congenial tears with those that already bedew the graves of a Porson and a Burney!

Mr. Delafosse has left a widow and six children to bewail their irreparable loss.

REV. WILLIAM HERRINGHAM, B. D.

A Memoir of this exemplary Divine (whose death was recorded in the *Obituary* of this Magazine for March, p. 280,) would have claimed a much earlier insertion, but for the protracted, and still continuing indisposition of a surviving friend, whose pen is well known to the publick.

It has been frequently and well said, that the biography of every man, however humble his origin or sphere of life, may afford something worthy of notice, either by way of beacon, to deter from evil, or of example, to stimulate to what is praiseworthy.

The Rev. Wm. Herringham was born in Kent, in the year 1757, of humble but worthy parents, and, when very young, was left an orphan in a most unpromising situation, without the independent means of support, and without expectations. By the death of the Rev. J. Herringham (intestate), his father's cousin, and rector of Chadwell in Essex, the advowson of that Living fell to him, and was held, till he was of age to succeed to it, first by the Rev. Mr. Smith, and afterwards by the Rev. Mr. Hiffe, a distant relation of the family. In the early, and indeed the greater part of his education, he was principally indebted to his own energy and prudence. "In order to lay the foundation for his being brought up to the Church, an uncle who kept a small school in Kent, and who was desirous, if possible, of giving him an University education, but was dissuaded from the attempt on account of the alleged danger of injury to his morals, engaged as an usher, a young man from the North, who agreed to instruct the subject of this memoir and a few other of the boys in Latin and Greek. When, however, he was about 16, his instructor left the school; he succeeded him as usher, and his further progress in the learned languages was committed to Mr. Burkett, Curate of Dr. Burnaby, the Vicar of Greenwich. The only opportunity he had of attending Mr. Burkett for instruction was after his own school hours, so that his time of study was almost exclusively confined to the hours of night. This induced a habit of late reading, which he continued to the age of 60. For his guide to the study of Divinity he was furnished with a list of books by Dr. Burnaby. In a memorandum of some particulars of his early life, drawn up by himself, he observes, "My attention at this time was particularly turned to such studies as might best qualify me for the important station in life to which I was looking forward. Whilst engaged in this course, I saw an advertisement announcing the publication of 'Sheridan's Art of Reading.' I was induced to peruse it; and by the help of it discovered that in reading I was a wretched monotone; and that I laboured under other defects, which must be removed before I could expect to read or preach with satisfaction to my hearers. I immediately set myself to the practice of reading aloud, which I had never practised before. I found myself labouring under a wretched monotony, and possessing a voice so weak, that I could not read aloud in an ordinary-sized room for ten minutes without coughing. By great perseverance and frequent practice I was enabled to surmount both these habits, and another equally unfortunate, of using the *v* for the *w*, and the

w for the *v*. I accustomed myself to speak aloud in the open air; and have gone to the river side, when the tide was coming in, and the wind blowing. By these means my voice was strengthened, and I acquired a clear articulation, having learned to open my mouth in speaking aloud; whereas it is almost a national fault amongst Englishmen to speak through the teeth."

In due time Mr. Hiffe gave him a title to Orders; and he was ordained Deacon by Dr. Lowth, then Bishop of London. On the subject of his ordination he thus expresses himself:

"I shall never forget the dignified and impressive manner of this venerable Prelate. His address to the candidates for Holy Orders was the affectionate address of a father to his children, and made an indelible impression upon my mind. Amongst other things, he recommended us to read over at least four times a year the office of Ordination, to remind ourselves of the solemn engagement into which we had entered, and the awful responsibility of the charge we had taken upon ourselves. I hope I have profited by his benevolent advice."

He adds, "When Mr. Hiffe gave me a Title to Chadwell, he told me, he thought it right I should know what it was to be a Curate, and that he should give me a salary of only 25*l*. per ann. With the curacy of Chadwell I held also that of Little Thurrock with a salary of 30*l*. and thus began the world with an annual income of only 55*l*."

In what year he obtained possession of the rectory of Chadwell, the writer of this is not aware. In 1804, Bishop Porteus, unsolicited, gave him the prebend of Mara in St. Paul's; and in 1805, on the presentation of the patron, Earl Waldegrave, he was admitted Rector of Borley in Essex. He was a Member of Clare-hall, Cambridge, as a 24-year man, and took the degree of B. D. 1791.

In 1785, he married a daughter of the Rev. J. Woodrooffe, Rector of Cranham, Essex, by whom he had seven children, three of whom (daughters) are deceased. Four sons and the widow survive. The eldest son, John Porter Herringham, succeeded him on his own petition, as Rector of Chadwell, and also as Rector of Borley, on the presentation of the patron, the present Earl Waldegrave.

In February last, after an illness of considerable duration, terminated the earthly existence of this worthy Minister of the Established Church, the record of whose life and conduct requires not the softening of partiality, or the false colouring of paucity. The simple truth, simply told, will be his best eulogy. He passed through life in the strict and punctual discharge of its

its various duties, public and private. In the line of his profession, whether as Curate or Rector, he was exemplary in his attention to the spiritual, and even temporal concerns of the flock under his charge. Scrupulously punctual and zealous on the Sabbath, he was equally the vigilant pastor through the week, watchful over the moral conduct of those around him, and ever prompt to administer the consolations of Religion, as well as pecuniary assistance, to the afflicted. His admonitions were not confined to the pulpit, but, where occasions warranted, were given in private. In two instances (known to the writer of this) the parties took great offence at what they considered the officious and un-official interference of their *parson*; but both have since gratefully acknowledged the delicacy and kindness of the exhortations, and expressed their lasting obligations to their *best friend*. This may afford a useful hint to the younger Clergy, as to the propriety of their attending to this most difficult part of their professional duty, the delicacy required in the performance of it, and the probability of a good effect eventually resulting from it. It deserves mention, that, as Curate, he was attentive to the repair of the buildings in his occupation, liberally defraying from his own funds, as soon as he had the ability, expenses which might with strict propriety have been expected from his Rector. To account for this, it is necessary to observe, that from ill health he was unable to reside at Chadwell, and that, after an experiment of 18 months, which endangered his life, he had resided as Curate at Cranham, Southwold, Ingatestone, and Chipping Ongar, all in Essex. Still greater liberality was shewn in regard to the Manse and Church of Borley, of which he died resident incumbent, and in which, not being patron, he had only a life-interest. It is equally creditable to both parties, that during his residence at Chipping Ongar, Bp. Porteus tendered him the Living of a very populous parish near the metropolis, with the flattering intimation, that he owed the tender to the Bishop's earnest wish to collect around him some of the best parish priests he could find in his diocese. So high a compliment from so discriminating a patron must have been highly gratifying. For various reasons the offer was declined, and soon afterwards the Bishop presented him with the Prebend of Mara. The certain annual value of the Prebend was very trifling. The lease of the prebendal estate was wearing out. On the renewal a considerable fine was paid: but the annual value has been materially increased to succeeding prebendaries. How far he was a free agent in the arrangement, I am not able to state: but the presumption

is, that in proportion as the reserved annual payment was increased on the renewal, the amount of the fine must have been diminished. In justice to the parishioners of Chipping Ongar, as well as to the subject of this Memoir, it should be told, that, on his quitting them and removing to Borley, after a residence of 14 years, they presented him with a handsome piece of plate, with an inscription, bearing honourable testimony to the excellence of his professional and private character. And it may be added, that, since his death, the parish of Chadwell have transmitted to his family a letter expressive of their gratitude for his attentive concern to his clerical duties (for though he could not reside with them, he seldom failed in his monthly attendance), and for the friendly intercourse, which for more than 36 years had subsisted between them without interruption. In his office of Justice of the Peace, he was extensively useful to the town and neighbourhood of Chipping Ongar, punctual in his attendance at the weekly Bench, and accessible at all times at his own house. By his firmness, tempered with conciliating moderation, he well deserved and fully gained the respect and esteem of conflicting parties. In this character his loss has been severely felt.

Among his other public functions may be classed that of Treasurer of the Essex Charity for the relief of Poor Clergymen and their widows and children. To his unremitting and zealous attention to this interesting Institution the whole body of the surrounding Clergy bear ample and willing testimony.

Upon authority that cannot be questioned, it may be asserted, that he was equally exemplary in the discharge of the duties of private life. As a husband and father, ever solicitous for the present comfort and permanent welfare of his nearest and dearest connections; as the master of a family, watchful over the moral conduct of his dependants, and ready to promote their best interests.

It is no slight proof of the high estimation in which he was generally held, that, for the greater part of his life, he was engaged in executorships, frequently called upon as mediator in family and other differences, and as umpire in cases of disputed dilapidations.

Such, and thus various, have been the engagements, the conduct, and the merits of my departed friend. The governing principle of his life appears to have been a steady determination to perform to the best of his power every duty attached to his particular profession and situation. And it was his peculiar merit, to turn to good account every talent committed to his charge. No opportunity of being useful

was slighted; his energies were uniformly directed to some beneficial end. Whatever object was in view, if attainable, engaged every effort, and the result seldom deceived him. Not long before his decease, he observed, apparently with great satisfaction, that his constitution and bodily powers had not been suffered to rust, but were fairly worn out—and under the pressure of several formidable complaints and the apprehension of a surgical operation, only deferred on account of excessive debility, he retained his characteristic cheerfulness, contributing, as formerly, from his inexhaustible store of anecdote, to the amusement of those around him.

His sense of Religion was serious, firm, and practical. His conviction of the sinfulness of the fallen nature of man, and the necessity of a Divine Redeemer, appeared ever present to his mind; but he loved to contemplate the Deity in his attributes of goodness and mercy, and he was happily free from the many fears and apprehensions which embitter the last moments of the more timid and gloomy. In humble confidence in the merits and intercession of his Saviour, he calmly awaited the summons of his heavenly Father, and finally received it with entire resignation and perfect tranquillity of mind. J. O.

HUGH MOISES, A. M. & M. D.

May 17. Justly lamented by those who knew him, aged 46, Hugh Moises, A. M. & M. D. late of the Royal Artillery, and youngest son of the late Rev. Edward Moises, Vicar of Masham, Yorkshire, and Rector of Kirby Malzerd, near Studley Park, in the same county.

He endured a most painful and protracted illness with the firm bearing of a Christian, habitually resorting to the only source from whence fortitude can be derived, and during the acute and lingering mental and bodily sufferings of the last five years, gave a bright example of faith and patience.

He entered the world with all those advantages of birth and education which generally ensure a good reception therein; by his talents or his application to study (which was intense) he acquired very superior views of medical science while he was yet a minor, which procured him at that early age, *unsolicited*, the appointment of full surgeon in the army. He devoted his life to the benefit of the service in this responsible situation, fulfilling the duties of it with fidelity, zeal, and integrity. He had no line of demarcation between his pleasures and his duty; they were so intermingled and melted into each other, that the one was always rendered

conducive to the other. But beyond the adventitious and extraneous gifts which he had received from birth and culture, he possessed qualities which he owed to God alone. He possessed an understanding vigorous, clear, and acute; a heart warm, tender and true; a temper cheerful and conciliating; a soul above meanness, subterfuge, or chicanery. To these qualities were united the most polished manners, the kindest dispositions. He gave proof of his intellectual endowments in several works of science and of taste, and those few faithful friends who enjoyed his confidence can bear ample testimony to the endearing qualities of his heart.

Thus while they mourn his loss, for society and themselves, they "sorrow not as those without hope," assured that such qualities as he possessed were not bestowed to *perish in the grave*. "There is a spirit in man" over which death has no dominion—

"Now is the drama ended—not till now,
So full of chance and change is all below,
Could we pronounce him happy.—Now secure
[endure,
From pain, from grief, and all that woe
He sleeps in peace—say rather soars to
Heaven."

His Works are: "An Inquiry into the Abuses of the Medical Department in the Militia of Great Britain, with some necessary amendments proposed," 8vo. 1794.—"On the Blood, or a General Arrangement of important Facts, relative to the Vital Fluid," 8vo. 1794.—"An Appendix to the Toilet, or an Essay on the Management of the Teeth," 8vo. 1799.

DEATHS.

1818. **I**T is with concern we have to March 21. record the death of Mr. John Donaldson, Missionary at SURAT—his decided piety, ardent zeal, and the progress he had made in the study of the native language, during the short period of five months since his arrival, under the pressure of severe infirmities, evince the extent of the loss which the Mission at Surat sustained by that event. He died at Bombay (to which place he had been advised to repair for the benefit of the sea-air) at the house of the Rev. Mr. Horner, the Wesleyan Missionary. He was well calculated in every requisite for the promotion of the great cause in which he had engaged, by the most unaffected piety and simplicity of manners, warm devotion, and consistent life!

Aug. 1. At Bellary, in the Madras Presidency, Mrs. Hands, late Mrs. De Granges; an event which will prove a serious loss to the Mission to that place. Her health had been declining for about a year. During the latter part of this period,

period, she was visited several times a day by Dr. Owen, the garrison surgeon at Bellary, who left no means untried for her restoration. As death drew nigh she deeply lamented that she had not been more spiritually minded, but her departure was peaceful and happy. She had been engaged in various useful labours at Visagapatam and Bellary, especially in the superintendence of a school at the latter place, and had so conducted herself as to gain universal respect. Her funeral was numerously attended by all classes, who seemed anxious to testify their esteem for the departed, and sympathy for her bereaved husband and family. Among those who were present on this melancholy and affecting occasion were General Long, with the officers of his staff, and nearly all the officers and ladies at Bellary. The interment took place in the burial-ground belonging to the garrison.

1819, Jan. 20. Near Poonah, in the East Indies, Caroline, wife of Capt. Peter Lodwick, of the Company's Military Service.

Mar. 1. At Madras, the wife of the Right Hon. Hugh Elliot, Governor of Madras. She was universally esteemed; and while her death was a severe affliction in her own family, it excited general regret in the settlement.—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta arrived at Madras on the 2d of March, and was thus accidentally enabled to celebrate the funeral obsequies of Mrs. Elliot.

March 20. On board H. M. S. Minden, on her passage to Bombay, the Lady of Rear Admiral Sir Richard King, Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies.

April 25. At the Cape of Good Hope, aged 22, Anna Maria, wife of Major Watson, 14th regt. infantry, and daughter of John Hollier, esq. of Thame, Oxfordshire.

May 8. At Angostura, the benevolent and patriotic Don Manuel Palscio, well known in the scientific circles of London and Paris.

May 31. At the Hope Estate, Jamaica, aged 140 years, Roger Hope Elletson, a negro. His own account (which is strongly corroborated by living and written testimony) is, that he was born at Merryman's Hill, an old sugar estate, in St. Andrew's, and was a father at the time of the great earthquake in 1692, which destroyed Port Royal; that he was at home when that event took place, and perfectly remembered the violence of the shock.

June 24. At New York, George Young, esq. late of London.

June 26. In Spanish Town, Jamaica, B. Milnard Burge, esq. Barrister-at-Law.

June 28. At Lisbon, in his 77th year, Edmund Power, esq.

GENT. MAG. August, 1819.

July 1. At Penn-yan (New York), of a dropsy, aged 66, Jemima Wilkinson, commonly called "The Universal Friend." She, a few moments previous to her death, placed herself in her chapel, and called in her disciples one by one, and gave each a solemn admonition, then raised her hands, closed her eyes, and gave up the ghost.

July 4. In his 8th year, Garnault Bowles, third and youngest son of Henry Carington Bowles, esq. Bull's Cross, Enfield.

July 9. At Madeira, Catherine, wife of Dr. Gomlay, physician of the island, and daughter of the late Col. Van Cortlandt, of the Manor Cortlandt.

July 10. At Grey Abbey (Down), Wm. Crobie Ward, esq. of Castle Ward, in the same county.

July 11. Of a decline, aged 17, Emma, daughter of Mr. Goodwin, of Framlingham, Suffolk.

At Spittlegate, near Grantham, aged 87, Mr. John Bass. He was taken speechless while eating his dinner, and died in a few hours.

July 12. At Brandeston, aged 94, the widow of the late Mr. Chenery, surgeon, of Earl Soham, Suffolk.

July 15. At the Manse of Pittenweem, in the Presbytery of St. Andrew's, the Rev. Dr. James Nairne, of Claremont, minister of that parish, in the 69th year of his age, and in the 44th of his ministry.

July 16. At Paris, the Sieur Guillet, a lodger in the Rue des Lyonnais, aged nearly 75, who hung himself in his apartments. A paper was found near him, in his own hand-writing, stating, in the following terms, his motive for the act: "Jesus Christ has said, that when a tree is old, and can no longer bear fruit, it is good that it should be destroyed." This foolish old man had previously several times attempted his life.

At Castle Hill, Denbigh, North Wales, aged 97, Mrs. Taylor. She retained all her faculties to the last.

Sarah, youngest daughter of Mr. B. Marshall, of Watling-street.

July 18. At Holtbrook, Suffolk, aged 83, Mr. Thomas Giles, an opulent farmer.

July 19. In Suffolk street, Charing Cross, aged 73, Thomas Gordon, esq. late of Premna, Aberdeenshire.

Anne, wife of John Westbrook, esq. of Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square.

July 20. At Walsingham-place, Lambeth, Miss Le Mercier.

At Holyrood house, the Hon. Miss Murray, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Murray, (grandson to the late Duke of Athol), and the Lady Elizabeth Murray, sister to the late Earl of Dunmore.

A

At Richmond, Surrey, aged 77, Mary, widow of the late John Knight, esq. of the Strand.

July 20. Isabella, wife of Mr. E. Yates, of North-place, Gray's-inn-road, and of Little Britain.

In Portman-street, in her 70th year, Miss Killebrew.

July 21. At Norwich, in his 58th year, William Ray, esq. of Tannington-place, Suffolk. In him the poor have lost a liberal benefactor, and his surviving family and relations a kind and most affectionate friend.

Rebecca, wife of the Rev. Mr. Collinson, Curate of Ryton, county of Durham.

At Aberystwith, of an apoplexy, John Parry, esq.

At Dollar Field, Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of Andrew Wilson, esq. type-founder, Glasgow.

In Fitzroy-street, Fitzroy-square, the widow of the late Major Heitland, of the Madras Establishment.

In Great James-street, Bedford-row, the widow of the late William Webb, esq.

At Laytonstone, in his 73d year, T. Ilgrave, esq.

July 22. At Hammersmith, in his 78th year, John Hayter, esq. of Old Cavendish-street, St. Mary-la-Bonne.

July 23, aged 66, Mr. Stephen Couchman, printer, of Throgmorton-street.

At Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Mr. Daly, of Upper Thames-street.

Near Exeter, aged 54, Mary Green, widow of the late George Lane, esq. of Croydon Common.

In her 29th year, Frances, wife of Mr. Hastie, Solicitor, of East Grinstead.

In Upper Seymour street, in his 16th year, Frederick George, youngest son of the late Henry Pentou, esq. formerly M.P. for Winchester, &c.

In Park-street, Bath, Mr. James Dibble, of Tottenham Court Road, brandy-merchant.

In Norfolk street, Elizabeth, aged 58, wife of Edward Spencer, esq. of Oldcastle, Glamorganshire.

July 24. The Rev. Frederic Raymond Barker, Vicar of Teynton, Oxfordshire, and Rector of Little Barrington, Gloucestershire.

In Nottingham-place, the widow of the late John Walker Wilson, esq. late of Clifton.

In Whitefriars, in his 84th year, T. Hawkes, esq.

At Milbourn, near Malnesbury, Wilts, Edmund Esteourt Gale, esq. of Ashwick-house, Somersetshire.

In his 58th year, Mr. Thos. Havell, plumber, of Kingston, Surrey.

Aged 24, Harriet Jane, wife of David Okeden Parry Okeden, esq. of Bishop's Teignton, and daughter of the late Hon. John Thomas Capel.

July 25. Miss Susanna Cruttenden, of Alfred-place, Newington.

In her 67th year, the widow of the late Josias Lister, esq. of Islington.

Aged 65, Mr. Robt. Dinsdale, of Kingsland road.

July 26. Aged 81, Wm. Chatteris, esq. banker, of Lombard-street.

At Inverness, North Britain, in his 66th year, the Right Rev. Andrew Macfarlane, Senior Bishop of the Scotch Episcopal Church.

At Turquay, Devonshire, in his 51st year, Mathew Mills Coates, esq. late of Clifton; and June 20, at Ghent, when bathing in the river Lys, aged 15, John, his fourth son, a pupil of the Royal College of that place.

Mr. Dan. Todd, many years Teacher of the Mathematics, &c. at Hounslow School.

In Dover-street, Piccadilly, aged 68, Mrs. Elizabeth Allcock.

Samuel, eldest son of Sam. Chatfield, esq. of Lavender Sweep, Battersea Rise.

July 27. At Ipswich, in her 83rd year, Frances, relict of the late, and mother of the present Thomas Green, esq.

At Pimlico, aged 66, Mr. J. Gibbs, who had been upwards of 20 years an active and respected member of the Police Establishment at Bow-street.

At Yarmouth, in his 46th year, William Cooch Pillars, esq. of Norwich.

In Gardiner-street, Dublin, Mr. Montgomery, late Stage Manager of the Theatre Royal, Dublin.

At Kensington, in his 88th year, Edward Jennings, esq. formerly of Rippon, Yorkshire, and the Middle Temple.

July 28. At Ely, in his 74th year, Jas. Golborne, esq. for nearly half a century Receiver and Expenditor General to the Hon. Corporation of Bedford Level, which office he resigned at the last April Meeting.

In Berkeley-square, Thomas Graham, esq. of Kinross and Burleigh. M. P. for the counties of Kinross and Clackmannan.

At East Dulwich, Margaret Douglas, wife of Mr. Gilbert Barrington.

Aged 42, Mr. James Carter, cook, of Portugal-street.

At Southgate, in her 23d year, Ann, wife of Mr. W. Leaver, of St. John's-lane, Clerkenwell.

July 29. At Bamberg, aged 39, Dr. Wetzel, Editor of "The Franconian Mercury;" well known also as a poet. The German Papers speak of very extraordinary attempts made in the beginning of his illness by the Prince of Hohenlohe to convert him to the Roman Catholic Religion.

At Teignmouth, Thomas, eldest son of the late T. Cartwright Slack, esq.

July 30. Mrs. White, the wife of a clothier, of Stonehouse. As she was walking by the side of the Stroud Canal, she accidentally fell in, and was drowned.

She

She was far advanced in pregnancy, and has left a disconsolate husband and seven small children to lament her loss.

At Hainaby Hall, Yorkshire, aged 42, the wife of J. P. Milbanke, esq. late of Calverton, Nottinghamshire.

Wm. Walker, esq. of High Lands, Bedfordshire.

July 31. At Wells, aged 80, the Hon. Sam. Knollis, Lieut.-colonel in the Army; and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Somersetshire.—He was one of the few surviving Officers who fought and conquered on the plains of Minden, where he received a severe wound; from the effects of which, after many years' service, he was compelled to retire, when Major of the 51st regiment.

At Lane's Grove (Queen's County), aged 57, George O'Doran, esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Wexford.

In Upper Clapton, Mr. John Hawkins, of Lombard-street.

Of an apoplexy, aged 28, Allen Marshall, esq. of Nelson-square, and Tooley-street, Southwark.

At Wandsworth, in his 67th year, Mr. Wm. M'Andrew, of Lower Thames street.

At Clapham Common, in her 65th year, Mrs. Rebecca Prior.

Lately. At his house in Bloomsbury-square, Daniel Davis, esq. surveyor.

In Great George-street, Euston-square, in his 17th year, Robert, eldest son of Rob. Barry, esq. barrister-at-law.

In his 75th year, the Rev. William Percy, D.D. rector of St. Paul's Church, Charleston, South Carolina, and formerly of Queen's-square Chapel, Westminster.

Cheshire.—In his 80th year, the Rev. J. Tomkinson, 22 years rector of Davenham.

Devonshire.—At Sidmouth, aged 66, Eliza, relict of the late Wm. Dashwood, esq. of Green Bank, Falmouth.

Dorsetshire.—Mary Rawes, of Marnhall, in the 98th year of her age; one of the Society of Friends.

Essex.—At Weathersfield, Essex, the Rev. Thomas Mirk, more than twenty years pastor of the Dissenting congregation at that place.

Gloucestershire.—Rev. George Brown, late of Pucklechurch, Gloucestershire, and of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.

Hants.—At Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, Hester Maria, only daughter of Wm. Purton, esq. of Paintree, near Bridgnorth.

Kent.—At Tenterden, Mrs. Dyer, in an advanced age. She had lived for many years in a state of poverty; but it is since discovered that she died possessed of considerable property.

Lincolnshire.—In consequence of a fall down the steps out of the Debtors' room, Mr. William Lee, Gaoler of Grimsby.

Somersetshire.—In Sydney-place, Bath,

in her 85th year, the widow of Humphrey Prideaux, esq. of Place House, Padstow, Cornwall.—This Lady gave upwards of 1000*l.* per annum to relieve the wants of her distressed fellow creatures. Mrs. Prideaux, we understand, has bequeathed legacies to the following Institutions:—The General Hospital, Casualty Hospital, National Schools, Penitentiary, and the National Benevolent Institution in Bath; the Blind Asylum in Bristol; and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in London.

In Sydney-place, Bath, at an advanced age, Edward Forles, esq.

In New King-street, Bath, Elizabeth, widow of the late Rev. Baldwin Wake.

Aged 70, the Rev. John Fewtrell, rector of Stocklinch Ottersey, Broadway, and vicar of Pile Abbots, Somerset.

Wills.—In her 73d year, the widow of Mr. Solomon Sweetapple, late of West Harnham, near Salisbury.

Worcestershire.—In Palace-row, aged 92, the widow of the late W. Illingworth, esq. of Nottingham.

Wales.—At Newton, Glamorganshire, the Rev. R. Knight, vicar of Mickleton, in Gloucestershire; rector of Baynton, Worcestershire, and brother of Colonel Knight, of Tythegstone, in the former county.

Rev. Robert Manrace, rector of Llanbedr, vicar of Rhuddlan, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the counties of Denbigh and Flint.

At Haverford West, aged 61, John Harding, esq. of Clynderwyn.

IRELAND.—At the Palace of Ferns, Georgiana, wife of Jas. Boyd, esq. of Roplace (Wexford), and second daughter of the late Hon. George Jocelyn.

At Fort Frederick (Cavan), suddenly, Sneyd Sankey, esq. High Sheriff of the County, and only son of Col. Sankey, of the Royal City of Dublin Militia.

AAZOD.—At La Isla, on the river Apure, Col. Jas. Rooke, who fell a sacrifice to his exertions in the cause of the Patriots in South America, from the severe duties of the Staff Appointment he held under the Supreme Chief, General Bolivar.

On-board his Majesty's brig *Beaver*, off Jamaica, Lieut. Henry P. Taylor, R. N. second son of Mr. Taylor, surgeon, of Kingston.

At Negapatam, Capt. Wm. Griffinboofe, late of the 9th regiment of Native Infantry, Madras Establishment.

Aug. 1. At Blackheath, aged 81, the widow of Henry Vansittart, esq. formerly Governor of Bengal, and mother of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

At Sevenoaks, after a very short indisposition, the Rev. Robert Parsons.

Aug. 2. At his seat at Lisnally, near Omagh, Ireland, by a tremendous stroke of lightning, Arthur Galbraith, esq. a gentleman

gentleman of very large fortune, and of a respectable family. It had been most oppressively hot, and on Monday, about one o'clock, began the most awful and alarming storm of thunder and lightning ever remembered there. It continued for several hours, during which a number of cottages were injured, and many persons received slight shocks. The concluding peal, which consisted of two discharges of the electric fluid closely following each other, like those of heavy artillery, particularly affected the house at Lisanally. It seemed to have entered at the chimney, where there was a considerable number of iron cranks, &c. and, following the bell wires into the several rooms, broke a quantity of glass, shattered the marble chimney-pieces, and left the whole a complete wreck.—Strange to relate, the room least injured was the parlour, to which Mr. Galbraith, with his lady and daughters, had retired for security. The lightning seems, by a black mark in the upper part of the wall, to have run perpendicularly down to the spot where that gentleman as he sat was leaning, and to have entered at the upper part of the spine; and following its course through its whole length, again to have pursued the perpendicular line on the wall. A deluge of rain followed, which raised to furious floods all the mountain streams, broke down bridges, and left hideous chasms in many places in the neighbourhood of Lisanally. Mr. Galbraith, called away by this awful visitation, was a gentleman of the kindest heart and most inoffensive manners, fulfilling the private relations of husband and father with most endearing and amiable attention, and the public ones of Landlord and Grand Juror with most charitable and judicious indulgence to a numerous tenantry, and honest fidelity to the county at large. Enjoying amply the means of doing good, he was never more happy than in doing it. The poor have lost in him a liberal benefactor; his intimates a kind and sincere friend. It is remarkable, that Mr. Galbraith had been taken notice of, as listening with the most marked attention, on the day before his death, to a sermon preached in the parish Church of Omagh, on the uncertainty of human life. If the sermon required an illustration, it has, in this instance, met with one of the most awful and impressive sort.

In his 79th year, Robert Russell, gent. of Saxmundham. In him the poor have to regret the loss of a kind and benevolent friend.

Aged 79, Peter Taylor, esq. Solicitor, and 35 years Town Clerk of Ripon.

Mr. Moore, Auctioneer, at Tewkesbury: he was on Sunday thrown out of a gig near Stroud, in consequence of the horse run-

ning away, and so much injured that he died on the following day. His wife also received some injury.

At Gainsbro', in the prime of life, of the hydrophobia, Mr. Knapton: upwards of two months ago he was playing with a small dog in his own house; when the animal seized his lip, and not any symptoms of the direful malady was discovered until six weeks after; when he became raving mad, and expired on the next day.

John Couway, esq. solicitor at Wells.

In Green Park-buildings, aged 81, the widow of the late Rob. Hale, esq. of Cottle's-house, Wilts, and sister of the late Governor Mocher.

At Kensington-palace, in her 90th year, Viscountess Molesworth, widow of the late Lord Viscount Molesworth.

At Salisbury, Betsy Moore, aged 80 years; and on Friday the 6th inst. Rachel Moore, aged 82 years; both of the Society of Friends, and daughters of the late Joseph Moore, clothier, of that city.

Aug. 3. In Bridge-street, Blackfriars, in his 78th year, Mr. John Nodin.

In his 61st year, John Nicoll, esq. of Neasdon-house, Middlesex, one of the Moniers of his Majesty's Mint.

At Haverfordwest, John Harding, esq. of Clynderwen, aged 61.

After returning from the funeral of a friend, suddenly, aged 66, of the angina pectoris, John Fyfe, sen. upwards of 40 years Master of the Free School, &c. Thaxted, Essex, respected by all who knew his value: he was a man of eminent abilities, a well known and useful member of society, upright in his conduct, and an humble Christian.

Aug. 4. After a long illness, aged 60, Mary, wife of Mr. Deighton, bookseller, Cambridge. Her afflictions, which she bore with patience and pious resignation, were long and severe; but it is hoped, through the merits of her Redeemer, they are now terminated in everlasting peace and rest. During upwards of forty years happy matrimonial union, she discharged the relative duties of life with credit to herself, and comfort to all around her, who have now to lament her loss, and will long revere her memory.

At Alvingham, aged 21, by drinking cold water when in a state of perspiration, Mr. George Coxon.

The wife of Mr. Jas. Peart, hat-manufacturer, of Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road.

In her 27th year, suddenly, Sarah, only daughter of the Rev. Wm. Thomas, of Enfield.

Aug. 5. At Kentish-town (of an injury sustained by the overturning of a stage-coach), aged 63, John Owen Parr, esq. leaving ten children to deplore his loss.

At Finchley, aged 79, Mr. Burford.

In Tavistock street, Covent-garden, the widow of the late Capt. Richard Oakley, R. N.

At Whyte's-cottage, Southbourne, Sussex, the wife of Sir John Allen De Bourge, bart.

At Bridge Parade, Bristol, Wm. Elton, esq. one of the oldest merchants of that city.

At Kirby Lonsdale, in his 67th year, Mr. Wm. Howson, formerly of Overhouses, in Bolton, near Lancaster, and late of Bath Terrace, Newington, Surrey: his death was occasioned by the overturning of the Exmouth opposition coach from Newcastle the preceding day.

Aug. 6. At Cheltenham, aged 53, Mr. John Thomas, of Bridge-st. Westminster. Lydia, third daughter of Capt. J. Robinson, of Coddensham, Suffolk.

At Alton, Hants, in her 91st year, the widow of the late Mr. Stephen Lee.

At Cromer, Caroline, fourth daughter of Sir Charles Watson, bart.

In Carnarthen-street, Fitzroy-square, Mrs. Aitkins.

In Little Queen-street, Holborn, Mr. Hen. Oldfield.

In her 56th year, Helen, wife of Capt. J. Phillips of Rotherhuhe.

Aug. 7. At her son's house, at Quainton, Buckinghamshire, Mrs. Margaret Littlehales, widow of the Rev. Dr. Littlehales, formerly rector of Grendon Underwood, and incumbent of the Consolidated Cure of Brill and Boarstall, in the same county, and daughter of Sir Crisp Gascoyne, bart. of Barking, Essex, deceased.

At Gothic cottage, Nine Elms, near Vauxhall (in consequence of a fall from a ladder), Joseph Newbery, esq. of Swan-yard, Southwark.

Aug. 8. At Yarmouth, in his 82nd year, Mr. Smyth, surgeon, who had practised with deserved reputation for more than 50 years in that town. The amenity of his manners, the accuracy of his observations, and his unwearied attention to his profession, cannot be forgotten by the relatives of the many respectable families who live to lament his loss.

Aged 100, Mr. Walker, of Chesterfield, Derbyshire, father of the late Matthew Walker, esq. of New Steine, Brighton.

At Hackney, in her 80th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Willis.

After four days illness, aged 60, Mr. Joshua Chapman, of Oxford-street.

Aug. 9. At Ipswich, aged 58, Anne, wife of the Rev. Ed. Davies, of Bethesda Chapel in that town. She endured a severe affliction with truly christian fortitude and resignation, and her loss will be deeply felt by her family and friends, to whom she was much endeared by those virtues, which are in a peculiar manner worthy of imitation.

In Upper Mary-la-Bonne-street, in her 74th year, Mrs. Wall.

At Knightsbridge, aged 48, James Kennedy, esq. Clerk of the Check of Sheerness Dock-yard.

At the rectory, North Cray, aged 80, the wife of the Rev. T. Moore.

At Moffat, Col. James Stewart, late of the 42nd regiment.

At the Dwager Lady Cope's, Eversley, Hants, aged 47, Miss Smith.

Mrs. Tomkins, matron of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Aug. 10. At Oakingham, Berks, in her 64th year, Lucy, widow of the late Nath. Bassett, esq. of Camberwell.

In Granby-row, Dublin, in his 90th year, the Hon. Ponsonby Moore, brother to the Marquis of Drogheda. He married, 1st, in 1768, Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen, 1st viscount Mountcashell, who died 1777; and 2dly, in April 1781, Catharine, sister to Frederick lord Ashburn.

Mr. Blake, of Burlington-gardens, London, and of How-green, near Hertford. His melancholy death was occasioned by the overturning of one of the Brighton coaches (of which he was a passenger) on the preceding day, at Cuckfield *.

Aged 47, George Langton, esq. of Langton-hall, near Spilshy, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the parts of Lindsey; and on the 16th inst. his widow, who was in a dying state at the time of his death.—Mr. Langton was eldest son of the late Bennet Langton, esq. LL. B. (the friend of Dr. Johnson), by his wife, Mary Countess Dowager of Rothes.

Aug. 11. In her 20th year, the daughter of Mr. William Leonard, surveyor, of Parsun's Green, Fulham.

At Worthing, in his 25th year, suddenly, by the rupture of a blood-vessel in the head, Mr. Joseph Bensley, printer, of Bolt-court, Fleet-street. (The recent destruction of the printing-office of his father and himself, by fire, is recorded in p. 575, of Part I.)

At Hackney, S. C. Wilks, esq. late of the Military Pond Office, East India House.

At Esher, in his 71st year, Capt. C. Hughes.

Aug. 12. Stephen Anne Allair, Chaplain to the Duchess of Berry.—He signalized himself in the Army of the Prince of Conde, by administering the consolations of religion to the dying during the heat of action, and carrying off many of the wounded to receive surgical aid. This caused him to be denominated by the Duke of Berry the most intrepid grenadier in the French army.

At Dawlish, aged 72, the widow of the late Charles Dalbiac, esq. late of Margate, and of Hungerford Park, Berks.

* This is the third fatal accident recorded in this page, arising from want of due care in the driving stage-coaches.

The

The wife of John Micklethwaite, esq. of Iridge Place, Sussex.

At Weymouth, aged 58, the wife of T. Glandining, esq. of Burton-crescent.

Aug. 13. William Darton, sen. aged 64, bookseller, Gracechurch-street; a valued Member of the Society of Friends. He was a useful public man, well known and respected; and for a long period he will be remembered by the youth of Great Britain, by his judicious writings and numerous useful publications. He bore his sufferings with patience and resignation, and departed with the hope attendant on a well-spent life.

At Sunning-hill, Henry Willis, esq. F.R. and F. A. S. of Kensington Palace.

At Leeds, in her 24th year, Miss Hargrave, of the York and Leeds Company of Comedians.

Aug. 14. At Norwood in his 47th year, Mr. Isaac Fisher, of Cockspur-street.

Aug. 15. In her 27th year, Charlotte, wife of Mr. Edward Winckworth, of High-street, Mary-le-bone.

In Paradise-row, Stoke Newington, Jonathan Hoare, esq.

At Walcott place, Lambeth, after a short illness, James Moncaster Atkinson, esq.; a character of general worth and benevolence; and a supporter of several of the valuable charitable institutions in and about the metropolis.

At Millbrook Lodge, Southampton, Amelia, wife of W. Lomer, esq.

Aug. 16. Mary, wife of Henry Gantler, esq. of Percy-street, and only daughter of Nath. Ogile, esq. late of Kickleigh, Northumberland.

At Paddington, Gertrude, widow of the

late Arthur Barber, esq. of Chester, and youngest daughter of the late George Logie, esq. Swedish Consul at Algiers.

Aug. 17. At Grosvenor (in consequence, as it is said, of falling into a piece of water during a dreadful fit of apoplexy), Lieut.-gen. Mount Camar Berthier, brother to the late Prince of Wagram. The Prince of Wagram committed suicide, by throwing himself from the balcony of his Palace window, in Bamberg; see vol. LXXXV. i. 637, 646.

Aug. 18. Thomas, son of Mr. Pigot, engraver, of Manchester, who had engaged himself on board the Atlantic, lying in the Old Dock, Liverpool, bound to Rio Janeiro. While in the act of removing some articles on deck, he fell backwards into the hold, and fractured his skull so dreadfully, that he expired within a quarter of an hour, without a groan. His vocal talents were considerable.

Mr. Harris, of Greenford Grove, Harrow; he went to bathe in the Paddington Canal, and, venturing beyond his depth, was drowned.

In Tower Royal, in his 71st year, J. Brooks, esq.

At Homerton, aged 55, Anne, wife of David Duval, esq.

Aug. 19. In Alfred-place, Mary Susanna, wife of the Rev. Dr. Busfield.

At Hamlet-house, Hammersmith, Richard Hill, esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Middlesex and Surrey, and Chairman of the Bench of Magistrates for the Kensington division.

Aug. 23. At Twickenham, Henry Church, esq.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for August, 1819. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	5 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Aug. 1819.
July	•	•	•		
27	60	74	61	30.24	fair
28	60	73	61	,28	fair
29	60	74	66	,20	fair
30	66	78	67	,17	fair
31	68	78	68	,10	fair
Aug. 1	66	78	66	,10	fair
2	56	72	57	,02	thunder
3	56	69	61	29.99	cloudy
4	64	68	60	30.02	fair
5	66	68	65	,05	cloudy
6	63	73	61	,03	cloudy
7	64	74	60	,10	fair
8	62	70	61	,17	fair
9	63	73	65	,23	fair
10	66	74	59	,20	fair
11	60	71	63	,05	cloudy

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	5 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Aug. 1819.
Aug.	•	•	•		
12	64	74	66	30.01	fair
13	66	72	64	,08	fair
14	64	71	63	,13	fair
15	66	73	70	,20	fair
16	64	76	68	,31	fair
17	66	79	64	,35	fair
18	64	72	64	,38	fair
19	64	73	63	,30	fair
20	60	70	60	,29	fair
21	60	71	62	,32	fair
22	60	71	60	,24	fair
23	66	76	64	,02	fair
24	67	76	66	,07	fair
25	64	76	64	,05	fair
26	66	71	62	,15	fair

BILL OF MORTALITY, from July 27, to August 24, 1819.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5		125		50 and 60		118	
Males	- 951	Males	631		5 and 10		50		60 and 70		96	
Females	- 879	Females	615		10 and 20		41		70 and 80		77	
Whereof have died under 2 years old					20 and 50		96		80 and 90		39	
					30 and 40		124		90 and 100		4	
				40 and 50		131						

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending August 21.

INLAND COUNTIES.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans			Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Middlesex	71	3	36	2	35	0	28	11	46	2	Essex	68	4	34	0	35	0	26	3	41	4	
Surrey	72	2	36	0	35	0	28	8	46	0	Kent	73	2	37	0	33	2	30	1	44	5	
Hartford	69	9	00	0	33	0	25	10	46	0	Sussex	72	4	00	0	00	0	28	0	38	0	
Bedford	70	7	39	0	35	6	29	0	54	0	Suffolk	69	4	00	0	35	1	28	7	40	0	
Huntingdon	68	1	00	0	00	0	25	0	44	10	Cambridge	68	6	00	0	00	0	23	0	00	0	
Northampton	70	6	00	0	40	2	28	9	46	0	Norfolk	69	5	36	0	33	6	26	0	44	5	
Rutland	66	6	00	0	39	0	26	6	48	0	Lincoln	68	1	00	0	40	0	25	5	31	0	
Leicester	73	3	00	0	00	0	30	6	00	0	York	72	1	52	0	36	0	24	0	53	8	
Nottingham	73	1	37	0	34	3	28	9	50	11	Durham	78	2	38	0	00	0	29	4	00	0	
Derby	76	2	00	0	00	0	30	8	00	0	Northumb.	69	9	44	0	38	0	28	0	00	0	
Stafford	74	6	00	0	50	5	29	4	56	3	Cumberl.	72	11	53	4	40	9	29	4	00	0	
Salop	80	0	52	8	00	0	36	11	00	0	Westmor.	80	0	62	0	60	0	29	0	00	0	
Hereford	78	6	48	0	40	6	32	6	56	2	Lancaster	73	3	00	0	31	0	25	1	40	0	
Worcester	72	10	00	0	40	9	36	0	59	4	Chester	69	1	00	0	00	0	25	0	00	0	
Warwick	75	1	00	0	40	0	52	6	55	6	Flint	68	2	00	0	40	0	33	2	00	0	
Wilts	69	5	00	0	38	8	29	10	58	5	Denbigh	75	9	00	0	46	9	28	8	00	0	
Berks	75	9	42	0	37	9	30	0	53	0	Anglesea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	
Oxford	72	2	00	0	40	0	28	9	58	6	Carnarvon	82	8	00	0	41	9	26	0	00	0	
Bucks	71	0	00	0	00	0	30	9	50	0	Merioneth	80	2	40	6	41	6	28	10	00	0	
Brecon	83	0	00	0	50	9	26	0	00	0	Cardigan	85	8	00	0	50	0	22	0	00	0	
Montgomery	81	7	00	0	43	2	38	4	00	0	Pembroke	82	2	00	0	52	4	16	0	00	0	
Radnor	76	4	00	0	42	1	33	7	00	0	Carmarth.	89	9	00	0	56	2	20	0	00	0	
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.																						
	74	5	12	11	40	7	28	1	49	7	Glanorgar	74	10	00	0	43	6	24	0	00	0	
Average of Scotland, per quarter.																						
	69	1	43	1	38	10	25	7	42	1	Gloucester	70	5	00	0	41	0	28	7	00	0	
												Somerset	77	0	00	0	00	0	22	4	48	0
												Monna.	79	6	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
												Devon	73	6	00	0	35	7	00	0	00	0
												Cornwall	77	3	00	0	57	6	23	2	00	0
												Dorset	76	11	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
												Hants	75	10	00	0	00	0	29	8	49	11

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, August 23, 60s. to 65s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, August 21, 22s. 9d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, August 25, 40s. 5d½. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, August 21.

Kent Bags	3l. 0s. to 4l. 0s.	Sussex Pockets	3l. 12s. to 4l. 4s.
Sussex Ditto	2l. 16s. to 3l. 10s.	Essex Ditto	3l. 18s. to 4l. 4s.
Kent Pockets	3l. 18s. to 4l. 8s.	Farnham Ditto	5l. 0s. to 6l. 0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, August 27:

St. James's, Hay 6l. 0s. 0d. Straw 3l. 0s. 0d. Clover 0l. 0s. 0d. Whitechapel, Hay 6l. 10s. 0d. Straw 2l. 16s. 6d. Clover 8l. 8s. 0d. Smithfield, Hay 6l. 0s. 0d. Straw 2l. 16s. 0d. Clover 8l. 0s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, August 27. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Lamb	6s. 0d. to 7s. 4d.
Mutton	5s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market August 21:	
Veal	5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.	Beasts	507 Calves 310.
Pork	5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.	Sheep and Lambs	7,670 Pigs 190.

COALS, August 27: Newcastle 35s. 0d. to 39s. 6d. Sunderland 36s. 0d. to 40s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 3s. 8d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 3s. 7d.

SOAP, Yellow 90s. Mottled 102s. Curd 106s. CANDLES, 12s. 0d. per Doz Moulds 17s. 6d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES OF NAIGABLE CANALS, SHARERS AND OTHER PROPERTY, in Aug. 1819 (to the 26th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge street, London. — Birmingham Canal, 1060*l*. Div. 40*l*. per annum. — Neath, 300*l*. with Div. 22*l*. — Swansea, 158*l*. ex Div. 10*l*. — Grand Junction, 225*l*. — Monmouthshire, 149*l*. 19*l*. 152*l*. ex Div. 5*l*. Half-year. — Lancaster, 27*l*. — Brecon and Abergavenny, 45*l*. — Kennet and Avon, 21*l*. 10*l*. with Div. 1. — Huddersfield, 13*l*. — Wandsworth Iron Railway, 10*l*. — Wilts and Berks, 11*l*. — West India Dock, 180*l*. 182*l*. 10*l*. per Cent. ex Div. 5*l*. Half-year. — London Dock, 74*l*. Div. 3*l*. per Cent. — Globe Assurance, 115*l*. 10*l*. ex Div. 5*l*. Half-year. — Imperial, 83*l*. ex Div. 2*l*. 5*l*. Half-year. — Albion, 45*l*. — Eagle, 2*l*. 5*l*. — Hope, 3*l*. 18*l*. — Original Gas Light, 66*l*. — City of London Ditto, 31*l*. Premium. — London Institution, 46*l*. 4*l*. — Grand Junction Water Works, 45*l*.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN AUGUST, 1819.

Days	Bank	Red.	3pr.Ct.	3½ pr.	4 pr.	3pr.Ct.	Long	Imp.	India	So. Sea	3pr.Ct.	India	Ex. Bills	Com.	Options
1	Stock.	3pr.Ct.	Con.	Con.	Con.	Navy.	Ann.	p-cent.	Stock.	Stock.	Con.Acd	Bonds.		Bills.	
2	932 3	71 1	81 4	80 1	90 4	104 1	104 1	70 1	220 14	71 4	11 pr.	1	2 pr.	3 1/2 pr.	4 1/2 pr.
3	932 3	71 1	81 4	80 1	90 4	104 1	104 1	70 1	220 14	71 4	10 11 pr.	4	2 pr.	1 pr. 24 dis.	4 1/2 pr.
4	932 3	71 1	81 4	80 1	90 4	104 1	104 1	70 1	220 14	71 4	9 11 pr.	3	1 pr. 24 dis.	3 1/2 pr.	4 1/2 pr.
5	932 3	71 1	81 4	80 1	90 4	104 1	104 1	70 1	220 14	71 4	10 11 pr.	3	1 pr. 23 dis.	3 1/2 pr.	4 1/2 pr.
6	932 3	71 1	81 4	80 1	90 4	104 1	104 1	70 1	220 14	71 4	10 11 pr.	2	1 pr. par.	3 1/2 pr.	4 1/2 pr.
7	932 3	71 1	81 4	80 1	90 4	104 1	104 1	70 1	220 14	71 4	11 pr.	1	1 pr. par.	3 1/2 pr.	4 1/2 pr.
8	Sunday														
9	932 3	71 1	81 4	80 1	90 4	104 1	104 1	70 1	220 14	71 4	12 pr.	2 pr. par.	20 dis.	4 1/2 pr.	4 1/2 pr.
10	932 3	71 1	81 4	80 1	90 4	104 1	104 1	70 1	220 14	71 4	11 13 pr.	1	3 pr. 20 dis.	4 1/2 pr.	4 1/2 pr.
11	932 3	71 1	81 4	80 1	90 4	104 1	104 1	70 1	220 14	71 4	12 13 pr.	1	3 pr. 16 17 dis	4 1/2 pr.	4 1/2 pr.
12	Holiday														
13	932 3	71 1	81 4	80 1	90 4	104 1	104 1	70 1	220 14	71 4	12 13 pr.	1	3 pr.	4 1/2 pr.	4 1/2 pr.
14	932 3	71 1	81 4	80 1	90 4	104 1	104 1	70 1	220 14	71 4	13 14 pr.	1	3 pr.	4 1/2 pr.	4 1/2 pr.
15	Sunday														
16	931 2	71 1	81 4	80 1	90 4	104 1	104 1	70 1	220 14	71 4	14 pr.	1	3 pr. 15 16 dis.	4 1/2 pr.	4 1/2 pr.
17	931 2	71 1	81 4	80 1	90 4	104 1	104 1	70 1	220 14	71 4	14 15 pr.	1	2 pr.	4 1/2 pr.	4 1/2 pr.
18	931 2	71 1	81 4	80 1	90 4	104 1	104 1	70 1	220 14	71 4	14 15 pr.	1	2 pr. par.	15 dis.	4 1/2 pr.
19	931 2	71 1	81 4	80 1	90 4	104 1	104 1	70 1	220 14	71 4	16 pr.	2 pr. par.	15 dis.	4 1/2 pr.	4 1/2 pr.
20	931 2	71 1	81 4	80 1	90 4	104 1	104 1	70 1	220 14	71 4	16 pr.	2 pr. par.	15 dis.	4 1/2 pr.	4 1/2 pr.
21	931 2	71 1	81 4	80 1	90 4	104 1	104 1	70 1	220 14	71 4	16 pr.	2 pr. par.	15 dis.	4 1/2 pr.	4 1/2 pr.
22	Sunday														
23	931 2	71 1	81 4	80 1	90 4	104 1	104 1	70 1	220 14	71 4	17 pr.	2 pr. par.	15 dis.	4 1/2 pr.	4 1/2 pr.
24	Holiday														
25	929 9	71 1	81 4	80 1	90 4	104 1	104 1	70 1	220 14	71 4	12 pr.	1	7 dis.	15 1/2 pr.	4 1/2 pr.
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and of the ASSAY-HOUSE, Sherborne, Dorsetshire.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

We thank T. B. for his friendly hint; but the Work he alludes to, is too far advanced in the Press for his plan to be adopted.

J. B. says that "Bin. Dev. (Part I. p. 619,) is mistaken in respect to Davis's Streights. They divide Greenland from North America, and surely cannot be in the North of Europe. From Bin. Dev.'s other observations, I should be glad to see the work he has in contemplation executed."

G. H. W. observes, "Your Heraldic Correspondents have not as yet undertaken to explain how the arms of a Lady (heirress to her mother, but not to her father) are to be borne by her issue. The children cannot of course quarter the arms of the Lady's father; and if they quarter the arms of the Lady's mother only, it would seem to be wrong heraldry, as implying the Lady's surname to be that of her mother.—Should the son of a created Peeress in her own right be styled the second Peer, or first Peer of the family? There seems to be objections to both modes. A man can hardly be called the first Peer, where his immediate female ancestor enjoyed and transmitted nobility to him; and yet, in point of verbal accuracy, it may be contended that he was the first Peer—his mother being a Peeress."

J. J. asks, "whether the celebrated Letter of Lord Somers to King William, respecting the business of the Partition Treaty (noticed by Mr. Chalmers, amongst his Lordship's 'Works,') was ever published? He has searched for it in vain, through the contemporary historians." His kind offer of a copy of it for this Magazine (if not too long for insertion), is thankfully accepted.

C. K. would be obliged "by being informed what was the issue of Lord Altham, and who succeeded to his title and estates. He married, in 1702, Mary, a natural daughter of the Duke of Buckingham. His Lordship died in Dublin, in 1726, and left large estates in England and Ireland. Lady Altham died in London, in 1729." [She was mother, it was contended, to the unfortunate James Annesley, who claimed the titles and estates against the late Earl of Anglesea. On this curious trial see vols. XI. to XIV.—EDIT.]

T. C. (p. 98) is informed, that Sir Humphry Lynde's two Tracts, concerning which he inquires, have been reprinted at the expense of the Society for the Defence of the Church.

E. assures "An Inquirer," (p. 2, b.) that the book he mentions is not the book

supposed to have been written by Bishop Gibson; the title of his copy of that book is, "The Life of Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Impartially collected from the best Historians and several original Manuscripts. The 5th edition, with Additions. London: printed for J. Brotherton, and T. Cox, Cornhill. 1743. Price, bound, 3s." A Letter sticks in the book, from an old friend of our Correspondent, who married a lineal descendant of His Highness, in which he says that "it seems to me a very good account of his public life."

A SUBSCRIBER to Dr. Yates's "History of Bury St. Edmund's," wishes to be informed, whether he has any intention of proceeding with the second Volume of that Work, and thus redeeming his pledge to the Public.

A CORRESPONDENT enquires, whether Mr. Dibdin means to publish a third edition of his "Introduction to the Knowledge of the different Editions of the Greek and Latin Classics," a book much called for; as the second edition is now become extremely scarce, so as with difficulty to be procured even at a considerably advanced price.

AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT for more than thirty years past, having been unsuccessful in his endeavours to procure a copy of an "Essay on Duelling," published in London some years ago, will be obliged to any person who will inform him where he is likely to meet with one.—He is happy to observe, that when the circumstances of *Duelling* taking place, is noticed in this Magazine, the sinful practice is marked in terms of disapprobation, which it is to be lamented all Journalists of the present times do not.

A CONSTANT READER says, "I shall be much obliged if your ingenious Correspondent A. J. K. who has favoured us with his erudite remarks on Bow Church, and St. Martin's-le-Grand, will be so good as to inform me where the *Scala Chæri* (from which he has given an extract) may be found, as I had been long apprehensive the work had perished at the destruction of the Monastic Libraries, and that all which remained were a few fragments preserved by Leland, to none of which the quotation given seems to appertain."

X. XI. 5538, and VERITATIS AMATOR, in our next.

ERRATA.—P. 99, b. l. 3, for *perpiscuity*, read *perspicacity*.—P. 135, l. 16, for *attacked*, read *attached*.—P. 136, note, l. 2, for *Allebrogum*, read *Allobrogum*.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For SEPTEMBER, 1819.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

*Extract of a Letter to LORD LOVELL,
from Italy, in the year 1739-40.*

I HAVE now nothing else left in answer to your Lordship's, except it be to give you the best account I can of the Subterraneous Town in the neighbourhood of Naples, which I staid in much longer than I should have done, to be able to do it.

By the only book I have had to consult about what place it may formerly have been, which is Ortelius's Thesaurus, I find it was formerly called Herculaneum, which is said to have stood just where this subterraneous Town, as they call it, is now; that is, either on the very spot where the town called Torre di Greco now is, or very near it, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius. What is now seen of it is not above half an English mile from thence, as I take it; and as it was in all likelihood a large place, it may, upon further discovery, be found to extend itself to Torre di Greco, and even beyond it. Before I give such a description of these remains as I am able, it may be first necessary to acquaint you that, for fear of accidents, the passages they have dug out, which have been quite at a venture, are seldom higher or broader than are necessary for a man of my size to pass along conveniently. This is the cause that you have but an imperfect view of things in general; and as these narrow passages are quite a labyrinth, there is no guessing at whereabouts you are, after two or three turnings. At the further end of Portici, towards Torre di Greco, you descend by about 50 stone steps, which convey you over the wall of a Theatre, lined with white marble, which, if the earth and rubbish were cleared out of it, would, I believe, be found to be very entire; by what is seen of it, I do not ima-

gine it to have been much bigger than one of our ordinary Theatres in London; and that it was a Theatre, and not an Amphitheatre, appears by a part of the scene which is to be plainly distinguished. It is, I think, of stucco, and adorned with compartments of grotesque work, of which, and grotesque painting, there is a great deal scattered up and down in the several parts of the town. When you have left the Theatre you enter into narrow passages, where, on one hand of you (for you seldom or never see any particular object to be distinguished on each hand of you at once, because of the narrowness of the passages), you have walls lined or crusted over sometimes with marble, sometimes with stucco, and sometimes you have walls of bare brick; but almost throughout you see above and about you pillars of marble, or stucco, crushed or broken, or lying in all sorts of directions; sometimes you have plainly the outsides of walls of buildings, that have apparently fallen inwards, and sometimes the insides of buildings that have apparently fallen outwards; and sometimes you have apparently both the insides and outsides of buildings, that stand upright, and many of them would, I dare say, be found to be entire, as several have in part been found to be.

To make an end of this general description, you have all the way such a confusion of bricks and tiles and mortar, and marble in cornishes and friezes, and other members and ornaments, together with stucco and beams and rafters, and even what seem to have been the trees that stood in the Town, and blocks and billets for fuel, together with the earth and matter that appear to have overwhelmed the place; all so blended and crushed, and as it were mixed together,

gether, that it is far easier to conceive, than to describe it. The ruin in general is not to be expressed.

Having given your Lordship this general account, I will now run over the most remarkable particulars I saw, just as they occur to me, without pretending to order; for, as I have hinted already, it was impossible for me to know in what order they stand in respect to each other.

I saw the inside of a rotund, which may have been a temple; it is crowned with a dome; it may be about 30 feet in diameter; but I forbear to say any thing of measures, for they will allow of none to be taken. Near it I saw the lower part of a Corinthian column, upon the loftiest proportioned brick pedestal I ever observed; and thereabouts some very solid brick buildings. I soon afterwards passed over what, by the length we saw of it, appears to have been a very vast Mosaic pavement. We soon afterwards perceived ourselves to be got into the inside of a house. The rooms appear to have been but small; they are lined with stucco, and painted with a ground of deep red, adorned with compartments either of white or a light yellow, and of some other colours our lights were not good enough to make us distinguish. In these compartments were grotesque paintings of birds, beasts, masks, festoons, and the like. Soon afterwards, with some difficulty, and by creeping up a very narrow hole of loose earth, we got into an upper apartment of another house; the floor was of stucco, and the earth and rubbish was cleared away from under a great part of it. We ventured upon it, and found a room lined and adorned in the manner I have described the last, only it was rather richer; the ceiling is painted just in the same manner, and in the same colour, and with the same ground of deep red as the sides. This room might have been about 10 or 11 feet high. But the danger of our situation would not permit us to do otherwise than to get out of it as soon as we could. Shortly afterwards we were carried, rather ascending as we went, into what seems to have been a principal room of some great house. At the end of it which is to be seen, there are three large buffets in the wall, all three most admirably painted; partly in grotesque, and

partly in perspective, representing temples, houses, gardens, and the like, executed with the greatest freedom, judgment, and variety, and very much enlivened with the lightest and most airy ornaments; as is the whole of the room as far as can be seen, not excepting the roof, which seems to have been a sloping one; and all the lines of the compartments of the painting of it seem to tend to some ornament that must have been in the middle or centre of the top. What the height of this room may have been is hard to say; for, by the buffets, it appears that there is a good depth to be dug out to get at the floor. I must not omit that between the painted compartments of this room there is continually a palm-tree; represented in so very picturesque a manner, that I think it one of the most pleasing ornaments I ever saw. What may be the length and breadth of this room is not to be guessed at; for they have not cleared away above, I think, five feet of the end of it I have been giving an account of. We afterwards passed through some ordinary rooms belonging to the same house, and through the inside of some other houses seemingly of less note. Of these insides in general, I shall only say that they are commonly painted of a deep red, sometimes plain, and sometimes adorned with figures, &c. It seemed to me twice or thrice, as we passed along, that we turned the corners of the streets. Twice I passed fronts of houses, as I thought; and once particularly we passed by the front, as it seemed, of some very large public edifice, with very broad fluted pilasters of stucco.

But nothing is more extraordinary relating to this place, than what is demonstratively evident to have been the catastrophe of it. That it was partly destroyed by an eruption of the mountain can never be doubted, and in the following manner. First it was set on fire by burning matter from the mountain; and by the time it was well in flames it was overwhelmed, and the fire was smothered.

Your Lordship will be convinced of this by what I am going to observe: I have taken notice that there are every where great quantities of beams, rafters, trees, and billets of wood, scattered up and down; all these are burnt to as fine and perfect a charcoal

coal as ever I saw, or as any body ever made use of. The very largest of the beams are burnt to the heart, though they have perfectly preserved their form; insomuch that, in all of them I examined, I could perceive the very stroke of the axe or tool they were hewn and shaped with. That the town was burnt, is as plain as that it was overwhelmed. Now, if it had continued to burn for any time, all the beams and rafters would have been reduced to ashes, or have been quite defaced; whereas, by the fire being suddenly smothered, they became true and perfect charcoal, as they are. This seems to be the case of that part of it which is hitherto discovered. That this destruction was effected by two such violent accidents suddenly upon the back of each other, may be more natural than to suppose that it was burnt by the same matter as overwhelmed it; for if that had been the case, I cannot perceive how the paintings could have been preserved so fresh as they are, or indeed at all; nor can it be conceived that there should not appear some marks of burning upon the wall, the marble, the stucco, and the rest; for there is, as yet, no such thing to be observed: nor does there appear to be any sort of combustible substance mixed with the earth or rubbish. Both above and below it seems to have been buried in common earth, which could naturally have no share in the burning of the town. This may make it to be believed it was rather buried by some extraordinary efforts of an earthquake, which happened at the same time, than by burning matter thrown out of the mountain. That it was set on fire by burning matter from the mountain, cannot well be doubted; but that it was buried by the burning matter from the mountain, appears to be not at all the case. In whatsoever manner the fate of this town was brought upon it, it seems to have been as dreadful a one as could be inflicted in nature. I will trouble you with but one other observation about it, which is, that the inhabitants seem to have had some dismal warning to forsake it; for, in the digging of above a mile and a half, at which they compute the several turnings and windings, they have as yet found but one dead body. In my next, I will give

you an account of the paintings and statues they have taken up for the King's use, and add what may have slipped out of memory at present. In the mean time, I beg you would excuse this undigested heap of writing. I beg leave to present my duty to my Lady Clifford, and to assure you that I am most perfectly

Your Lordship's most obedient
and most devoted servant,

GEO. SHELVOCKE, JUN.

Mr. Coke writes by this same post.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 2.

YOUR Correspondent M. in your Magazine for March 1819 (p. 198, 199,) who is an encourager of Mr. Bellamy's undertaking, says, that Mr. Bellamy has been "oftener ridiculed, than refuted." But he acknowledges, that "if indeed it could be proved, that he was the ignorant and vain-glorious pedant his opponents would fain induce us to believe, it might, perhaps, be pardonable not to throw away time in seriously refuting by argument what would be better, and, perhaps, more efficaciously done by contempt and ridicule." *Ridicule*, I cannot help thinking, is improperly applied to the serious and very mischievous consequences attending so rash an experiment on the Scriptures, as that which Mr. Bellamy has called on the publick to support by their approbation and patronage; and to such attempts to vilify and degrade our most valuable and justly venerated Translation of the Scriptures, in order to make way for a new, barbarous, obscure, and most ungrammatical Version.

The proof of Mr. Bellamy's ignorance and incompetency, which M. calls for, has been effectually made out, first by the Quarterly Review before the date of M.'s letter; and since, by Mr. Whittaker, in his "Enquiry into the Interpretation of the Hebrew Scriptures," as M. may see in the one hundred and thirty-four errors in his notes on the single book of Genesis, against the first principles of Hebrew grammar, of which Mr. Whittaker in his Appendix has convicted him. In this Enquiry and Remarks on the *New Version*, he has shewn, that "Mr. Bellamy is wholly incompetent to give an opinion on questions of this nature, and to decide the most trifling point of gram-

matical

matical difficulty" (p. 287;) and that "after publishing the contents of his Appendix, it would be ridiculous to consider this writer as a person qualified to form an opinion, or give a decision on any question of Hebrew literature; and it would be still more absurd, after he has shewn, that habitual vanity and self-conceit have hardened his mind against conviction, whenever he has been proved to be in an error," (p. 294).

After all, says M. "how does the matter stand? Mr. Bellamy selects a portion of Genesis, and says the received version is erroneous, and does not convey the sense of the original; the story of Lot and his daughters for example; and I would say, in passing, that a pious mind would almost wish that Mr. Bellamy might prove right in this instance."

The selection of the instance here quoted, and the wish, that Mr. Bellamy might prove right, can proceed, I think, only from a little want of consideration. Who, indeed, would not wish, that David's adultery, and Peter's denial of his Saviour, as well as the incestuous act, before quoted, had never happened? But recorded as they are, the records of these crimes are awful warnings to the best of men, and to him that "thinketh he standeth, to take heed lest he fall." And if they have this effect, as it may be hoped they have, the end of Scripture is answered, and the record of these crimes will do infinitely more good than all Mr. Bellamy's ungrammatical labour to expunge any one of them from the Bible.

"The Quarterly Review" (says M.) "denies the force of Mr. Bellamy's reasoning, and defends the old text, by bringing into array all who have gone before. Thus it is assertion against assertion; and I see no likelihood of an accommodation." When M. has examined Mr. Bellamy's one hundred and thirty-four errors in grammar, and has compared them with the "inflated arrangement" of his calumnies against all the Latin and English Translators of the Bible, he will, I am inclined to think, decide for himself without waiting for Mr. Bellamy's accommodation.

But still, with all its defects, M. is desirous that Mr. Bellamy's work should be allowed to proceed, that "the whole matter may be before

the publick, and the publick be left to judge for themselves." If it were a work of mere literary ambition, or typographical speculation; if merely the author's, or the printer's, or the bookseller's interest, were to be affected by the experiment; the undertaking might be carried to its ultimate destination, without any apprehension as to its consequences. But here it is quite otherwise; the great truths of Christianity are at stake, and man's eternal interests are involved, where every thing rests on a criterion, "in which," as M. observes, "few dare venture to trust their own judgment," and where the unlearned, that is, the great majority of the publick, have no security against the confident assertions of an imposing and presumptuous charlatanism.

M. uses rather an amusing threat, as a stimulus to the undertaking. "To nip the work, as it were, in the bud, would, in my opinion, be the most unfair and unjust of all proceedings; and if this is accomplished by any means, *I, for one, shall consider Mr. Bellamy's translation to be correct.*" Resolutely and benevolently settled! but not very critically. Indeed, M. takes a most indulgent view of Mr. Bellamy's work. He says, that "if he has restored the sense of a *single verse*, he merits our thanks, and that many errors might be overlooked for a discovery of such *transcendent importance.*" M. would have done well to have produced one of these important discoveries. But I should reverse his observation. I contend, that, in such a work, a *single error* (whether of translation or of remark), which tends to lessen the evidences of any established doctrine (and there are several such errors in Mr. Bellamy's work), is not to be compensated by the restored sense of *many verses.*

With M.'s notions of the *transcendent importance* of Mr. Bellamy's discoveries, it is no wonder that he should call him "a profound and intelligent scholar," of whom Mr. Whitaker says, "it is the *extent* of Mr. Bellamy's *ignorance*, and the amazing multitude of his errors, that renders him dangerous; for his attainments are of the very *lowest order*" (p. 293).

Yet M. says, "Let Mr. Bellamy give us the remainder of his work;—

if it be incorrect, let it be proved to be so, and no harm can possibly ensue from the publication." I think here again very differently from M. The progress of a very erroneous work on Religion, like Mr. Bellamy's, is mischievous in many ways. It tends to undermine the Religion to which it professes to be attached; it degrades the Scriptures, and vitiates our language; it is disgraceful to our National Literature, and is a waste of public patronage. S. T. P.

ANCIENT ANECDOTES.

Mr. URBAN, *West-square, Sept. 14.*

I N perusing the pages of *Valerius Maximus*, which lately passed through the press under my inspection as Editor, I frequently felt a wish that the publick were gratified with a good translation of that curious work—a collection of nearly a thousand ancient anecdotes—the major part of them relating to persons whose names stand conspicuous in the records of history. But, as I cannot, upon inquiry, learn that any English translation of that author has yet appeared, I propose (if agreeable to you) to select some of the anecdotes for insertion in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. I wish it, however, to be previously understood, that it is not my intention to furnish what might, with any degree of propriety, be considered as a translation, either of the narrative part, or, much less, of the comments or remarks accompanying it; but simply to give the bare substance of each anecdote, in as few words as the case will permit. —Neither shall I study to select, from different parts of *Valerius's ninety-one chapters*, all the most interesting anecdotes in the first instance: but, to save that unnecessary and unprofitable labour, I mean to take them as they present themselves to me, in glancing my eye over the chapters in regular succession.

This being premised, I now send the following few, selected from his first and second chapters on *Religion*.

(1.) In the reign of Tarquin the Proud (or the Cruel), Marcus Tullius, one of the two guardians entrusted with the custody of the Sibylline books, having clandestinely permitted a copy to be taken of the secret ritual, the king ordered him to be sewed up

alive in a leathern sack, and thus thrown into the sea—(the mode of punishment afterwards ordained by law for the crime of parricide.)

(2.) In the year of Rome 547 (206 before the birth of Christ) the sacred fire in the temple of Vesta having become extinct through the inattention of the virgin who had the charge of watching it, the high priest ordered her to be scourged for her neglect.

(3.) On another occasion, a priest's bonnet having fallen from his head during the performance of sacrifice, that accident deprived him of his priesthood.

(4.) The statue of Jupiter, in his temple at Syracuse, being decorated with a gold mantle, the tyrant Dionysius the elder stripped it off, and substituted a woollen cloak in its stead, observing that the former was too heavy for summer, and too cold for winter; whereas the latter was fit for either season.

(5.) That same Dionysius took off the golden beard from the statue of *Æsculapius*, saying it was quite out of character that he should be seen to wear a beard, while his father, *Apollo*, was every-where represented beardless.

(6.) He also took away various golden images, crowns, and other articles, placed on the outstretched hands of the statues of gods and goddesses, alleging that he committed no robbery or sacrilege, but simply received them as gifts; and that it were foolish to pray to the gods for good things, and not to accept them, when fairly offered.

(7.) Dionysius again!—Returning by sea from Locri, where he had plundered the temple of *Proserpine*, and sailing with a favourable wind, "Do you see, my friends," said he, "what a prosperous voyage the gods grant to sacrilegious folk?"

(8.) In the year of Rome 572, near five centuries after the death of *Numa Pompilius*, two stone chests were discovered, in digging, in the vicinity of the city. One of these (as appeared from a graven inscription) had been the receptacle of that prince's body: in the other were found seven volumes in the Roman language*, on subjects relating to the

* "In Latin," says *Valerius*; though the Latin language (as we understand the term)

priesthood, and three in Greek, on philosophy.—The former seven the senate ordered to be carefully preserved, the latter three to be publicly burned, as being found to contain matter subversive of religion.

Here, Mr. Urban, I stop for the present—with a promise, that, if these are honoured with a place in your respectable Miscellany, I will send a continuation for your next Number.

JOHN CAREY.

Mr. URBAN, *Enfield, Aug. 31.*

IN all the patents issued from the Heralds' College, the respective arms, crests, and supporters, granted, exemplified and confirmed, are blazoned in the technical terms of the science, which blazon may be considered almost equally important with the depicted arms, &c. in the margin of the grant. A copy of the painted arms, &c. is made for the use of the seal and plate engraver, for the panels of a carriage, and other purposes; but the blazon should always be written at the bottom, or otherwise affixed, to accompany the pattern copy for the artist. By not having the blazon to refer to, erroneous divisions and positions of the bearings, omissions, and other inaccuracies, frequently occur. Various instances can be named.

Now the intention of these lines, Mr. Urban, is respectfully to call the attention of those in any way connected with armorial bearings (if they wish to be correct), that they are borne and used in conformity to the words and meaning of the grant; and not to rely so much on second-hand authorities, such as arms in shade (called by some relief), minute engravings in books of Peerage, and other works, imperfect seals, sculpture, &c. &c. which in few instances can be depended on.

H. C. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 6.*

AN esteemed Cosdjutor of yours, in a lately-published volume of Hogarth's Works, has introduced to the notice of his readers several pic-

term) could hardly be said to have yet existed in the days of Numa, whose *Salian* hymns Quintilian describes (*lib. 1, 6.*) as scarcely intelligible, in his time, even to the priests who sang them.

tures, as the *probable* productions of that inimitable Artist*.

Doubtless numerous valuable pictures, that were painted by him in the prime of life, still remain generally unknown, in the hands of private individuals. These it is extremely desirable to authenticate by all proper means, whilst the parties are living who know the private history of the pictures. With this view, Mr. Nichols has very properly given a list of *genuine* pictures by Hogarth which have never been engraved, with minute particulars of several of the subjects†.

I shall now, without farther preface, beg to introduce to the publick a picture hitherto unnoticed, now the property of Mr. John White, well known for many years as the respectable bookseller in Fleet-street, which must certainly be generally allowed as a *probable* production of Hogarth, and which many eminent connoisseurs have not hesitated to ascribe with confidence to his pencil.

The picture is 2 feet high, by 2 feet 5 inches wide. The subject I consider as by no means a pleasing one; but it is so managed as not in the least to be offensive to delicacy. It represents a bed-room; in which are a well-dressed lady, in a blue vest, seated on a bed, and a beau of the age, in a scarlet coat, standing by her, in rather an *interesting* attitude.

The figures are well painted. On the left of the picture is a dressing-table; and in the opposite corner is another table covered with a cloth for supper. Here is introduced a little incident, much in Hogarth's manner.—A cat is on the table, with its back erect, who seems not to relish the intrusion of a dog, that is staring at her.

The picture may be seen at Mr. March's, Fishing-rod and Tackle-maker, 56, Fleet-street. N. R. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Frith-street, Soho, Feb. 25.*

IHAVE a painted Portrait by Hogarth, one of his early pictures; the name Mary Scagel, or Scadel, aged 70, 1724; she has but one eye.

Can your Correspondents furnish me with information concerning such a character? A. B. B.

* See Hogarth's Works, by Nichols, 4to, vol. III. pp. 185—192.

† *Ibid.* pp. 171—184.

Mr.

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Mr. URBAN,
THE Church dedicated to St. Martin, commonly called Carfax, from its situation, as some suppose, at the meeting of the four main streets of Oxford, is a building of small extent, yet of just and even excellent proportions, and displays some specimens of very ancient and curious Architecture. (*See Plate I.*) But alterations were rapidly effected in the Pointed stile shortly after its establishment at the beginning of the 12th century, which were practised on the then existing structures, whose importance did not require that their proportions also should be adapted to the new order. This is exhibited in the building now before us, which contains that variety and mixture of styles found, with very few exceptions, in antient buildings. In the original unadorned walls of this Church, several elegant alterations were made by the substitution of spacious windows, with beautiful and varied tracery, for the chaste and plain lancet arches of the 12th century; a circumstance which proves that the situation was occupied by an elegant edifice till the corrupt taste of the 17th century altered and injured its form, character, and relative proportions. Succeeding times have still more defaced this antient structure; and amidst many injudicious alterations and unnecessary dilapidations, only a portion of its originally good architecture, variety of form, and embellishments, appear undisguised or perfect. But in the opinion of some persons its "*antiquity*," its "*instability*," the "*mixture of its architecture*," its "*dulness and inelegance*," demand neither our admiration nor protection; and because the "*unskilful architects*" of past ages appear to have wanted both "*taste and judgment*" in the planning as well as in the execution of their buildings,—notwithstanding that the most antient parts of this Church have stood *six centuries*,—it is to be destroyed, and a structure of supposed incomparable beauty, in a new stile, raised in the improved taste of the present day*.

St. Martin's Church occupies the North-west angle of the intersection, or crossing of the two streets, and is

so situated as to expose to the full view of the incomparable High-street nearly the whole of its Eastern front; which consists of three divisions, corresponding to the three aisles of the Church: these are separated into Nave and Chancel (an arrangement sufficiently apparent in the outside of the roof), with a Tower of good proportions at the West end. The introduction of the highly-beautiful architecture of the 14th century, observable in the principal windows of the East front, and in the whole of the South aisle, and the alterations of the North, has removed only a small portion of the original antient edifice; for the entire East and North walls, with the lower half of the Tower, were doubtless built at the commencement of the 12th century; and those conversant with English architecture will discover in the very curious buttresses and Northern window of the East front, the remarkable square door † on the North side, and in the design of the Tower,—a peculiar character in the proportions, mouldings, and ornaments, belonging to that period, and not to a later. Nor is the masonry of this most antient work unworthy of remark: the East and North walls are nearly twice as old as that of the South aisle, but are yet far more substantial and strong; and to the decay of the South wall and its being the most seen, must be chiefly attributed the fear of some accident, and the demand for a new Church.

The bold undertaking of opening spacious windows where only lancet arches were originally designed, has, in this Church, been executed with peculiar success; and their magnitude and beautiful tracery, particularly that of the great East window, excites no regret at these alterations, which in many instances have proved dangerous and mischievous. On the South side are three handsome windows, and between them, and a double tier of small windows, is the door, once a pointed arch, but altered in the year 1694 to a heavy *Doric frontispiece*. At the same time the pedi-

† The heads upon which the weather cornice of this door rests, and which were perfect a few weeks ago, have since been disgracefully, and, no doubt, intentionally, mutilated.

* On this subject see the remarks in p. 123. Edit.

ment of the East end was deformed as it now appears, and the heavy clock and chimes placed by its side. The upper or *clere* story has four windows on the South, and the same number on the North side, where, in the aisle beneath, are large windows, the most Western of them containing tracery like the elegant East window of the South aisle. The Tower is without a door, but each side has a long narrow window spreading to a considerable width inside, where it is quite plain, and sufficiently massive to withstand a siege, if required. The upper story of the Tower is less antient; each side has a window, and the whole a parapet of carved blocks and battlements.

The architecture of the interior of this Church is very noble. The aisles are separated by three arches on each side, supported by octagonal columns, capitals, and bases, and are beautifully proportioned, very lofty, spacious and uniform.

The division of the body and chancel was formerly made at the most Eastern column of each side by a very elegantly carved wooden screen, portions of which still remain unobscured and uninjured; over this stood the antient *rood-loft*, but, together with the screen, this also was removed, except the canopy, which is a richly-carved oak cove, quite entire.

The roof of the nave is antient, subdivided by arches and ribs, the whole of it painted, and the cornice ornamented with shields and arms.

At the West end of the body, before the arch of the tower, and between the two entrances to the Church, stands the font, raised on a step. Its form is octagonal, with a nich and figure in each face; at the angles are pannelled buttresses, and on the parapet quatrefoils and shields. In Oxford there are a few more antient fonts, but certainly none more curious, notwithstanding that, between wanton injury and the white-wash of centuries, it is much defaced.

The absence of neatness, and consequent gloominess, of the interior of this Church, and above all, the useless bulk of the galleries, and ill-disposed cumbrous pews which occupy much more room than is necessary, are among the objections to the present building, but these may be remedied without the demolition

of an interesting edifice. The architecture cannot be considered unsightly, but the fittings are so in the extreme; and if the walls are crippled, the well-known causes are, the dilapidations of the foundations by graves, and the weakening of the columns to make room for monuments. Still as these injuries come within the power of substantial repair, let it be hoped that respect and veneration for the works of our ancestors will preserve this Church among the other edifices of Oxford, the Palmyra of English Architecture. ANTIQUARIUS.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 31.

THE question relating to the validity of Marriages solemnized in a Church or Chapel built and consecrated since passing the Marriage Act in 1753, is of so great importance, that it deserves to be very seriously considered, and I know not where it can be better canvassed than in your pages, which circulate so widely amongst the Clergy. Your Correspondent who signs an "Old Surrogate," in p. 130, does not appear to me to have thoroughly investigated the matter. With your leave then, I wish to submit the following observations, though I am sorry they will take up so much room.

In the case of the King and Northfield, reported in Douglas's Reports, and referred to by your Correspondent, it was solemnly decided by Lord Mansfield and the Court of King's Bench, after full consideration, that such marriages were void. There is a note at the bottom of the page which may mislead those who do not particularly attend to the expression, and turn to the Acts themselves, as it merely says that it renders marriages valid which *had been* solemnized therein—the words "*had been*," being in italics.

Mr. Christian, in his notes on Blackstone, mentions the Act of the 44th, but not that of the 48th of the King.

Mr. Stockdale Hardy quotes both, and expressly states that all marriages in such new Churches or Chapels since 23 Aug. 1808, are void.

Neither of these Gentlemen take any notice of the difficulty which may occur in proving such marriages, though the Acts declare them valid, if the Registers have not been properly disposed of according to those

those acts, as I shall mention by and by.

After this solemn adjudication, let us see what has been done by the Legislature to remedy the evil.

By an Act passed in 1804 (44 Geo. III.) intituled, "An Act to render valid certain marriages solemnized in certain Churches and Public Chapels in which Banns had not been usually published before passing the Act 26 Geo. II." reciting, that since passing what is known by the name of the Marriage Act of 26 Geo. II. (1754) for preventing Clandestine Marriages; and an Act of 21 Geo. III. (1781) for rendering valid certain marriages solemnized in certain Churches and Public Chapels in which Banns had not usually been published before or at the time of passing the Marriage Act, divers Churches and Chapels had been built and consecrated, and marriages had been solemnized therein since passing the last mentioned Act; but by reason that in such Churches and Chapels Banns had not usually been published before or at the time of passing the Marriage Act, such marriages have been or may be deemed to be void. This Act (44 Geo. III.) enacts that such marriages solemnized before 25 March, 1805, in such Church or Chapel erected since the Marriage Act, and consecrated, shall be valid.

The Ministers are indemnified.

The registers of such marriages, or copies thereof, shall be received in evidence, in the same manner as registers of Churches or Chapels before the Marriage Act, saving such objections as might have been made to copies of other registers.

Sect. 4. The Registers of such Chapels, in which the marriages are thereby declared valid, shall within 14 days after 25 March, 1805, be removed to the Parish Church of the Parish in which such Chapel shall be situated, (or if an extra-parochial place, to the Parish Church next adjoining,) to be kept in like manner as registers are to be kept by the Marriage Act. This Act was passed 14 July, 1804.

Another Act was passed in 1808 (48 Geo. III.) intituled as that passed in 1804, reciting the Marriage Act, and those of 21 and 44 Geo. III. and it is thereby enacted,

That Marriages solemnized before 23 Aug. 1808, in any Church or Chapel duly consecrated, shall be valid—the Ministers indemnified, and a similar clause as to receiving copies in evidence. Sect. 4. The Register of Marriages solemnized in such Chapels, which are thereby declared valid, shall within 30 days after the said 23 Aug. 1808, be removed to the Parish Church of the Parish in which such Chapel shall be situated, or if extra-parochial, to the next adjoining, to be kept with the Parish Registers, as by the Marriage Act.

And this is further added, which is not in the former Act;

That within 12 months after the removal of such Registers to such Parish Churches, two copies shall be transmitted by the respective Church-wardens of such parishes to the Bishop of the Diocese, or his Chancellor, subscribed by the hands of the Minister and Church-wardens of such parishes, to the end that the same may be faithfully preserved in the Register of the Bishop. This extends to the Registers of new Chapels only, not to new Churches. This Act was passed 30 June, 1808.

By the Act of 1804, we see that since passing the Marriage Act in 1754, and the Act of 1781, which was intended to apply some remedy to a mischief then become apparent, new Churches and Chapels had been built and consecrated, and marriages solemnized therein; therefore this Act was passed in 1804, to make valid marriages which had been, or *should be solemnized therein before 25 March 1805*—if then any marriages were solemnized therein *after 25 March, 1805*, they were wholly void, according to the decision of the Court of King's Bench.

No directions were given by this Act as to the publication of it, and it may fairly be presumed, that very few of the Clergy ever heard of it, and that marriages were continued in such new Churches and Chapels.

Bishop Horsley, in a Charge to his Clergy in the diocese of St. Asaph, notices the invalidity of such marriages, and tells his Clergy that it could not be expected they should know all Acts of Parliament that were passed, still less that they should buy them, and that some of

of their houses would hardly hold them.

He promoted the Act of 44 Geo. III. 1808, which Act is nearly the same as that of 1804, except that being passed 30 June, it limited the time in which marriages might be celebrated after the passing of it to 23 August then next, only 54 days, the former Act giving eight months, namely, from July 1804 to March 1805, which time it appears by the passing of this Act had not been sufficient.

In this latter Act the Bishop obtained a clause that marriages in one new Chapel in his diocese might be celebrated at all times thereafter. Why this liberty was not made general, I cannot account for.

And there is in it an additional clause as to the Registers of such new Chapels, that after being carried to the Parish Church, two copies shall be transmitted to the Bishop.

But if any such Chapel Registers have not been sent to the Parish Church, how are Certificates to be obtained for *proving* the marriage, if any question should arise on it? and neither of the Acts provides for the Registers of new Churches—how then are their marriages to be *proved*?

It is much to be regretted that provision was not made for sending copies of these Acts to every parish; and it is highly to be wished that the Bishops would direct their Officers to inquire throughout their dioceses what new Churches or Chapels there are; whether the Chapel Registers have been duly sent to the Parish Church, and copies duly returned to the Bishop; and whether any marriages have been solemnized in such new Churches or Chapels since 23 Aug. 1808.

This is not an idle inquiry; it may be of the most material consequence to families that little think of it—there is no saying what may be the extent of the mischief—and if it shall turn out that such marriages have been solemnized since 23 Aug. 1808, or Registers not duly transmitted, surely the Legislature would readily apply an effectual remedy before any particular case has been brought into a Court of Law, when, as to that case, it is presumed no *post facto* law could relieve the parties. Z. A.

Mr. URBAN, *London, Sept. 1.*

THE accompanying paper, on the *Physiognomy of Hand-writing*, owes its origin to a curious little work, printed (I believe, for private circulation) at Paris, from which the thoughts were for the most part derived. It was furnished for the purposes of the Editor of a contemporary journal, several months ago; but on his retirement from the conduct of the Magazine, it was, in common with other contributions of his friends, of course, withdrawn. I have, however, since observed an article, professing to come from the present Editor of the Magazine in question, in which not only many of the ideas, but occasionally the words of the present Essay were adopted. It is hardly of sufficient importance to have called forth this explanation, since it is little better than a hasty translation, were it not necessary to account for its being in part anticipated in the contemporary journal alluded to. The remainder of the Essay, which fortunately has never been in the possession of the parties, I shall forward you for a future Number. R. S.

ON PHRENOLOGY,

OR THE ART OF DECIDING UPON THE
HUMAN CHARACTER BY THE
HAND-WRITING.

NOTHING is so difficult to acquire as a knowledge of the character of man,—the power of penetrating to his inmost thoughts, and of discerning that which, having no material existence, is of course imperceptible to the senses. The free communication of our ideas is, it is true, afforded us in the faculty of speech—a medium of making known our own sentiments, and of becoming acquainted with those of others, which has appeared so difficult of invention, that even the greatest philosophers have considered it as a property derived directly from the Divinity. The tongue, however, is not the only means by which man is enabled to give expression to his feelings. The various motions of his body, usually denominated gestures, taken in the most extensive sense, constitute what may not unaptly be termed, the language of action. When we speak, we are always under the influence of the will; but this is by no means the case

case with respect to gestures, which are often altogether involuntary; and for this reason deception is easily practised by words, whilst the visible emotions we are frequently unable to controul, betray the positive state of our minds. The language of the passions consists chiefly in the action which accompanies our speech—that accommodation of motion to sound in which some of the first orators of antiquity have defined the existence of true eloquence. It would be difficult for a man to persuade us either that he loved or hated, if the tumult of his soul could not, to a certain degree, be gathered from his eyes, from the variations of his countenance, and almost from the emotions of his bodily frame.

As the touch dissipates the illusions of the other senses, so the action not unfrequently destroys the impression intended to have been conveyed by verbal assurance. In the bitter smile we recognize irony; and the half-averted and wavering glance betrays the timidity which seeks its concealment in empty menace. The various indications of our thoughts are true, in proportion as they are more difficult to repeat: thus the tone is more troublesome to imitate than the choice of words, and the gesture than the tone. The latter acquires a great superiority in the present point of view, from the circumstance of the necessity of the most perfect harmony in all the movements of the physiognomy; for if one feature be undisturbed, the deception is betrayed. Vain is the simple expression of joy, if the eyes do not acquire additional brilliancy,—if the forehead does not expand, and the wrinkles of care disappear. As every feature has a language of its own in the motions peculiar to it, how difficult must it be to give all the same expression when uninfluenced by the mind. If, then, it be so hard a task to conceal the passions by which we are agitated, what command must we not exert over ourselves, not only to repress the feelings struggling for vent, but give the features an expression contrary to that of the passions which reign within! Besides, there are some which, by not being controulable by the will, are of necessity beyond the power of imitation. Thus, then, it would appear, that from an attentive observer who knows how to

construe each variation of countenance, it must be difficult, if not wholly impracticable, to conceal our real sentiments. Sometimes, however, we neither seek to explain, nor endeavour to suppress our feelings, and then our actions, even the most indifferent ones, being entirely modified by our natural dispositions, may, to a certain extent, be made the test of our character. When a man acts without constraint, he will manifest his vivacity or dulness—his impetuosity or caution—his mildness or obstinacy—his dexterity or awkwardness. An eccentric person who thinks differently from every body else, will in general act so, and have gestures, as well as ideas, of strong and marked peculiarity. These are the principal modifications, for the most part observable in the action; and which indicate the prominent traits of the human character. But other conjectures may also be formed from the continuity or repetition of an action. Has it a certain duration? or is it often repeated? we discern the man who has but little perseverance, and who is unable to sustain his part to its close. The inconstant man varies the mode—the capricious man deviates from it altogether. Are there spectators?—the vain man courts distinction by an affectation of superiority,—the artless man acts as though he were unconscious of attracting observation. It appears obvious, then, that an attentive and sagacious observer may detect many traits of the character of a man in his most insignificant motions, and it may thus be reasonably inferred that by applying these general data to the actions of a man, as displayed in his *Hand writing*, they will furnish results similar to those we have above recited; and if we consider that the writing is influenced by the emotions of the heart and of the mind, we shall be convinced that it must bear the stamp of the passions, and be intimately connected with the intellectual faculties.

When a man writes badly and with difficulty, the hand cannot be said to follow the impulse of the thoughts, and the connexion we have supposed no longer exists; but the cause is obviously the want of education. When the hand has had little practice, though good instruction, it develops it in efforts to write in a style approaching

proaching to mediocrity. Thus we may distinguish in the world, those who want education, and those who want practice. Fine writing is often the effect of particular instruction; then it is connected with the situation or employment in life, and generally denotes it. Thus we immediately recognize the writing of a merchant and many other occupations, in which a careful hand is an indispensable requisite; but where so much art is used, nature is scarcely perceptible. A practised eye may, however, distinguish several shades of difference connected with certain traits of the character; but in the subsequent observations we shall only comment on that writing, in the formation of which education has neither had too great nor too insignificant a share, and which may, therefore, be considered as natural.

It is in general very easy to discern the difference between the writing of the two sexes. If it were a part of our social regulations that women should adopt a particular style of their own; if models were presented to them for their imitation, different from those which are used to form the hand-writing of men, we might regard the distinction as independent of the character peculiar to each sex. But they learn from the same models, on the same principles, and from the same masters. It is true that women are less exercised in the art;—that the same degree of perfection is not required from them; still, whatever may be the difference which might result from these causes, it is by no means characteristic of the two kinds of writing. Want of practice and care may often be discovered in the hand-writing of a man; but there is always something decidedly masculine perceptible in its formation. Although a woman write well and with facility, in the like manner there is always a peculiarity which betrays her sex. We are far from asserting that we may not sometimes be deceived, but it is not the same as in her physiognomy, which is equally remarkable for a distinctness of character, though in certain cases it may lead us into error.

Whoever suffers his opinions to be shaken by some exceptions, either will never form any judgment at all, or will be deceived more frequently

than he who is guided by general rules. It is a fact which must be obvious to all, that there is less strength, less firmness and boldness in the hand-writing of a woman, than in that of a man; and this not because it is necessary to possess these qualities in an eminent degree, to trace the characters which represent them. Women might probably write otherwise, but that they are not naturally so inclined. Endowed with less force they exert it less; their slender hands lean more lightly on the paper;—accustomed to more caution and reserve in their actions, their pens do not dash on with manly freedom. To this care is united a delicacy in the formation of their letters, and a gracefulness in the character, perfectly corresponding with their taste.

Every nation is distinguished by a physiognomy peculiar to itself. We discover the country of a foreigner by his features, his air, his language. Even the most trivial points conduce to develop his national character; it is observable more particularly in his gestures, and in his hand-writing. The choice of the form of the letters may be the effect of chance—may be borrowed from other countries; but it is always modified by that which adopts it. It is the genius of the people which produces the modification. The greater part of the polished nations of Europe make use of the same form of letters; but the writing of each possesses a peculiar character. We thus distinguish an Englishman, a Frenchman, or an Italian, as readily by his hand-writing as by his features or complexion. We shall confine ourselves to one observation as to the character of national writing. That of the Italians is remarkable for an extraordinary delicacy and suppleness; and these are the most prominent features of the genius of that nation.

The resemblance so frequently to be traced between members of the same family is also equally observable in their hand-writing. It is, perhaps, less striking, because the figure, address, voice, language, and manners, present a greater number of proofs, but it is not the less positive. It may, perhaps, be ascribed to their having received the same education, to their having been accustomed to follow the same models, and in some degree,

degree, to imitate each other. But even allowing a certain influence to education, which would affect mainly the form of the letters, there will always remain modifications, governed almost entirely by the moral character. Education should only strengthen this resemblance, and not be the primary cause of it. Thus branches of the same family, who have been brought up together, sometimes write wholly unlike each other, whilst that of others very far distant, and who have received an entirely different education, is strikingly similar.

Of all the performances of man, nothing bears so exclusively the stamp of the individual, as his hand-writing. Painters and Sculptors have some touch by which they are particularly distinguished; but to recognize an artist by his productions, it is necessary that long study should have perfected the taste, and exercised the judgment. Neither art or practice, however, is necessary to enable us to discover the hand of a person, whose writing we have seen before. It is so strongly indicative of the individual, that the legislature of every nation has attached more importance to a signature, than to the testimony of many witnesses.

Age, which weakens our bodily activity so materially, must necessarily impress a singular character on our hand-writing. The latter becomes fixed or set pretty nearly at the same period when the mental character is formed; it afterwards acquires the strength and boldness of manhood; and the vacillating hand of old age, so different from that of youth, obviously displays the ravages of time. Sickness may, during the vigour of our youth, render the hand unsteady; but if it does not extend its influence over the intellectual and moral faculties, the energies they enjoy will be secure, notwithstanding the indifferent shape of the letters.

Any thing irregular is offensive to the eye of the lover of order; this is not the effect of reason, but of taste. Reason may strengthen this inclination, and appear the source of it; for there is nothing more agreeable to reason than order and regularity, which feeling is strong and undeviating, and displays itself in the principal circumstances of life. The hand-writing will consequently exhibit

traces of it. It is the distinguishing feature of that of a merchant. Actuated by this sentiment, he would place but little confidence in one of his clerks, whose writing was careless and irregular, or slovenly, although perfectly legible. Every one is not endowed with a facility of writing with regularity. Those whose ideas are continually wandering, cannot, of course, fix their attention sufficiently to the subject; others write too rapidly, and are carried away either by natural vivacity, or else agitated by the emotion of the moment. Some, from that inconstancy which forms the basis of their character, often vary the proportions and distances; and many, from natural impetuosity of disposition, are unable to controul their own impulses. We may observe, therefore, that the love of regularity must coincide with several other qualities, in order that the desire of writing with precision may be carried into full effect.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 30.

THE principle of the Poor Laws (compulsory relief) is radically bad, because it absolutely tends to produce the evil which it professes to redress. By being a bounty in favour of idleness and improvidence, it gives one shilling to a person, who, by the dependence upon the system, loses the habit and necessity of acquiring two. Except with relation to age, infancy, or infirmity, it gives an invidious eleemosynary aid by legal enactment to the most unworthy part of the poor; plainly informing the better sort, that they are to look for no other reward for their privations and industrious habits, than compulsory contribution.—I do not wish to speak on this subject from speculative data. Hitherto no remedy has been found for imposition, but the establishment of a well-conducted Workhouse, and publication of the names of the paupers. I am in the habit of attending the Parochial Vestry of the village where I reside, and know that the rates were reduced in one year from 1000*l.* to 500*l.* without inhumanity, because the Workhouse system was enforced. St. Paul says, "If a man will not work, neither shall he eat;" and upon this authorized principle, I presume that a drunken or idle pauper should

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be consigned to the house of correction, and food of every kind be refused, until he had performed every day one-third more labour than that done by workmen in a state of liberty. The produce of these earnings I would devote to the family of such pauper (if he had any); if not, to the Overseer of his Parish, for charitable distribution among those poor who did not receive aid. At present the earnings of all Prisoners go to the County stock, after deduction of a certain part by way of fee to the Prison-keepers; and what with the leuliy of the Magistracy, in respect to the quantum of labour, and the humanity, sometimes false philanthropy, of the whole system, imprisonment loses its corrective power, and becomes a mere change of residence. I would add to this a power in the Overseers to demand, upon oath, a statement of the manner in which every pauper applying for relief had disposed of his earnings for some time past; and would institute a Board of Commissioners, consisting of Independent Gentlemen, like those of the Assessed Taxes, who should direct the masters of workmen, with families, to set apart weekly a certain sum, where the wages of such workmen exceeded a given amount: The sums so accumulated to be devoted to the use of the workmen under certain emergencies. This is a method which I know to have been successfully practised upon the establishment of infant manufactories; and, if it be true, that in the iron trade, men have been known to earn 3*l.* a week, and boys 18*s.* I really cannot see any infringement of English Liberty, in acting paternally towards those, who, certainly in money matters, behave much like children. I have heard that Mr. Whitbread, father of the late eminent Parliamentary character, used to inquire of each of his dependants, how much he had saved at the end of the year; and add a contribution, upon the principle of the parable of the Talents, according to the respective savings.

Entertaining, as I do, a decided opinion, that any thing short of an eligible system of colonization will only prove a palliative, never a cure of the evil of excessive population, I have confined myself to simple experiments, which have been successfully treated.

Here I beg to draw your readers' attention to a pamphlet which has been already noticed in your pages (i. 537. ii. 39), "*Hints towards an attempt to relieve the Poor-Rate.*"

The leading object of it is to recommend prohibition of Parochial Relief to all persons, who marry below the age of thirty, except under very urgent necessity, and that from the age of thirty to fifty none shall have an allowance exceeding 5*s.* per week (p. 5.)

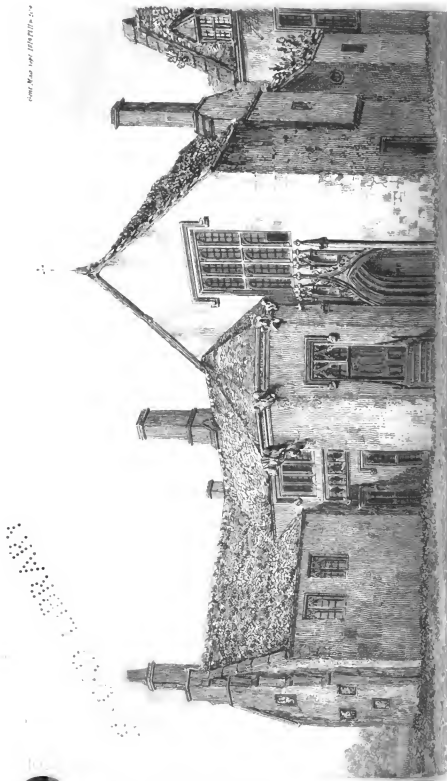
Now, says Dr. Johnson, "All positions are great, in proportion as they are not limited by exceptions." The poor marry, not because they are disposed to settle in such a state, but because the Bastardy Laws leave no alternative between matrimony or imprisonment, or emigration. For my own part, I believe that the Poor-rate system itself is in principle and operation so bad, as jointly tending to corrode the morals of the poor, and property of the rich, that I conceive any emendations to be merely props of a house, of which the foundation is unsound. In fact, I think that a fund ought to be raised for the poor, but that relief from that fund ought not to be matter of course, as it now is, except with relation to infants, invalids, deserted females, and persons under extraordinary circumstances; at all events, that hard work should be the sole condition upon which relief in this compulsory form should ever be obtained under other circumstances. I mean to say, that a person claiming parochial relief, should not be able to obtain it, if in good health, unless he performed as much work, as can be done in the day, by the job, not by the time; for fear of work is the only preventive of application.

One observation more. In no Parish in this Kingdom is there a sufficient number of *sempstresses*. Every family knows the utility and scarcity of such persons. Mistresses of families have not time to attend to the affairs of such wasting extravagant persons, as Shirts, and Stockings, and Childrens' Frocks. Every village of one thousand souls could employ at least twenty sempstresses; and ten botching tailors. I throw out this hint to Overseers, under the hopes that cripples and sickly paupers may be instructed in these employa.

Yours, &c.

S. E.
Mr.





MR. URBAN, Aug. 3.
IN addition to other antient buildings in the town of Sherborne, co. Dorset, which you have occasionally given in your Magazine*, I send you a view of a building, now known by the name of the ABBEY HOUSE, from the accurate pencil of Mr. J. C. Buckler (see Plate II.) It bears the tradition of having been the kitchen of the Monastery; but neither this, nor the story of the buildings here represented having been erected since the Reformation out of the ruins of the Abbey, merit notice. Doubtless they are portions of the Monastic edifices, from their situation on the North side of the cloister, and the handsome architecture of which they are composed.

The buildings shown in the annexed engraving, though irregular, consist of a centre and two wings, of which the most Western is the largest and grandest, having a beautiful door, under a large window; adjoining which, and projecting from one angle of the wing, is a long octagonal tower, terminating with a cornice and grotesque figures at all the angles. The centre has two tiers of square windows, and the corresponding wing is unornamented. Some fragments of antient sculpture have been fixed in the walls of the building, representing, among others, a ram, a holy lamb, an owl flying, and a figure sitting as writing, with a bird flying to its ear.

Yours, &c.

J. K. M.

REMARKS ON THE SIGNS OF INNS, &c. (Continued from p. 111.)

THE GOOSE AND GRIDIRON. This sign, like "The Cat and Fiddle" before mentioned, is noticed by comic writers. Foote, in his "Taste," speaks of the well-known house, "The Goose and Gridiron in Paul's Church-yard."

"Sonnet to a Goose, by Southey.

"If thou didst feed on Western plains
 of yore;
 Or waddle wide with fat and flabby
 Over some Cambrian mountain's plashy
 moor,
 Or find in farmer's yard a safe re-
 From gypsy thieves, and foxes sly
 and fleet;
 If thy grey quills, by lawyer guided, trace

* See vol. LXXXVIII. i. 201. ii. 497.

Deeds big with ruin to some wretched
 race,
 Or love-sick poets' sonnet, sad and
 sweet,
 Wailing the rigour of some lady fair;
 Or if the drudge of house-maid's daily
 toil,
 Cobwebs and dust thy pinions white
 Departed goose, I neither know nor
 care:
 But this I know, that thou wert very
 fine,
 Season'd with sage and onions, and port

In the famous Oxford song of the
 "All Souls Mullard," the preservation
 of the Roman capital by the
 sacred geese is thus alluded to:

"The Romans once admir'd a gander,
 More than they did their chief com-
 mander,
 Because he sav'd, if some don't fool us,
 The place that's call'd from the head of
 Tolus."

Churchill notices

September, when by custom (right di-
 vine)
 Geese are ordain'd to bleed at Michael's
 shrine.

And Dr. Pegge, in his "Anonymi-
 ana," tells us,

"The custom is general to have a goose
 on Michaelmas day; and see a trace of
 this as early as 10 Edward IV. (Blaunt's
 Tenures)." p. 8.

Brand, in his "Observations on
 Popular Antiquities," says,

"Goose intentos, is a term used in
 Lancashire, where the husbandmen
 claim it as a due to have a *goose intentos*
 on the 16th Sunday after Pentecost;
 which custom originated from the last
 word of this old church prayer of that
 day,

"Tua, nos quesumus, domine, gratia
 semper praeveniat et sequatur, ac bonis
 operibus jugiter praestet esse *intentos*."
 The common people very humourously
 mistake it for a *goose with ten toes*."

The public stews were antiently
 under the jurisdiction of the Bishop
 of Winchester; and a particular symp-
 tom of the Lues Venerea, was called
 a *Winchester goose*. This explains
 the meaning of the concluding speech
 of Pandarus, in Shakspeare's "Troil-
 us and Cressida:"

"Brethren and sisters, of the hold-door
 trade,
 Some two months hence, my will shall
 It

It should be now, but that my fear is this—

Some *galled goose of Winchester* would

Dr. Leigh, Master of Baliol College, Oxford, when Vice Chancellor in 1740, was interrupted in an oration by some under-graduates who began to hiss, on which he coolly turned round, and saying, "*laudatur ab his*," proceeded with his speech.

The cause of this expression of disapprobation is conjectured, by an antiquarian collector of Oxford Facetiae in your Magazine for 1805, to have arisen from his reply to the Under-graduates who did not at that time wear tufts upon their caps, and on applying to him for permission, he said "Make yourselves easy, gentlemen; you will all wear them by degrees."

Dean Swift said of Archbishop Tension, "that he was but and heavy like a tailor's goose."

"Billy Snip went to skate, when the ice being loose,

He fell in, but was sav'd by good luck;
Cried the tailor, 'I'll never more leave
my hot goose,

To receive in return a cold duck.'"

Geese are very long-lived. Willoughby gives an example of one that attained the age of 80 years.

The ancient horse-racing sport, called *The Wild-geese chase*, has been noticed under the sign of "The Goat (p. 15); and the *Gridiron*, used as the instrument of martyrdom to St. Lawrence, and forming the principal device in the palace of the Escorial, is mentioned under "The Blossoms Inn (vol. LXXXVIII. i. 308.)"

(To be continued.)

CURIOUS COATS OF ARMS, CRESTS, MOTTOES, AND CORONET DEVICES.

(Continued from p. 129.)

ON THE PART OF THE PARLIAMENT.

THE Earl of Essex, Captain-general of the Parliamentary forces, bore in his coronet the motto of his own arms without figure, *VIRTUTIS COMES INVIDIA*—*Envy is the companion of worth*. Envy doth merit as its shade pursue, &c.

The Earl of Manchester bore this only motto, without figure, *TRUTH AND PEACE*.

The Earl of Stamford had no figure in his coronet, which was inscribed thus, *FOR RELIGION, KING, AND COUNTRY*.

The Lord Brook figured a green chaplet or crown of laurel, with this *pentameter* circumscribed, *QUI NON EST HODIE, CRAS MINUS APTUS ERIT*.—*He who is not fit (able or disposed) to-day, will be less so to-morrow*.

Lord Fairfax figured a sword, rendering a triple crown, with a crown imperial on the point of it, and this motto, in Spanish, *VIVA EL REY: Y MUERA EL MAL GOBIERNO*—wishing (as it should seem) no hurt to the King, but to his government.

The Lord Grey of Groby represented the Parliament-house guarded with many swords in hand, and the motto, *PER BELLUM AD PACEM*—*Thro' warfare to peace*.

The Lord Willoughby of Parham seemed not to aim at the King, but his Counsellors, when for his device he depicted the sun enveloped with clouds, and the motto, *NON SOLEM SED NUBILOS*—*Not the sun, but the clouds*.

The Lord Hastings, afterwards Earl of Huntingdon, figured a flame of fire, with *quasi ignis conflatoris*—*As the fire of the founder*.

Sir Thomas Fairfax (succeeding Captain-general) bore plain colours for his own troop.

Oliver Cromwell also bore plain colours for his own troop: at first without any device, but, in the course of his success, he afterwards assumed *THE OLIVE BRANCH*—alluding to his christian name, and holding forth a show of pacific intentions.

Major-general Sir William Balfour represented the King on horseback, with a crown on his head and a scepter in his hand, and many armed men (which it is likely he intended for those of his own troop) kneeling and laying down their arms at his Majesty's horse's feet, the motto, *PACEM TE POSCUNT OMNES*—*We all demand peace from you*. One of the first causes of Sir William Balfour's dissatisfaction was an attempt made by the Queen's chaplain to convert his wife to the Romish religion, of which the following account was given by Mr. Garrard, master of the Charter-house, to the Earl of Stafford, in a letter dated May 10th, 1638:—"The Lieutenant of the Tower, Sir Wm. Balfour, beat a Priest lately for seeking to convert his wife. He had a suspicion that she resorted a little too much to Denmark-house, and staid long

long abroad, which made him one day send after her. Word being brought him where she was, he goes thither, finds her at her devotions in the Chapel: he beckons her out, she comes accompanied by a Priest, who somewhat too saucily reprehended the Lieutenant for disturbing the lady in her devotions; for which he struck him two or three sound blows with his battoon, and the next day made his complaint to the King."—*Stratford's Letters*, vol. II. p. 165.

Major-gen. Skippon figured a hand and sword, and this motto, ORA ET FUGNA—JUVAT ET JUVABIT JEHOVAH—*Pray and fight—JEHOVAH aids and will aid us.*

Colonel Thomas Sheffield, second son of the Earl of Mulgrave, bore this motto only, without figure, NEC TIMIDUS NEC TUMIDUS—*Neither fearful nor elated.*

Colonel Fienes, second son of Lord Say, figured the goddess Pallas, with a lance or spear in one hand, and a book, or roll of papers in the other, and the motto, UTRAQUE, PALLADE—*Both one and the other, by Minerva.*

Major-gen. Brown figured for his device a death's head and a crown of laurel, motto, ONE OF THESE.

Sir William Brereton had this only motto, without figure, DEUS NOBISCUM—*God is with us.*

Sir William Waller figured a tree full of fruit, and a coat of arms hanging on it, motto, FRUCTUS VIRTUTIS—*The fruits of valour.*

Sir Arthur Haselrigge depainted an anchor fixed in the clouds, the motto, ONLY IN HEAVEN.

Sir Samuel Luke (*supposed to have been Butler's Hudibras*) figured a bible and a map of London, with this motto, LEX SUPREMA, SALUS PATRIÆ—*The safety of the country is the first law.*

Sir Faithful Fortescue, before his recess, represented an escu or shield, superscribed LA FORTE—*The brave, alluding to his name.*

Sir John Evelyn made use of this old motto, without any figure, PRO REGE ET GRÆGE—*For the King and the flock.*

Sir Edward Hungerford bore only the motto of his own arms, which was, ET DIEU MON APPUY—*God is my support.*

Colonel Samuel Sheffield (another

of the Earl of Mulgrave's sons) figured an armed horseman attempting to climb up a steep rock, and an eye in a cloud, with this motto, DEO DUCE, NIL DESPERANDUM—*God being our guide, nothing is to be despaired of.*

Colonel Sir William Constable figured an anchor in the clouds, with this motto, SOYEZ FERME—*Be ye constant.*

Sir Edward Petlow, Governor of Warwick Castle, represented a map of that castle with colours flying on the top of it, with this motto, SI DEUS NOBISCUM, QUI CONTRA NOS?—*If God be with us, who can be against us?*

Colonel Percloey gave his own crest, with this motto, (alluding to his name) PURE FOY, MA JOYE—*A pure faith is my delight.*

Sir Thomas Middleton bore no figure, only this motto, IN VERITATE TRIUMPHO—*In truth I triumph.*

Colonel Cooke, of Gloucestershire, figured an armed man cutting off the corners of an University cap with his sword, and the motto, MUTO QUADRATA ROTUNDIS—*as much as to say he would convert the Square-heads or Cavaliers into Round-heads by trimming them.*

Colonel Urrey, (afterwards Sir John Urrey,) a Scot, whilst he was on the Parliamentary side, made bold with the THISTLE as well as the motto of Scotland, NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT—*Nobody provokes me with impunity.*

Sir Richard Grenville, before his recess, represented a map of England, superscribed ENGLAND BLEEDING.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 9.
OBSERVING in your Magazine for July, p. 30, in an account of curious devices, &c. that of King Henry V. a burning crocet; I thought the following extract from a MS. in the Library of the Heralds' College, shewing the reason of that Monarch's using it, might not be unacceptable to your Readers; it is to be found in Mr. Gough's description of Henry's Monument, in the Second Volume of Sepulchral Monuments, p. 59.

"Henry V. by reason of his dissolute life in the time of his father's reign, when, after the death of the said King his father, he was anointed and crowned monarch of this realme, betooke unto him, for his badge or cog-

cognizance, a crescet light burnynge, shewing thereby, that although his virtuous and good parts had been formerly obscured, and lay as a dead cole, wanting light to kindle it, by reason of tender yeares and evell company, that notwithstanding, he beinge now come to his perfecter yeares and riper understandinge, had shaken off his evell counsellers, and being now on his high imperiall throne, that his vertues which before had layne dead, should now, by his righteous raigne, shyne as the light of crescet, which is no ordinary light; meaning also, that he should be a light and guide to his people to follow him in all virtue and honour."

In a note, Mr. Gough gives the signification of the term *crescet*. *Crescettus*, in the *Wardrobe Account* of Edward I. published by the Society of Antiquaries, is explained a socket for a candle, and in the *Antiquities of the Church of Durham*, p. 100, it seems a receptacle for oil. E. I. C.

ORIGINAL LETTERS TO THE
REV. W. GREEN.

(Continued from page 102.)

"Dear Sir, *Foulshot, near Devizes,*
Feb. 13, 1786.

"I THINK myself much obliged to you for the favour of your Letter, dated Jan. 26, but which I did not receive till two or three days ago, and for informing me to whom I was indebted for another Letter in the same handwriting, but without a name, which I received some months before. I was much pleased with my anonymous Correspondent, whose remarks spoke at once judgment and candour; but it was particularly grateful to me to find myself honoured in any degree by the approbation of Mr. Green, who has given such conspicuous proofs of his great learning and abilities. Your animadversions, modest and ingenious, needed no apology; they were highly acceptable to me; and were I again to appear before the publick, I should, doubtless, profit by them, as well as by the hints in the *Monthly Review*, and others which have in the same liberal manner been communicated to me. I never had the vanity to think my work would be faultless; indeed I was fully convinced it could not be so, from the example of others who were possessed of abilities infinitely superior to mine. But the insolence and

malevolence of that fellow *Bruno* (which your Letter pointed out to me, for I had not before met with it) provoked my indignation, that I could not refrain from exposing the futility of those censures with which he laboured to justify his abuse of my performance. You ask what provocation had I, or Dr. Kennicott, or the English, given him. I will tell you honestly what I know. Dr. K. paid him a very liberal pension, over and above his travelling expences; and in Oxford he was lodged and boarded at the Doctor's own house, where he was treated by Dr. K. himself, his family, and friends, with the same attention and respect as would have been paid to the Doctor's own brother. I myself was witness of this, and may claim my share in shewing him those little civilities which a Foreigner is glad to receive during his residence in a strange country. At that time his zeal for the honour of Dr. K. and his work was excessive, and in his professed opinion the learned men and literary productions of the English were unequalled in any country. Towards the close of his engagements with Dr. K. the Doctor interested himself warmly with persons in power to get Dr. Bruno (on whom the University of Oxford had heaped their academical honours) appointed to a Professorship in his Majesty's University of Goettingen. But the Goettingen gentlemen, it seems, better knew the man, and so strenuously opposed his coming amongst them, that Dr. K.'s applications proved fruitless. Bruno was afterwards disappointed in his views upon the place in the Museum, which was conferred upon a much more deserving man, Mr. Woide. *Hinc illæ lacrymæ.* He immediately gave up his hopes of preferment in England, and declared war against his benefactor and friend, Dr. K., and against the English in general; endeavouring to prejudice the character of the former, and of his useful work, by the most scandalous and false insinuations; and decrying with all his might whatever had the least meritorious appearance in the latter.

"By your Letter it appears that you are not yet acquainted with Bp. Newcome's publication on the *Minor Prophets*, which has been out several months, and you will doubtless peruse with pleasure. In his Preface he has laid

laid down some very excellent rules to be observed in a new Translation of the Bible, and has now and then exemplified them by faulty instances in Bp. Lowth and myself; and, generally speaking, I must confess, not without reason. But perhaps in his own Translation you will now and then observe that the good Bishop has afforded proof how much easier it is to point out faults than to avoid them. You do me too much honour in wishing that I would undertake Ezekiel. Bp. Newcome had engaged a very able man in Ireland, Dr. Forsyth, in that very difficult work; but death has prevented him, and I have not heard whether he had made any or what progress in it. As for me, supposing I had abilities for the task, which is very questionable, I fear I have neither health nor opportunity now to go through with it. When I entered upon Jeremiah, I was a resident at Oxford, and had free intercourse with both the living and dead. I am now confined to a country parish, with a few books only of my own collection, at a distance from any well-stocked Library, and not a soul in the neighbourhood that ever seems to have thought of these matters. Oh, how could I relish such a neighbour as yourself, and what use could I find of your friendly co-operations! But there is, I must confess, another thing to deter me from attempting any farther publications. I was never desirous of gain; and the publick was freely welcome to the fruits of my application. But a man with a family cannot afford to sacrifice over and above a part of that provision which he is bound to make for them. I shall lose above 100*l.* by my Jeremiah, so few are there to purchase even where they affect to applaud. You too, I fear by what you say in your Letter, with greater merits have not met with adequate encouragement. I mean, therefore, as I cannot help amusing myself with such sort of studies, to lay by such observations as appear to me, and in case of my death to leave them in proper hands, to be produced whenever the new Translation of the Bible is taken in hand. Many of my remarks may perhaps appear trifling, but there will then be those that will know how to separate the bad from the good. I hope you, Sir, will not suffer your ingenious thoughts to be lost;

but will at least reserve them for some such season. The Bp. of Norwich*, you tell me, is averse to a New Translation. I am sorry for it, but I can easily believe it. He is a man of probity and virtue, and possessed of considerable learning; but he is a Bigot (I mean not to play upon words) to old establishments. Had all men been of his mind, we had still been in the darkness of Popery. I remember, when he was at Oxford, how violently he opposed, on the principle of no innovations, a proposal for taking away the necessity of subscribing to the 39 Articles from those who could not possibly know the meaning of them; I mean from boys at their matriculation. And unhappily his prejudices, not his arguments, prevailed with the majority. But Reformation, as I take it, is not to be considered as innovation.

"I fear I shall tire you with my long Letter. But I cannot conclude without assuring you that I shall think myself happy in being favoured with your future correspondence; and should your occasions call you this way, I should hope you would call in at Poulshot, as I certainly should not approach Hardingham without paying my respects to you. Congenial studies must naturally recommend us to each other. I thank you for all your good wishes and professions of regard for me; and I feel myself impressed towards you with the same sentiments of cordial esteem and respect when I subscribe myself,

"Dear Sir,

"Your most obliged and obedient
humble servant,

"B. BLANEY †."

"I cannot possibly tell you why Dr. Kennicott's Posthumous Works have hitherto been kept back from the publick; but I know that his papers were left in good hands, who will infallibly do them justice. Two of the Trustees were, the Bishop of Salisbury, and the Dean of Christ Church, Oxford."

"Dear Sir, *Christ Church,
Feb. 5, 1788.*

"When I look back to the date of your Letter, I blush to think that I have not before returned you my

* Dr. Bagot; see p. 5.

† Dr. Benjamin Blaney, Canon of Christ Church, &c. He died in 1801. See vol. LXXI. p. 1053. Edit.

acknow-

acknowledgments for the obliging congratulations and expressions contained in it. The delay, I assure you, has not been owing to a want of due sense of the honour done me by your good opinion, but to very many concurring circumstances, which I will not trespass upon your time to enumerate. I will only beg you to believe that I am never favoured with your correspondence without valuing myself the more upon such a mark of your esteem, and increasing my respect for the many valuable qualities, both of heart and head, which you appear so eminently possessed of. I am now, by the Royal favour, extended to me through the most respectable patronage, advanced to a station, for which I can hardly persuade myself that I have sufficient abilities. Zeal will not be wanting, and I purpose to do my best to quicken the study of Hebrew Literature among the youth of this place. For which end, I propose, as soon as I am well settled here, to institute a course of private Lectures, and to invite such young men as shall have acquired a little previous knowledge of the language (for I cannot waste my time in teaching simply to read) to join with me in a critical examination of some portion of the Hebrew Scriptures, by which means I may have an opportunity of putting them in a method of prosecuting their Hebrew Studies to more advantage. And this, I think, though not so shewy, will prove a more effectual assistance than could be conveyed in a course of public Declamatory Lectures. I should be glad to be favoured with your opinion on this head, and likewise with any hints that may suggest themselves to you for the conduct and improvement of this plan.

"I was lately favoured with a Letter from my friend the Bp. of Waterford*, who has been for some time engaged in a new Translation and Comment upon Ezekiel, and in which he tells me he has proceeded so far as to have already sent some sheets to the press. I am sure you will rejoice with me in the prospect of such a valuable accession to our sacred stock. I wish you had not such pleas of exemption from contributing farther to it; but you have done enough to leave the world under a perpetual sense of obligation to you. I must confess I am

disposed to think rather highly of Dr. Geddes's abilities for the work he has undertaken, from the specimen given in his Prospectus and Appendix; only I think he has attempted more than one man can possibly execute to any degree of perfection. As for Dr. Kenicott's posthumous work, I cannot say it altogether meets with my approbation. As a careful and laborious collator, and collector of materials, I think too much praise cannot be given him. I loved him as a friend, and respected him as a man. But I do not think his fort lay in criticism. And had I been his executor, I should probably have suppressed many things which throw no lustre on his judgment. Among these I join with you in reckoning his strange conceptions of Psalm cx. v. 3.

"I cannot conclude this Letter without assuring you again, that I shall always think myself happy in hearing from you, and that wishing you all possible health and happiness, I am, with true respect and regard, Dear Sir,

"Your most faithful and
obedient servant,
B. BLAYNEY."

Mr. URBAN, *Dublin, July 11.*

IN part i. p. 523, I see an account of a manuscript, entitled "Military Memoirs, &c. of John Gwynn," together with a ballad, called "The Maid of Aghavore." Of the former I know nothing; but the latter, together with the preliminary remarks prefixed by your Correspondent, may be found in print. They are copied from a volume of poems, published by the Rev. John Ball, A.M. Chaplain to the Rt. Hon. the Countess Dowager of Barrymore, and printed in Dublin by Thomas Ewing. In the copy from which I quote, the date has been erased. The book is not uncommon, and of little value; it is remarkable for nothing but its vignettes and the neatness of its typography, and appears to be the composition of some person who spent his literary leisure in metrical effusions. The ballad given by your Correspondent is a tolerable specimen of the poetic merits of the whole. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 19.*
PERMIT me to observe, that Gilbert Wakefield, (the retentive felicity of whose memory, generally speak-

* Abp. N—ome; see pp. 4. 102.

speaking, helps to crowd, somewhat too thickly, the pages of the various Classics which he has edited, with parallel passages,) has yet forgotten to notice, in his edition of Lucretius, the plagiarism committed by Themistius upon the well-known simile of the Poet: Lib. Prim. v. 935. Sed veluti, &c.—The words of Themistius, exhorting the Nicomodenses to the pursuit of Philosophy, run as follow, and I might almost venture to say, are a close translation of the language of Lucretius: ΜΗΝΤΙΟΣ ΠΡΩΤΗΣ ΤΗΣ ΣΟΦΩΤΕΡΗΣ ΤΩΝ ΙΑΤΡΩΝ, ΟΙ ΤΑ ΠΑΡΟΤΕΡΑ ΤΩΝ ΦΑΡΜΑΚΩΝ, ΜΕΙΣΤΗ ΤΗΣ ΚΥΛΙΚΑ ΠΕΡΙΧΕΙΣΑΤΕΣ, ΚΙΝΗΣ ΔΙΔΟΑΣΙ. *Orat.* 12. fol. Paris. 1684.

Is it not singular also, that the learned, though fantastical Hardouin, should have left unnoticed this striking parallelism, in his edition of Themistius?

F. B.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 16.

HAVING lately witnessed an experiment made by a Lady who imagines that she has the power of discovering subterraneous springs by means of the Divining-rod, and shortly afterwards finding that I possessed that extraordinary property myself, I take the liberty of answering a query on that subject, which appeared in a late Number of the Gentleman's Magazine; and proceed to give directions for the benefit of persons desiring to make the experiment. Take a fresh hazel-twig, forked similar to the prongs of a hay-fork, about one foot in length, and sufficiently flexible to be twisted, which must be done by holding the two prongs rather tightly in your closed hands, allowing the ends to project a little beyond your little fingers; when so held, its own elasticity, and tendency to return to its former unrestrained position, will cause it gradually to untwist itself, in doing which, it will move upwards or downwards without the least motion of the hands.

So gentle, and almost imperceptible is the twist required, that it is very possible for a person to deceive themselves: (which I am confident was the case with the Lady whom I saw, and which had almost been so with myself.) Dr. Hutton's recantation of his former incredulity on this subject, and my own experience, convince me that it is also very easy to deceive others.

The experiment succeeds best with twigs from those trees of which the bark is rather rough, such as hazel, apple, &c. as they afford a firmer hold. They are not so fit for the use of the diviner in winter, or when dry, being then less flexible. The idea of its not succeeding on a bridge, or in a boat, is erroneous. W.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 5.

YOUR Correspondent A. (p. 36); has spared me the trouble of correcting one or two errata in the remarks on Chanckbury Hill. That article having some time elapsed from my hands, the Table in Paterson too recently arrested my attention. The computation was made, as given in the paper, by some well-informed persons in the neighbourhood. Bramble for Bramber, was an error of the Composer.

Pure Fancy, being a very limited faculty, is, says Professor Stewart, cultivated by an extensive observation of natural objects: to a very high degree of this is probably attributable that supremacy of description of Nature and beauty, both human and physical, scarce

"Of the earth, earthly,"

so peculiar to a contemporary Poet: in one of his "fancy's picturings" there is a passage remarkably characteristic of this wide-spread view:

"A hill,

the last

As 'twere, the cape of a long ridge of such,
Save that there was no sea to lave its base,
But a most living landscape, and the wave
Of woods and cornfields, and the abodes
of men

Scatter'd at intervals, and wreathing smoke
Arising from such rustic roofs; the hill
Was crown'd with a peculiar diadem
Of trees, in circular array so fix'd,
Not by the sport of nature, but of man."

As English Scenery, some parts of our Southern range, though not coming within the arbitrary acceptance of the term Picturesque, embrace the gentler qualities of what is called the Beautiful. Where the sea forms a compartment in the landscape, this may with particular justice be said; and we suppose that those spots which furnish superior materials will not be overlooked in the Graphical Illustrations of Southern Scenery, which are forthcoming from a certain eminent publisher. The asperity of the critic Dennis is said,

I be-

I believe, to have given way to sentiment in gazing from the tops of Leith and Box Hills. The elegant author of the *Philosophy of Nature* (Mr. Buck) has spoken of the views from these eminences with "simple sure effect" in the style of the Helvetic writer on Solitude.

It has been observed in print, that Chanebury exceeds Welsh scenery; the Writer seemed to think that this arose from there being no duplication of hills in the back ground; but this certainly is a defect, and not an excellence, if we reflect, that when successive series of hills, in the amphitheatre-like disposition, are aggrandized above the anterior, the magnitude must become more impressive to the eye, and consequently more exigent to the imagination. As all objects are converted by distance into ocular spectra, shape, bulk, colour, and position, must impart in different proportions different degrees of emotion. Welsh and Southdown scenery are very different; a constant uniformity of figure pervades the former, but you cannot regard a distinct prospect of mountains of the primitive or transition formations, in which every individual of a chain does not differ; it is either trapezoid, rhomboid, oblong, or possessing some angular distinction, greatly varying the whole. In Wales, mountains of disrupted rock, with wood growing from their very veins, acclivities whose horizon is screened from the eye with sombre sylvan masses, which shelter only nodding ruin, and the water only in security; there the frown bespeaks fixation in an agitated hour; and the repose of Nature in very different features to the gentle deviation from the right line in Southern prospect.

I have added these remarks, because every thing relative to the picturesque, has no longer a mere poetical interest; the elegant crowds who rush to the Banks of the Wye, to Welsh watering places, or to the Highlands of Scotland, derive their impulses from that accomplished zest of Nature, which is as certain an accomplishment of genuine taste and refinement, as colour is of light.

A. enquires what is *à la brute*? The French adjective *brut* m. c. f. signifies rough; now roughness, according to such critics of nature as Gilpin, Zimmerman, Burke, Uvedale Price, Ali-

son, (for all of whom in the science of the picturesque we have an essential respect, is that quality which begets the metaphysical effect, associated with the sight of picturesque objects. Consequently the principle may be simply expressed by the phrase *à la brute*.

A. says, "the Wild, or *Wcald*, is the proper denomination," and Wild is applied to hill only; as exemplified in the Fens of Lincolnshire and the Cotswold of Gloucestershire. If your Archaeological readers will turn over Lye's *Diction. Saxonie, Gothie, Latin.* fol. vol. ii. they will find the words *wcald* and *wold* synonymous.

Wcald. A *wcald*, wild, *wold*, *sallus*, *sylva*, *nemus*.

Wcald. *Sallus*, *campus*.

Wold, a wold, *sallus*.

In consulting Collier's *Hist. Geog. Diet.* vol. ii. *Fol. Ed.* (an old authority) he calls it the *Wcald*.

The remarks on Broadwater Church, p. 11, by J. F. (who by the way has used the same signature as I subscribed to my first communication on Chanebury Hill) appear to be borrowed from the two (two) copious volumes of the Rev. J. Evans's *Picture of a neighbouring Watering Place*. Indeed the most material parts were formerly collected by Mr. Shaw, in the "*Topographical Miscellanies*," 4to. Be it remembered, that I have no claim to the merit of this description of Broadwater.

In the *Tour* of a late respectable Kentish Divine (p. 26), in speaking of the village of Nailsworth, which is on the Bath road from Gloucester and Cheltenham, he says, "Look down on the right hand; and observe a river gliding at the bottom, at the summit of the rising banks of which a quantity of red and white flannels stretched on frames."—The river is merely a succession of mill-ponds; but, being at the bottom of a deep valley, is a high embellishment, though too artificial in their cuts. It terminates a long line of valley, called the Bottoms, forming a septum between the Cotswold and Vale of Gloucester; the whole, and this part especially, from its umbrage and water, did it not abound in manufactories, white-washed cottages, quarries of freestone and volite, would highly deserve the character given in 1797: Gilpin, in his *Premium to the Wye Tour*,

Tour, lately edited with great improvement by Mr. Fosbrooke, speaks in equal admiration of this part of that populous and now magnificent county.

The red and white flannels were cloths on the rack, as it is termed by the Clothworkers of this district.

Yours, &c. J. F. premier.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM KING CHARLES I. TO THE MARQUESS OF ORMOND.

"Cardif, 31 July, 1645.

"ORMOND, it hath pleased God, by many successive misfortunes, to reduce my affaires, of late, from a verry prosperous condition, to so low an eb, as to be a perfect tryall of all men's integrities to me; and you being a person whom I consider as most entyrlly and generously resolved to stand & fall with your King, I doe principally rely upon you for your utermost assistance in my present hazards: I have com'anded Digby to acquaint you at large with all particulars of my condition; what I have to hope, trust too, or feare; wherein you will fynde, that if my expectation of relief out of Ireland, be not in some good measure, and speedely answered, I am lykely to be reduced to great extremities. I hope some of those expresses I sent you since my misfortune, by the battaile of Nazeby, ar come to you, and am therfor confident, that you ar in a good forwardness for the sending over to me a considerable supply of men, artillery, and amunition; all that I have to add is, that the necessity of your speedy performing them is made much more pressing by new disasters; so that I absolutely comand you, (what hazard soever that Kingdome may run by it) personally to bring me all the forces, of what sort soever you can draw from thence, and leave the Governement there (during your absence) in the fittest hands, that you shall judge, to discharge it; for I may not want you heere to comand those forces w^{ch} will be brought from thence, and such, as from hence shall be joyned to them: But you must not understand this as a permission for you to grant to the Irish (in case they will not otherwise have a peace) any thing more, in matter of religion, than what I have allowed

you alreddy; except only in some convenient parishes, where the much greaternumber ar Papists, I give you power to permitt them to have some places, w^{ch} they may use as chapells for theire devotions, if there be no other impediment for obtaining a peace; but I will rather chuse to suffer all extremities, than ever to abandon my religion, and particularly ether to English or Irish rebels; to w^{ch} effect, I have com'anded Digby to wryt to theire agents that were employed hither, giving you power to cause, deliver, or suppress the letter, as you shall judge best for my service: To conclude, if the Irish shall so unworthily take advantage of my weake condition, as to press me to that w^{ch} I cannot grant with a safe conscience, and without it to reject a peace; I com'and you, if you can, to procure a further cessation; if not, to make what devisions you can among them; and rather leave it to the chance of warr between them, and those forces, which you have not power to draw to my assistance, then to give my consent to any such allowance of Popery, as must evidently bring distruction to that profession, w^{ch}, by the grace of God, I shall ever maintaine, through all extremities: I know, Ormond, that I impose a verry hard task upon you, but if God prosper me, you will be a happy and glorious subject; if otherwaie, you will perishe nobly, and generously, with and for him, who is

"Your constant reall

faithfull frend,

CHARLES R."

The above Letter is addressed "*For the Marquis of Ormond,*" with two seals bearing the arms of Charles in a perfect state, on the envelope with this memorandum, "*31 July, 1645, by Robt. Smith, from Cardif,*" the two last words apparently by a different ink. On a blank side of the Letter are these words,

"His Ma^{ties} 31 July } 1645.

Rec 18 August }

By Robt. Smith."

Probably by the Marquis of Ormond.

The Original of the above Letter, which is evidently genuine, is now in the possession of Peter Oliver, Esq. of Belgrave, a gentleman upwards of eighty years of age, the father of my Vicar, who very politely permitted me

me

me to copy it. Mr. Oliver received it from his father, who was about seventy-five when he died. I attest the above to be faithfully copied from it in every minute particular, the mistakes, &c.

JOHN BUTT, M.A.

Curate of Belgrave,

Jan. 15, 1819. Leicestershire.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 28.
READING lately the Taming of the Shrew, in Mr. Malone's edition of Shakspeare, which has Dr. Johnson's criticisms at the end of each play; I was induced to refer to the 4th volume of the Tatler, that I might judge how far the Doctor was justified in his remarks on the 23rd Number, page 187. His words are these: "From this play, the Tatler formed a story, vol. IV. No. 25t. It cannot but seem strange that Shakspeare should be so little known to the author of the Tatler, that he should suffer this story to be obtruded upon him; or so little known to the publick, that he could hope to make it pass upon his readers as a real narrative of a transaction in Lincolnshire; yet it is apparent that he was deceived, or intended to deceive, that he knew not himself whence the story was taken, or hoped that he might rob so obscure a writer without detection." Now, Mr. Urban, owing to the trifling Erratum of No. 25t for 23t, I was at first unable to find it, and consequently referred to the Index, but in vain. The omission could not be accidental, as the short Letter, at the conclusion of the story, on another subject is thus noticed in the table of contents. "Letter—With a Present of Wine, p. 187." How truly has Mr. Murphy observed, in his Life of the great Moralist, that "No man thought more profoundly, nor with such acute discernment. A fallacy could not stand before him!" That the Tatler intended to deceive, is too apparent I fear, and the omission in the Index corroborates Dr. Johnson's remarks.

Yours, &c.

G. W. L.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 21.
AS you and your coadjutors are unrivalled in Topographical knowledge, and local customs, I hope you may be able to inform an old Correspondent what is alluded to in

the following line of Beaumont and Fletcher, in their Comedy of *Wits without Money*:

"Let Mims be angry at their St. Bel-
Swagger,
And we pass in the heat on't and be beaten."

This is in Act iii. Scene 1.—The last Commentator, Mr. Weber, only quotes this note from the edition of 1778.—"Some local custom, tumultuously celebrated, is plainly alluded to in this speech. It was, we doubt not, familiarly known in the time of our authors; but we have in vain endeavoured to trace its memory, or discover its origin."

What these Editors have failed to discover, I hope will yield to your sagacity and research.

R. S.

Mr. URBAN, Aug. 9.
AT the last Quarterly Court of the Equitable Assurance Society the Members attendant were strikingly reminded of the many pointed and prophetic passages in their respected Actuary's past addresses, to keep down extravagant ideas of the Society's increasing Wealth. The utility of his wise admonitions about its ultimate distribution amongst future claims has been illustrated in a curious and alarming manner: what less than a most mistaken conviction of superabundant funds could offer to alienate 50,000l. at a throw? it was negative; true—but not with an indignation, such total disregard to the real objects of this Institution should excite.

That deep Roman curse, "*Ultimus suorum moriatur*," impending possibly over his waning years, had embittered or obliterated all feeling for others; who in a momentary fit are to give up a provision for wives and children, as useless in their case, because unhappily now needless in his own! Or, this proposer, like William the Conqueror, may stand the First of his family, and may have endured through domestic calamity that universally deprecated misery of expectation to fall the Last of it.

Be this as it may, accumulation beyond necessity carries danger. Our approaching decennial arrangements will, I trust, make farther guard against any kind of expenditure foreign to the fundamental purposes of so meritorious and admired an institution.

AVUS.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Aug. 17.

I have lately seen some painful accounts of the protraction of misery to men condemned to the Gallows, by the extension of the rope in such a manner that their legs have reached the ground. Immediately the mob have rushed in to lift up the pendent man, while the executioner has contracted the rope. To prevent the confusion and distress hence arising, I beg to propose a simple plan, by which the sufferer may be immediately put out of pain. Let a spare rope be provided and thrown over the top of the gallows, so long as to reach the ground on each side; let one end have a noose, and if the man's legs should touch the ground, this noose may be immediately slipped round his ankles, and by pulling at the other end, his legs would be lifted from the ground, so that the *body* would swing: the rope should be put with the noose on the side of the gallows to which the *back* of the sufferer is turned, so that the legs would bend up as in the posture of kneeling upon pulling the rope. This would be done in a quarter of a minute, and I cannot see any objection to its being adopted.

Yours, &c.

SIMPLEX.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 4.

POLITICAL Economy has been justly deemed a subject of the highest importance in all ages and countries of the world, and still deserves the most serious consideration. From the great difference in the mental and physical powers of individuals, it is evident, that some are formed by nature to rule, and others to serve. In the art of governing and being governed, the great difficulty consists in forming the arrangements so, that all parts may harmonize together; and this cannot be effected, unless the minds of all, or at least the far greater number be satisfied, that the methods pursued are those calculated to produce the largest portion of happiness with the least of evil or misery. The present state of the United Kingdom presses the subject closely on the mind of every man susceptible of feeling; and, as truth is most likely to be elicited by discussion, the humblest individual may contribute something toward it.

To devise means by which the pri-

vations of the poor may be diminished, and their sufferings alleviated, has long occupied the attention of several persons of true benevolence, though their number has been comparatively small. The pressure and increasing weight of the poor-rates bear so hard on the middling and higher classes, that the relief of the poor has for some time become a fashionable topic of conversation; and any one who should attempt to discuss the general subject, when some pathetic sentiment on the miserable state of the poor, or apparently earnest wish for its amendment is uttered, runs the risk of being branded as a monster, or at least a stupid, unfeeling sot. But if we examine these effusions of fashion by their effects, they will generally be found deficient of any real principle; certain sentiments being expressed, or actions done, merely because others do or utter them. This is strictly applicable to the present cant phrase *relief of the poor*; for on investigation it will unquestionably be found, that not one person of many thousands has ever actually thought on the subject.

It is true, the general pressure of the poor-rates has engaged the serious attention of many; and that they, on whom these rates are levied, are anxious to have the poor placed in such situations, as to be able to support themselves, is abundantly evident; but it is *not* the relief of the poor, that is their object; it is to devise means, by which they themselves may be relieved from the payment of the rates; while every effort to attain this desirable purpose is clogged by the futile attempt to couple with it abjectly mean and slavish submission. These, however, are things, which it is *absolutely impossible* to unite in one person. Not that rendering the poor comfortable will make them rebellious or refractory; quite the reverse. Only let them see that their relief is the real object, and that they are considered as human beings by their superiors, they will yield willing obedience, and rely with confidence on those whom they see fulfilling their promises; but while it is evident that their benefit is not the purpose in view, their minds cannot be expected to be pliant. Were the relief of the poor the object in reality sought, it could not fail to be accomplished;

plished; for the means of affecting it are as ample, as the wills of many of those who possess these means are stubborn, despotic, and hypocritical; which they attempt to cover by the grimace of voluminous legislation, in name for the relief of the poor, but in fact for the relief of the rich. Hence every session of parliament graces the statute-book with many additional acts of plunder, otherwise called enclosing bills. Of these, in a hundred and fifteen years we have had no less than 3646, for enclosing 6,450,104 acres*, in England only.

It is not, however, the enclosing simply, that is the evil, for this is calculated to be highly advantageous to both poor and rich, but the construction of these Bills, and the manner of enclosing, which render them a system of plundering the poor, by depriving them of the privilege of common, that previously contributed to the support of many families, who are now maintained in the workhouse. This, forsooth, is relieving the poor, by robbing them of what little they have, and for no other reason but because they are poor; while those who are rich, or comparatively so, have more given to them, or in other words the portions of the poor divided among them. If, instead of this, when an enclosure takes place, the poor man, who had the privilege of common for a few geese, a cow, or an ass, were to have a small portion of the enclosed common allotted to him, in proportion to the number of animals for which he had the privilege of common, the condition of the poor would in fact be improved, not injured by it. The poor, it is true, could not pay any part of the expense of the enclosure: this, therefore, ought to be paid either by the persons introducing the Bill, or by sale of part of the enclosed land: if the former, the poor man would be entitled to a larger portion of the land; but for this he should be charged with a yearly rent, equal to the interest of the money, which the portion of land allotted him should have paid.

The reverse of this, however, has been the plan pursued for several years. Removing the cottages and the little farmers has proceeded to an

alarming extent. Taking the parish where I was born, and the four adjoining parishes, at their computed population, rent-roll, and number of acres; supposing these to be a fair sample of the United Kingdom, which from a cursory personal view of almost every county in England, and several counties in Scotland, I am inclined to think them; it would require a sum of fifty millions sterling at least, to rebuild the small farm-houses and cottages, exclusive of their fences, that have been thrown down and removed between the years above-mentioned. The persons who inhabited these have gone into villages and manufacturing towns, or into the army or navy. Those of the latter who survive are now returned to their native land; which, added to the failure of employment for the former, may be well supposed to create the great distress at present felt in almost every part of the country. Where many small farms have been thrown into one, the houses, farm-buildings, and cottages, have been demolished, their foundations razed, many of the fences and drains ploughed up, and the manure from the old houses, &c. spread over the ground. Owing to this abundant manure and fresh soil, the land has yielded for two or three years very luxuriant crops of corn, &c.: but, this manure being exhausted; the situation being originally on the skirts of the larger farms, or inferior ground, as many little farms and most cottages generally are; the land now unsheltered, and at a distance from the farm-yard so that little manure can be obtained for it, does not in most cases yield corn adequate to the expense of tillage. Hence it is left waste, and affords but a very scanty produce of grass.

There are many situations where but a few years ago several families lived in comfort, and a certain degree of respectability, by their industry, many of whom are now inmates of workhouses, while the seat of their old residence yields not one shilling an acre annually. A very great number, if not the larger proportion of these in sterile situations yield not one tenth of what their old tenants now cost the parish in the workhouse. This has been the state of the progressive improvement of the country for

* See McWilliam's Essay on Dry Rot, Appendix, p. 293.

for above thirty years in England; and in Scotland it appears to be worse; as there parish workhouses are generally wanting, yet we hear of the tenantry of many parishes being turned out of doors, their houses burnt to the ground, and the district laid waste as far as the eye can reach, or the property of the despot extends, that he may boast how many thousand acres feed his sheep! Here lonely silence spreads her wings, magnificently, it is true, in the grandeur of repose, around his castle; which is like "the far-famed pyramids of Egypt, pompous amid the desert, the abode of rottenness and death, at once a trophy and a tomb." Such proprietors possess, not enjoy, their estates, in the way, no doubt, that is most congenial to their dispositions; for the vulture and the hyena, ravenous wolves and birds of prey, are fond of seclusion, and generally found in solitudes. Here, all is terror, all is fear: domestics are eye-servants to such a lord; and their lord, a slave to his passions, carries a tormentor in his own bosom, from whom he cannot fly.

That there are ample means in the United Kingdom for the relief of the poor and the labouring classes must be evident, when it is known to contain above thirteen millions of acres of waste land *capable of cultivation*. There have appeared in print, since the year 1810, publications in the shape of books, pamphlets, paragraphs in newspapers, essays in magazines and other periodical works, to the number of twenty-two thousand and upwards, all recommending culture of the soil by small farms, and cottages with small patches of ground annexed to them, as the best means of alleviating the distress of the nation. Most of these mention one and some of them several experiments of this nature, not one of which has failed of its desired effect. If this mass of opinions and facts, all bearing on the same point, be not conclusive evidence, it would be a waste of words to attempt to prove it: more particularly, as there is not a tittle of evidence on the other side opposed to these facts. This point then may be considered as completely established. Thus there seems no other way of attempting to justify the neglect of the cottage agricultural system, but

with the blind follower of a party to reject the evidence of our sight and other senses, and so deny that there is any distress; or be a little more fashionable, and join in the hue and cry, "The Government! the Government! the Ministers and the Prince should do every thing!" This however is blinking the question, in order to get rid of it. That there is distress sufficient to shake the nerves of the greatest stoic in the kingdom is clear: but opposed to this distress the Prince, his Ministers, and the Legislature, are mere phantoms, considered abstractedly in their official capacity. They have done more already, than all the other Governments of Europe together: and what does it amount to? not the weight of a feather in retarding the evil, still less in removing it.

What indeed can Government do? Is it to interfere with private property, and to tell its owner, whether he ought to let his few acres to one individual, or to many? I apprehend Lord ———, or any other great landed proprietor, may throw down every house on his vast domain, if he think proper. He has only to conform to the rules prescribed by the laws of the land, and Government cannot justly interfere in any way whatever. It is true, the Prince, his Ministers, and the Members of the Legislative Body, may do much in their individual capacity. As land or fund holders, and as men of exalted rank, others may be induced to follow their example. The united endeavours of a few benevolent persons may for a short time alleviate the present distress; but the ultimate success will depend on the impulse being brought home to every bosom individually, without regard to rank. Each should say to himself: "have I done what is in my power? if I have not, I have no right to ask what my neighbour has done, till I set him such an example as my duty requires." Many plans have been devised, and methods suggested, by various persons, almost every one of which is within the reach of the small landholder, while they are at the same time sufficiently capacious to embrace the whole empire. Even Mr. Owen's plan is practicable on a very small scale: although in its present magnitude, as proposed for an experiment

ment in the vicinity of the metropolis, it appears best fitted to grapple with the hydra, that now menaces our political existence. However visionary the scheme may appear to those who have not considered either the plan or the object of its benevolent projector; yet all who duly examine it will find, that the brightness of the evidence which surrounds it is a sufficient guarantee of its success; and that its failure is absolutely impossible, provided the managers act with a tolerable degree of prudence. It may, indeed, and most probably will, fall far short of Mr. Owen's anticipations; yet I again assert, without fear of contradiction, that it is impossible for it, if carried into execution, to fail of being highly advantageous to the publick at large, as well as honourable to the projector and his supporters.

Notwithstanding what may properly be called the general apathy to cottage agriculture, the exceptions to which are comparatively few, the real number of these honourable exceptions is so great, that it would take up too much room to enumerate even all who have come to my own knowledge. Two or three, however, it may be proper to adduce as examples.

The first I shall mention is, the Lord Bishop of Chester, who, previous to his being appointed to that See, let part of the glebe land of the rectory he then held, in small lots to poor people, by which they have been raised from a state of abject misery and indolence, to one of comfort and industry. The satisfaction of mind his Lordship must have derived from this would alone have amply rewarded him, yet it has proved advantageous even in a pecuniary point of view.

The Marchioness of Exeter, on the Barleigh estates in Lincolnshire; and the Hon. Lady Evans, on the estates of Laxton-hall in Rutlandshire, by building and repairing cottages, and allotting small patches of land to them, according to the ability of the tenants, have done honour to their sex.

The Duke of Athol adds lustre to his rank by the improvements on his estates, and employment of the peasantry, giving the poor patches of land at small and sometimes pepper-corn rents, and employing them a great part of the year in planting

forest trees on the waste ground of his extensive estates of Blair and Athol.

The last, though not the least, to be mentioned, is the Earl of Fife, on his estates in the counties of Banff, Aberdeen, and Moray. This nobleman, since his return from the Peninsula, has been singularly attentive to the people on his estates, by letting the land at rents beneficial to the tenants for improvement, dividing it into small farms, and reletting scarcely any without some part being appropriated to cottages with little patches of ground attached to them. Several new villages have been planned out, and begun to be built on his estates, always allotting some land to each tenement. In the vicinity of one of these a valuable mine of antimony has been discovered, and great encouragement given to working it. Ample buildings have likewise been erected, with expensive machinery for mills for grinding wheat and other grain, dressing flax, &c. at his Lordship's own cost. A large and capacious harbour is now constructing, where, in the course of next year several hundred vessels of four or five hundred tons burden may find perfect safety; as well as smaller harbours for the fisheries. Fishing-boats are procured, and sold to some at prime cost, to others at reduced prices; while those who are very poor have boats and tackle given to them, until they are able and think proper to repay the cost, but this is never demanded of them. The whole of the several family mansions on the estates have been embellished, or are embellishing, in order to give employment to the people, several hundred of whom are thus constantly occupied. Even old ruins are kept up for the same reason.

In the late bad seasons seed has been procured from distant counties for the tenantry; many of the poorest class have had both seed and meal gratis, others at a reduced price, and none were charged more than the prime cost. None were permitted to sell stock in the bad seasons for the payment of rent, but were allowed time, and the arrears on such occasions have generally been remitted. The fairs have likewise been encouraged by taking off all the tolls formerly levied. Timber for using on
the

the Earl's own estates is sold at reduced prices, and in many instances, for cottages or building in the villages, furnished gratis. Many persons are employed at the proper seasons in enclosing waste ground, planting forest trees, draining marshes and wet lands, making roads from the Highlands or interior of the country to the sea, and to intersect the different districts, &c.; so that amid these general improvements employment is wanting to none; all is activity and industry. By these means the landlord, the stewards, and the tenants are all united in true confidence and friendship with one another, as social beings in civilized society ought to be.

How delightful and gratifying to the benevolent mind, to be surrounded by an industrious peasantry, every one labouring with the conscious approbation of his superiors, and the knowledge that his reputation, his reward, and the support of his family, depend on his own industry and exertions! All is hope, all is activity. The sea is speckled with sails yielding to the breeze: the land covered with the gorgeous mantle of successful agriculture, studded with the gems of cottage industry, and sparkling with the virtues naturally resulting from it, "fair as the morn, and blooming as the rose." Who would not envy the feelings arising from such application of a little wealth? And it ought to be remembered, to the Earl's honour, that, in doing these things, he had little more than the half of his late uncle's estates; but having now recovered the whole, he will be enabled more effectually to carry on his benevolent designs. The past may be presumed to be a guarantee of the future; for the Noble Lord has not only provided for the immediate exigencies of the times, but has likewise gone to the very bottom of civilization, in forming new schools, giving encouragement to the teachers of the old parochial schools, and employing the greatest care in selecting proper persons for the church-ministry under his patronage. How highly gratifying to the mind of the noble proprietor must be the benefits arising from such measures! "Go on, Mac Duff," for Caledonia is neither wild nor stern: she will cherish the memory of your plumed crest, when monuments of stone shall have moul-

dered into dust; and revere the name of so true a patriot, when others shall have sunk into merited oblivion.

Yours, &c.

T. M. T.

ON THE CLERICAL DRESS.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 4.

AS a desire to promote uniformity and good order was the motive which actuated me in sending you my paper on the Clerical Dress, I trust I shall not now be deemed fond of controversy, if I beg the favour of replying as briefly as possible to the remarks of A. H. in your Magazine for July, p. 20. The manner in which your Correspondent has there endeavoured to remove the conclusions arising from the arguments which I have adduced, leads me to suppose that he has either not attentively considered them, or else hath raised his series of objections against them in order to mislead his readers, and give me the trouble of again calling his and their attention to the place where they had been before answered.

Sigismund is happy in stating that he is not a Clergyman, and as such cannot be censured for having written his paper from *personal* motives. As A. H. appears not to understand the drift of my plan of clerical distinction in dress, I think the best answer I can give to his supposition, that ridicule would follow an adoption of the *whole* (which never was in my thoughts) or *part* of the Clerical habit; will be found in the elaborate and *well-digested* observations of your able and learned Correspondent, S. T. B. in your last Supplement, p. 593. With regard to A. H.'s objection, as to the expence of adopting the distinctive dress which I have suggested, I am not aware that the difference in the shape of the *Clerical-hat*, or the adoption of the *short-cassock* and *linen band*, would subject the wearer to any particular additional charge. Perhaps A. H. may still continue to object to the *band*, which would partly form a very significant distinction, on account of its supposed affinity to the *surplice*, against which such writers as A. H. have always been particularly inimical; but in what manner A. H. hath discovered that "nothing could be so preposterous as the common use of the band," I am quite at a loss to conjecture. Again, it is urged that I do

not "state whether distinct orders should appear in distinct dresses;" to this I answer, that as my observations were intended to apply to the whole body of the Clergy, and the habit which I had pointed out was appropriate for all, I did not conceive it necessary in a primary attempt to be more particular. Your Correspondent then remarks, that "the cassock is now worn under the coat by Bishops only: those of inferior orders may wear it, but a Deacon may not." I am sorry that the first part of this sentence is almost a truism, and if A. H. will refer to my paper, he will find observations on that circumstance; as to the assertion that a deacon may not wear a cassock, or a short-cassock under his coat, I must again be under the necessity of refreshing your Correspondent's memory by a reference to the 74th Canon of our Church, which, as it stands in your Number for March, p. 225, at the commencement of my paper, ought to have been attentively read by one who professes to attack the subsequent observations which are chiefly founded on it. A. H. will there perceive that it is instituted and appointed that "All Deans, Masters of Colleges, Archdeacons, and Prebendaries in Cathedral and Collegiate Churches (being Priests or Deacons) Doctors in Divinity, Law and Physic, Bachelors in Divinity, Masters of Arts, and Bachelors of Law, having any Ecclesiastical Living—and all other Ministers admitted into that function—in public go not without coats or cassocks." It is to be hoped that this quotation will satisfy your Correspondent as to the right of deacons to wear cassocks, and will teach him to be a little more cautious in future when he attempts to remove positions which have been before clearly established. The query of A. H. "why Sigismund is not satisfied with the mode of dress hitherto adopted," cannot he better answered than by again referring him to the paper on the Clerical Dress, Sec. IV.* The observations of A. H. in the paragraph in which he insinuates that I wish to revive *Roman Catholic habits*, might be readily refuted; but I have already trespassed too long upon your patience, in endeavouring

to point out the *inaccuracies* (to say the least of them) into which your Correspondent has fallen.

Yours, &c.

SIGISMUND.

* * We are sure SIGISMUND will thank us for omitting certain portions of this Letter, when we assure him how unfounded his suspicions are of the character of his opponent. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 8.

THE painfully interesting events which have lately occurred in Manchester, have made us familiarly acquainted with the title of its prison. In the various newspapers of the day, and even in different parts of the same article, the name is indiscriminately spelled "The New Bailey," and "The New Bayley."

At first sight it would appear that the former spelling was the correct one, and that the title was merely borrowed from the "Old Bailey" in London; but on reference to that entertaining and valuable work, "Aikin's History of Manchester," it will be seen from the following passage, what is the real and original orthography.

"Of other public plans and edifices in this town, we shall first mention the New Prison, or Penitentiary House, called 'The New Bayley,' in honour of that very respectable man, and active Magistrate, B. Bayley, Esq. of Hope, to whom the police of this district has for many years been most highly indebted. In this are adopted all the improvements relative to that part of the Police, proposed in the works of that celebrated philanthropist, Mr. Howard, with whose name it is inscribed."

Copy of the Inscription on the first Stone of the New Gaol in Salford.

"On the 22d May, 1787, and in the 25th year of the reign of George III. King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, this Gaol and Penitentiary House, (at the expense of the Hundred of Salford, in the County Palatine of Lancaster) was begun to be erected, and the first Stone laid by Thomas Butterworth Bayley; and that there may remain to posterity a Monument of the affection and gratitude of this County to that most excellent person, who hath so fully proved the wisdom and humanity of separate and solitary confinement of Offenders, this Prison is inscribed with the name of John Howard."

Yours, &c.

H. V. B.

Mr.

* See Gent. Mag. for April, p. 312.

Mr. URBAN, *Heath, Aug. 19.*
RAMOND, in his Account of the Pyrenees, says, "In the vallies of the Pyrenees, on the side of France, are a race of people called *Cagots* (see pp. 8, 129), who are not reckoned among the number of their citizens—are every where disarmed, and permitted no other occupation than wood-cutters, and such other services as are considered ignominious. They are troubled with Goitres. Between the two races there is nothing in common—no commerce or alliance with the *Cagots* which is not considered as an object of scandal. They have gone by different names; they were known at Rennes by the name of *Cacoux*, or *Cagueux*, and the Parliament was obliged to interfere to grant them the right of sepulture. At La Rochelle they were called *Coliberts*, or *Slaves*. In Guienne and Gascony, *Cahets*. In the two Navarres, *Cassos*. In the 11th century they were called *Cagots*, or *Capots*; in Bearac, *Bigorn*, and the country of the *Comminges*, they were sold as slaves, reputed to be infected with leprosy, and were obliged to enter the Churches by a separate door, and had their font and seats apart, and in many parts the priests would not admit them to confession. They are supposed to be a remnant of the *Visigoths*, who were dispersed after the battle of *Vouglé*, and escaped from the fury of the *Franks*, under *Clovis*, who swore by their beards to exterminate the race of *Arians*."

Such as wish to elucidate this subject further may refer to *Ramond's Journey in the Pyrenees*, p. 227.

Yours, &c.

W. S.

Mr. URBAN, *York, Aug. 12.*
IN perusing the pages of your valuable *Miscellany*, embracing subjects of almost every description, I cannot but consider that part of it which brings before the eyes of the present generation scenes of past days, alas! never more to return, as the most interesting and instructive. What were the actions of our forefathers, who trod those very paths which we are now treading, what were their names, and what was their mode of thinking in private as well as in public affairs, the effects of which form a part of our present enjoyments, must be one of the

first objects to a sensible and inquiring mind. History brings all these things before our eyes, and shews most of them in their true light, stript of that false glare which formerly dazzled the understanding, and prevented a right judgment being formed of the motives by which the actors in those scenes were governed. Whatever was kept in the back ground, History exhibits upon the stage, clear of all disguise, arrayed in the garb of truth and open honesty.

The History of a particular Town, which from its very nature embraces almost the whole of these objects, is, if executed with fidelity and a strict adherence to matters of fact, one of the most difficult tasks that can be conceived; a task, if not amusing to the reader, at least laborious to the writer. Those who have never undertaken any thing of this kind, can have little idea of the vast toil, the incessant application, and unwearied perseverance, necessary for completing works of this description. The reader will hardly conceive it possible, that an Author of Local History has to collate Books from the Folio down to the smallest Duodecimo, composed in different ages and different languages, the very perusal of which must in some measure affect the style of the most elegant Historian. A Traveller, relating the manners, customs, and productions of a distant country, has nothing to do but to give an account of what he sees before him. He journeys on day after day from one district to another; he meets with adventures, and suffers hardships, all which, if he has any fluency in composition, will abundantly supply him with materials.—The searcher into the distant and long-forgotten annals of antiquity, has no such advantages. Every thing which he commits to paper costs many hours of tedious investigation. He is compelled to peruse decayed parchments, decipher worn-out inscriptions, and to examine carefully every vestige of former ages. Even after all this is done, and every thing is spread out before his eyes, a *rudis indigestaque moles*, he finds considerable difficulty in making a proper selection. Reconciling dates so as to form a just conclusion as to what carries the greatest appearance of truth,

truth, is another arduous task. There is one still greater, which, though not arduous, is a task the most unpleasant. From the great mass of matter which must pass through his hands, something may arise that will not always accord with his feelings. He will meet with facts, which in some way or other touch upon the ancestors of many of his acquaintances, and, as in the actions of every man's life, particularly public men, there is always some sore part which cannot be passed over, if he set out with the firm resolution of bringing before the community nothing but truth, in whatever shape it may appear, he will have to encounter a host of enemies. This must be expected, and an author must prepare himself for such an encounter. Some from private pique, others from not being able to start any thing new themselves, have the greatest pleasure in running down and blasting, as far as their private influence extends, the fair fame of others; and as it is an easy matter to find fault, without being able to correct, the tempting opportunity cannot be resisted. Others, from motives not more honourable, stifle all sources of information, and with cold indifference, or sarcastic malevolence, enjoy the disappointments of an author, whose only object is truth.

I have been led into these reflections on considering how very ably many of the principal Towns of my native County have been described. We have a History of York, Scarborough, Ripon, Knaresborough, Northallerton, Whitby, and many other Towns which do not immediately occur to my memory. There are announced prospectuses of a History of Sheffield, and an improved Quarto Edition of the History of Richmond. By the bye, I am always a friend to Second Editions. They give authors an opportunity of correcting any errors which may have crept unawares into First Editions, of making alterations, and of enlarging their plan, by extending the subjects almost under every head. Judicious observations by candid critics also enable them to revise those parts which seemed to them capable of amendment. I have no doubt but that every town in this large and populous County will in a little time

have its own Historian. If a native, so much the better, as he will, from his situation and long acquaintance with the scenes he is describing, be enabled to paint more correctly the manners and customs of his neighbourhood, than an accidental traveller can, who, flying from place to place, must be content with the old sayings and quaint observations of a Sexton or Parish Clerk, not much better informed than himself. Local History seems now to be the rage, and the more publications of that nature are brought before the public, the more are they sought after and read. Most heartily do I wish every success to those, who, having leisure and abilities to describe the scenes of their native home, devote their time to the production of works, which, whilst they afford amusement, convey instruction to future generations.

That great and Herculean Work, the History of Yorkshire, a work, which I should suppose would fully fill up the whole time of three indefatigable Historians, even if they lived to a tolerable good old age, and each took a Riding, may seem in some measure to swallow up all minor publications of that nature; but as it cannot be expected that the minutiae of every town within that large district, even if interesting, will be entered into, Local History, from its being confined to one particular place, will have its attractions. The advantages of Works of this sort I cannot better describe than is set forth in the Preface to the History of Whitby. "The advantages of Local History are generally acknowledged. Correct views of a country are not to be gained from the hasty remarks of the Tourist, who skims over its surface in a few days; but from the patient researches and mature observations of Local Writers, each of whom, devoting his attention to objects within his reach, and collecting what is interesting in his own vicinity, furnishes his quota to the common fund of Statistical knowledge. In general, Topographical works will be more or less correct, in proportion as the field of view is contracted or enlarged; and he who attempts to take in too much endangers the whole. What is gained in extent is lost in accuracy. The fore-ground of the land-

landscape is distinctly perceived, while the distant objects are involved in shades." CIVIS.

MR. URBAN, *London, Sept. 3.*

FOR the last twenty-five years I have been in the habit of contending with my friends that the National debt and taxes are not oppressive or injurious, but quite the contrary. The consequence is, that I am considered an *eccentric*, and my visions are laughed at. But, Mr. Urban, I have lately received great pleasure, and assumed much confidence, from having read the opinions of that very excellent judge, Mr. Justice Bailey, in his late address to the Grand Jury of the County of York. These opinions are so exactly in unison with my own, that I venture to send you the following essay, in hopes you will give it publicity; for if the world has hitherto been in error, it surely becomes a matter of great consequence to remove the prejudice.

Part of the speech, as I have it from the Newspapers, runs thus:—"It was a favourite opinion with many, that taxation was the cause of all the distress experienced in any part of the country, but if it could be shown that the lower classes derived their employment and comforts from taxation, it could not be fairly alleged that they were prejudiced by taxation."—Towards this showing, I send the following Essay on Circulation, Taxation, &c.

It is easy to conceive that a twenty shilling piece, now called a Sovereign, may be brought into a market or fair, and circulate through a hundred hands in the course of one day. The first person that uses it, parts with the *piece of price*, all the rest part with some commodity *for the price*, and again buy commodity *with the price*. If the last person has no need of any commodity, he keeps the piece of price; but he must have had some commodity to sell or he could not have obtained it.

This instance is an epitome of all commercial transactions, whether foreign or domestic. It will likewise exemplify the true operation of the funding system, and show its unbounded benefits.

Suppose we take five out of the hundred changes made by the sovereign piece before mentioned; the

person who brought it to the market is one whose property is in the funds; he carries on no trade, and therefore has nothing to sell; he is, according to the proportion of his stock, in a better situation than one who has a share in a mine. This man we may suppose to lay out his twenty shilling piece in the purchase of clothing; the second, or seller of the clothing, buys wool; the third, who is the seller of the wool, purchases corn; the fourth, who was the seller of the corn, buys coals; the fifth, who was a seller of the coals, lays out the twenty piece to buy wine; and the piece may still circulate, making different purchases, till at last it is paid away for taxes; then it is carried to the King's Exchequer, is again paid out in dividends to the stock-holder, and again repeats the same line of purchases which I have before exhibited. By means of the Taxes the great mass is collected, by means of the Funds it is again put into circulation; and by this never ceasing rotation, a man of monied wealth is enabled, in the course of a moderately lengthened life, to spend the amount of his fortune THREE TIMES OVER, and still to leave it unimpaired for his heirs and successors to repeat for ever the same beneficial operations; whereas, if he had not the power of placing out his money to interest, as into a reservoir, he must draw upon his capital, and every pound he spent would be a diminution of it, until at last it would be exhausted. So it is with the mine; every ounce taken away makes the remainder less, for it never returns again. But as a wealthy man in Great Britain may always place his money in the funds, he is enabled, as before stated, to spend treble its amount, and still leave an undiminished property.

It is proper in this place to point the reader's attention to one particular feature in the transactions before stated, that all the changes, except the first and the last, were of barter, but made through the medium of buying and selling by means of one piece of money. The first person that used it in the morning, and parted with the piece of price, was a buyer and consumer only; the second, and all the others down to the last, were traders, but the last, having sold his commodity, retains the price; each trader has used the coin to his advantage, but

but the changes could not have been made with so much rapidity, nor without immense trouble, if there had been no money in the market; for even the first, and the last, and all of them must then have been traders. If the first, instead of money, had brought commodity, he must have hunted for some one who wanted his commodity, and at the same time had clothing to exchange for it; so the second, after he had exchanged his clothing for the other's commodity, (let us suppose it to have been hay), must have been under the necessity of finding some person who was in want of hay, and had wool to exchange for it, and this same trouble and delay would have attended throughout the hundred exchanges; whereas, by one single piece of money from the hands of one who was a consumer only, all the other exchanges were effected. Without the money there could have been neither buying nor selling—it would have been barter only.

Every person living upon his fortune puts into circulation every day a certain quantity of money. He who spends an income of 30*l.* *per annum*, puts into circulation one pound per day, but he who has 11,000*l.* *per annum*, puts into circulation every day at least 30*l.* The first gives employment constantly to seven labouring men, at a pound a week; the last employs at the same rate, at least two hundred and ten! * If the generality of the people were convinced of this operation of the taxes, they would cease to complain of their enormity, and hail them collectively, as the best friend of themselves and of their country.

The taxes are of the nature of a rent paid for the use and collecting of the money which people of fortune are continually sending into circulation; or rather, of the hire which each trader might pay for the use of scales, weights, and measures, if he had none of his own; for it must be the consumer who pays the taxes. The trader uses the money to his profit, but the man of fortune having nothing to sell, must be always a buyer, always disseminating his mu-

ney, which in Great Britain is from a periodical source amounting to full twelve millions each quarter of the year, and which, like the gracious rain from heaven when poured upon the earth, insinuates itself into the most minute channels, producing food and raiment, and paying for rent; and wages and taxes, until, like the rain, it is again exhaled, and again renews its bountiful progress. Yet the labouring man and the middling trader retains none of it; its visits to them are transient, but salutary; they drink, and are refreshed by the stream as it flows, yet scarce know whence it cometh, or whither it goeth.

In all the transactions of trade before mentioned, the pound is never identified with commodity; it stalks through the market a *sovereign* indeed, always the buyer or price, but never becomes commodity; hence it appears, that no man can possess the precious metals, but through the medium of commerce, for he who has nothing to sell, or labour to perform, cannot obtain them.

The commerce of nations is similar to that of the home market: goods are sent out; and goods are brought in, and the balance, on which ever side it may predominate, must be liquidated by portions of the precious metals: bullion being the money of the world, as coin or Bank Notes is of particular states; and their accumulation, in every country, is the reward of industry, which, as the proverb truly says, always produces riches. They may be, it is true, acquired by rapine and plunder—the former possession will prove a blessing, the latter a scourge.

Before I dismiss my circulating piece, I beg leave to remark, that if by any means it had become deficient in weight, it might throughout the market have passed for only ninety-nine shillings, in which case, each of the parties would have had somewhat less of quantity and measure than if the piece had been of full weight, from which it is clear, that all coin, for the sake of common justice, should never be suffered to pass current beneath a certain weight. The same may be said of Bank Notes: while they are exchangeable for the same weight of bullion, specified in their amount, they are of equal value with full weight coin; if they will not

* If this assertion is true, the National Debt alone gives constant employment to very nearly one million of persons.

procure so much; they are the same as light money.

No man can be compelled to buy; but when he does buy, he ought to be compelled to give good money, both in weight and quality.

No man can be compelled to sell; but when he does sell, he ought to be compelled to give full weight and measure.

A LOMBARD.

SEQUEL OF THE CASE OF ANNE CHANDLER.

"Feet was I to the lame."—Joa.

MR. URBAN, *Abbots Roding,*
Aug. 18.

FROM the publicity of the severe distress which befel Anne Chandler, with the narration of which you indulged me (see Part i. p. 518), I am desirous of circulating this public acknowledgment,—in order that it may meet the eye of many, to whom I cannot by any other means express how much I feel myself indebted to them for their humanity and benevolence upon this truly melancholy subject.

I deem it to be satisfactory to observe, that as the greater part of my charitable Correspondents wished to conceal their real names,—not suffering their left hand to know what their right hand doeth,—and, since many, whose liberality I should have been happy to have announced, as a light shining before men, leading them to exemplary imitation, did express their positive desire, *totidem verbis*, not to be publicly known; I shall not only strictly comply with their request, but shall forbear from bringing forward to public notice any other memorial, than what I hope may be indulged to me as a feeling of gratitude, proclaiming the secret and inward pleasure of my mind.

Though nothing that I could say in praise of the humane and liberal manner in which my Diocesan answered my request, can add to the real and genuine worth of character so deservedly due to his Lordship, yet I should ill reconcile to my own feelings a passive silence on this occasion. With great pleasure I acknowledge the act itself, and the courteous manner in which it was done.

Not less obliged do I feel to one of our spiritual Lords in Langham-place, distinguished by great worth of character.

To a Peer of the Realm, in the county of Gloucester, I am equally indebted; and not less so, for his commendation and approbation of the act in question. For, freely do I confess, that exquisite is the gratification of pleasure *in afro laudato laudari*.

The Rector of the parish (Beauchamp Roding), whom the Poor have reason to bless, claims his reward; and I trust in God, that he will abundantly receive it.

[In like manner our benevolent Correspondent enumerates a very considerable number of other Benefactors, which would fill some pages; and thus concludes his eventful Narrative.]

Did I here close this address of Thanks to the numerous friends of humanity, it would be highly unsatisfactory, were I not to add something relative to the state and condition of the unhappy sufferer, since the sad operation which has disabled her for life. Hitherto the end has been answered in the fullest measure of relief. It has contributed literally to raise an unhappy fellow-creature from the dust of the earth to some degree of comfort and happiness. Her comparative state at this present time, with what it was some few weeks ago, is that of comfort and support from a condition of extreme poverty and want, of pain and suffering.

Under this happy change of circumstances, when I took my leave of her on the preceding day of her being removed to Yarmouth, there was visibly an air of health, a countenance of expressive pleasure, gratitude at heart, and a mind, I trust, sincerely devoted to God. Three weeks had now scarcely passed since the amputation of her legs,—and this at the advanced age of sixty-two, when she performed this journey of more than one hundred miles. The same long journey she was obliged, in a few days, again to undertake, and a further journey back again to Yarmouth, comprehending altogether above three hundred miles.

To explain the cause of this painful and arduous under-taking, which opened those sores which had scarcely been cicatrized, I have to observe, that the parish of Yarmouth brought her to the Quarter Sessions at Chelmsford, on an appeal, endeavouring to

prove

prove that, as a parishioner, she did not belong to Yarmouth.

Dispensing, as the steward of your Charity, the riches of your benevolence to her comfort, I indulge the hope that she may pass the remaining years of her life, be they few or many, in rest and quietness; and end her days in peace with Heaven.

WILLIAM CHARLES DYER.

Mr. URBAN, *Doctors' Commons,*
Sept. 14.

O Happiness! our being's end and aim!
Good, pleasure, ease, content, whatever
thy name.

AS Happiness is the professed object of all mankind, however various or mistaken may be the means pursued towards its attainment: to those, who do not seek it in the intoxicating cup of pleasure, the allurements of ambition, or the indulgence of appetite, the following opinions on the subject, collected from some of the most eminent modern philosophers, may not be uninteresting:

HUTCHESON.—“In virtuous action alone we can find the highest happiness; but to make it complete, there must be a moderate degree of external prosperity.”

FERGUSON.—“Happiness is not that state of repose or freedom from care, but arises more from the pursuit than the attainment of any end, and depends more on the degree in which our minds are employed, than in the circumstances in which we are destined to act; it consists in a candid, active, and strenuous mind.”

PALEY.—“Happiness consists, 1. In the exercise of social affections.—2. In the exercise of our faculties in pursuit of some end.—3. On the prudent constitution of the habits.—4. In health;—and it does not consist in an exemption from care, labour, pain, or business.”

BURTON.—“The foundation of happiness is a conscious being finding itself in that state, and furnished with those advantages which are the most suitable to its nature, and most conducive to its improvement.”

ADAM SMITH.—“Happiness consists in tranquillity and enjoyment; without tranquillity there can be no enjoyment; but where there is perfect tranquillity, there is scarce any thing which is not capable of amusing.”

LOAD KATHEE “considered that man finds his chief happiness when he most effectually promotes the welfare and happiness of his fellow-creatures.”

NETTLETON.—“Happiness consists in a due mixture and alternation of pleasure

and pain; without a mixture of the latter, the former would have no relief.”

POURCE.—“Many things must conspire to complete the happiness of man; that state most desirable, in which the fewest competitions and disappointments can happen, which least of all impairs any sense of pleasure, and opens an inexhausted source of lasting enjoyments;—this will be found in Virtue—therefore Virtue is the truest happiness.”

All these authorities, though they may differ in their definitions, we may clearly observe unanimously agree in attributing happiness to the active exercise of our noblest faculties, in which we have not only the fairest prospect of attaining as much happiness here as this world affords, but have the much higher satisfaction of being conscious that we are therein best fulfilling the intentions of our Creator, and fitting ourselves for that state which is promised to those who do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly before their God.

Yours, &c.

J. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Lincoln, Aug. 24.*

I THINK I can show that the common dates of the birth of Rowe the Poet are wrong, but I cannot so confidently promise to say what is the right year; although I have made out a proof to my own satisfaction, and shall now submit it to your judgment, and that of your Readers.

Dr. Johnson says, Nicholas Rowe was born at Little Beckford in Bedfordshire; in 1673. He calls his father John Rowe; mentions that he professed the law, and became a serjeant before his death, which happened in 1692; and that he was buried in the Temple Church.

The Compendium of County History in your Magazine gives 1673 as the date of Rowe's birth, but names the village more properly Little Berkford.

Mr. Lysons, in his “Bedfordshire,” very strangely makes Rowe to have been born in 1661.

All these dates are, I believe, wrong.

The name of the village is *Berkford*, now more ordinarily written *Barford*, according to the pronunciation, and called *Little Barford*, to distinguish it from a neighbouring place, of which the *real* name is *Barford*. The oldest registers of the parish are nearly all lost or destroyed; but a copy of the fragments was made by the

the late rector in 1790, though seemingly with no great accuracy; and to make the matter worse, most of those relics have now disappeared.

On a stray leaf of parchment, which formed part of the original document, I find among other marriages, the following:

"John Rowe of Lamerton in com. Devon, and Elizabeth the daughter of Jasper Edwards, Esq. were married Sept. 25, anno d'ni 1673."—Now it is very clear, that these were the father and mother of the Poet, because, at the burial of one of their children here (a son named John) in 1679, this gentleman is called "John Rowe, of the Middle Temple, Esq." which fully agrees with Johnson's account.

I collect that Jasper Edwards, the father of Mrs. Rowe, was the Squire of the parish, and that she used to come down to lie-in at her father's or sister's (for she had a sister married to the rector); since it does not appear that Mr. Rowe had any property here.

Now, as the parties were married in Sept. 1673, they could not have had any child before 1674. Unfortunately, we are told in the copy, that the Register, from 1668 to 1674, was in a state of sad mutilation and decay; however, in the Copy there is an entry of a baptism in 1674, but the original scrap is now missing:—"A. D. 1674, Poore, Christ, son of John Poore, Esq. and Elizabth, Augst. 6th." No such name as *Poore* ever occurs elsewhere in the parish Books. So that there is little doubt that it is a mistake; and it is one not unlikely to be made by a person copying old writing, for *Rowe*. Observe, too, that the Christian names of the parents suit precisely with those of the Poet. Either then Rowe the Dramatist was born before marriage (a thing never hinted at, and therefore not to be lightly imputed), or he had an elder brother Christopher, or else this is the entry of his baptism. I firmly believe it to be his, and that both names were mistaken by the modern copyist. If the hand-writing was so bad, or so antiquated, or the ink so faded, as to cause him to write *Poore* for *Rowe*, it might also have led him to write *Christ* for *Nich*. particularly as from the extract

above given I should judge that it was abbreviated.

The point that Nicholas Rowe was born here, seems to be undisputed; and Dr. Johnson, I should think, must have gotten his information from another source, than the Register here;—wretched as the plight of it was, in his day, its blunders make it a still worse source of information now. However, the document of the father's marriage still remains, and this enables us to say, that 1673 is too early a date for the birth of Nicholas; 1674 is a more probable year; but if my conjecture about the errors of the copyist be rejected, it must be put at a still later period.

I felt some little gratification at finding the birth-place of this Poet within a small village of which I had lately the care. That it was the native spot of a genius, certainly adds an interest to the scene. Few who have any love for Literature, would disdain to have the claims of their village made valid, when it respects him who gave *Lucan* with so much elegance an English garb. Few who possess imagination, taste, or feeling, would spurn even this slight relation to him, who with such moral effect placed the story of the unhappy *Jane Shore* among the most favoured productions of the British Stage; and who displayed there, not with such popular success, yet with equal tenderness, the holier sorrows of *Lady Jane Grey*. Among English Dramatists, he is not, indeed, to be ranked with the greatest of the age of Elizabeth and James; for "there were giants in those days;" but he sits not many steps lower than some even of the chiefs. At least, he is highly worthy of outliving his own dramatic contemporaries. A respectable portion of fame belongs to him still; and although this reputation flows in no very copious stream, yet it is lively, and will not ever be quite exhausted, "*labitur, et labetur in omne volubilis ævum.*"

ROGER.

NUGÆ ANTIQUE.

THE word Parliament came into use about the time of the Conquest.

The Barons wore no Coronet until the time of Charles H.

Baronets

Baronets were instituted by James the First.

Charles II. valued Hudibras beyond any English poet that ever wrote.

Dr. Hooper, whom King Edward VI. made Bp. of Gloucester, would not be consecrated after the manner still in use, nor would he wear the pall nor Popish vestments. With much difficulty he obtained a dispensation, but to the great disgust of the other Clergy, especially of Dr. Ridley Bp. of London; who both of them afterwards passed through the fire for the same cause, as did Bp. Latimer; and all three, with Cranmer and divers other Bishops, became glorious martyrs for the Protestant faith in Queen Mary's days.—Burnet's Meml.

The first division among the English Protestants may be dated in a great measure from this difference between Ridley and Hooper.—Ibid.

To secure Nicomedia, which had frequently suffered by fire, Pliny suggested to the Emperor Trajan, a fire company of 150 men. So infirm at that period was the Roman Empire, that Trajan durst not put the project in execution, fearing disturbances even from that small body.

Although the ruins of Balbec, the Imperial palace, the temple of the Sun, are so exquisite for skill and taste, yet it is equally wonderful that while they remain as testimonies of the splendour and power of the Romans, there is not a hint of them in any Roman historian of the time.

The nerves of a philosopher are; a desire undisappointed; an expense not incurred; pursuits duly excited; a careful resolution; and an unerring assent.

Coins.—Before the Conquest the only coin in use was a silver penny, and it was broken into halves and quarters. Halfpence were first coined by King John; and farthings of silver by Henry III. who also coined gold.

In 1351 Edward III. coined groats and half-groats of silver.

Crown-pieces of gold and silver by Henry VIII. Half-crowns and six-pences by Edward VI. Queen Elizabeth coined pieces of three-halfpence and three farthings each. Silver halfpence were discontinued by the Commonwealth.

Copper farthings were first circulated by James I. and half-pence by Charles II. in whose reign the guinea

was first made. The silver penny of the present reign is of the same weight as that of Elizabeth.

Salt.—The ancients considered salt as something sacred; on which account they commanded that the salt-cellar should be always served up at table, and if it had been forgotten the table was profaned, and some misfortune impending. It was also ominous if it was left all night on the table, and not locked up. The Romans derived this superstition from the Greeks—and it still prevails among us, especially when it is spilt, which I take to derive its origin from very early antiquity.

Vivitur parvo bene, cui paternum
Splendet in mensâ tenui salinum.

HOE. O. 16. B. 2.

Abp. Secker being asked the propriety of a servant's saying his master is not at home when he is at home, replied, "The first man that used this excuse told a lie."

The first Gazettes were published during the time of the plague in 1660, and it is very remarkable that notwithstanding its great violence, no mention is made of it in any of them. If any future historian should turn to the Gazettes of that period for authentic information of the metropolis and its most unimportant concerns, he will be led to question the truth of the whole which has been said and written upon the subject.

Tyndal's translation of the Bible was done at Antwerp, A.D. 1526—the first time that any part of it was printed in English: it was proscribed by Cardinal Wolsey, and burnt by Bp. Tunstal and Sir Thomas More, at Paul's Cross; some copies were sold at 3s. 6d. and the vendors were fined, and made to ride with their faces to their horses' tails, and to cast the copies into the fire.

A Bible was presented to Queen Elizabeth in her procession to her Coronation, which she received with reverence, and ordered a translation.

King Edward III. invited three clockmakers of Delft in Holland, to settle in England.

The currant shrub was brought from the Island of Zout in 1533; and cherry-trees from Flanders were first planted in Kent in 1540.

Knives were first made in England in 1563.

[To be continued.]

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

27. *Memoirs, illustrative of the Life and Writings of John Evelyn, Esq. F.R.S. Author of the "Sylva," &c. comprising his Diary, from the year 1601 to 1705-6, and a Selection of his familiar Letters; to which is subjoined the private Correspondence between King Charles I. and his Secretary of State, Sir Edward Nicholas, whilst his Majesty was in Scotland, 1641, and at other times, during the Civil War; also between Sir Edward Hyde, afterwards Earl of Clareudon, and Sir Richard Browne, Ambassador to the Court of France in the time of King Charles I. and the Usurpation. The whole now first published from the original MSS. In Two Volumes. Edited by William Bray, Esq. Fellow and Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries of London. 4to. Colburn.*

IT is common, after the perusal of History, to feel dissatisfaction. Men are described as if they were playing a game, in perpetual tension of intellect; and, except the account of the tricks which are won or lost, there is a tiresome identity of attitude, manner, and portrait, in all the characters, or at least the variation is unimpressive. Biography is somewhat more lively, but still it is inferior to Diaries of the kind under consideration. The one is, at the best, judgment of the man by his letters; the other, by his conversation. The one is a statue or a bust, where the expression of the eye and the shifting features of animation are lost; the other, a view of the man himself, seen in his domestic, companionable, serious, and moral character; and surely every one would prefer hearing Handel in person playing his own music, to simply being presented with it in written score.

There cannot be a question but that Boswell's Life of Johnson is a dramatic representation of that great Writer, where, if it may be so said, the hero himself both composes the play and performs his own character. The Historian is merely a shorthand writer. And there is a charm in such kind of writing which is and must be peculiar to itself, viz. that it assimilates conversation. This is known to be a *melange* of variety, which excludes dissertation and declamation; and there is this characteristic of the superior power of con-

versation to every other kind of communication, that men may and do live pleasantly without reading, often without letter-writing, except on subjects of business, but never without society.

Such being the distinctive, and, in its way, superior character, as to effect, of this kind of writing; we may add its instructive operation on readers of light minds. It would be vain to present to them any other book than a Novel, a Play, or a Magazine; and if, through a casual incident, they wish to know any thing of a scientific subject, they are content with referring to an Encyclopedia. A lounging-book of this description, not being confined to continuity of narration, or deep in subject, may be taken up in a wet morning, or winter evening; and, if the book be instructive, the author has the chance of working a kind of pleasing needlework-pattern upon the flimsy gauze of such intellects; and this may be worn by them, as thus promoted to the rank of male *bas bleues*, for ruffles, in dinner dress. Add to this, the inestimable acquisition of anecdotes, *bon-mots*, and pithy remark from these ready-made literary linen-shops, without fear of suspicion that they were brought from the *fripierie* of Joe Miller, with its elegant phraseology of *one said*,—as *one was going along*, &c.

An important eulogy may be justly bestowed on this very entertaining Book. Mr. Evelyn was by profession and wealth a gentleman, regularly so bred. Of course his principles are settled and fixed, according to the usual ideas of that rank of life. We have no serious points doubted or brought into disputation, notwithstanding the times; such, we mean, as loyalty or adherence to the Established Religion. Men of Mr. Evelyn's station are in the habits of knowing the leading characters for wisdom in all departments, as well as the real political grounds, concealed from the world at large, upon which measures are founded: and therefore such men wisely conclude, that the best is done which circumstances require, though the interposition of Providence,

Providence, not to be anticipated, may produce unsatisfactory results. "The love of antient things," says the venerable Hooker, "argues staidness; but levity and want of experience lead to innovation. That which wisdom began, and hath long continued with good men, challenges the allowance of posterity, though it plead nothing for itself. That which is new, no man can trust until it be tried. So that few things are known to be good, till such time as they grow to be antient. It is demanded, therefore, that when no notable public inconvenience can be alleged against any observance, antiquity, custom, and law, are most sufficient reasons for upholding the same *."

Mr. Evelyn, therefore, not being a *novus homo*, and regularly catechized and confirmed in his political principles, unsettles no faith; but, avoiding such annoying subjects as mere baits for inconclusive argumentation, limits himself to the more engaging topics of general science, history, description, and pleasant literature; for in the best societies, even now, politics and religion are not conversational subjects.

A Pig regards not *meum* and *tuum*,
But thinks that every thing is *suum*.

Mr. Evelyn, wisely knowing that in times of civil war and anarchy, the multitude are, in Mr. Burke's phrase, really swinish, went abroad, in order to protect, as far as he was able, without compromising his principles, his person and his property. He was plainly a man of business, and of the world, of which it is one master-rule to avoid scrapes; nor could it be of use to fish in troubled waters, where the first bite of the great parliamentary fly would carry off his hook and his line, or drag him into the stream. A fighting man is not one of contemplative habits. He is commonly devoted to outdoor active occupations, fond of riding and field-sports, and never at rest but at the convivial table. Mr. Evelyn was not, therefore, qualified to serve his suffering Monarch in the field; for, probably, in the first campaign, he would have experienced the fate of Archimedes, absence being a quality of

mind not to be tolerated in Officers. Nor would a wise General choose to confide even a Sergeant's guard to a man addicted to brown studies. If Cromwell or others of that description read, it is only to use the knowledge which they acquire as a tool of trade, for their better proficiency in the necessary indispensables of Popularity or Diplomacy. But Mr. Evelyn was not a needy aspiring adventurer. He considered his fortune fixed; and he did not desire to correct the usual lounging form of a gentleman's life, but by knowledge and philosophy.

(To be continued.)

28. *A Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, June 18, 1818. By the Rev. James Hook, LL.D. Archdeacon of Huntingdon. Rivingtons.*

AS devoted friends to the Established Institutions of our Country, we hail with great satisfaction the appearance of this Sermon, preached in 1818, before the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge; and we regret only that the publication has been so long delayed.

"He (Jehoshaphat) sent Levites, and with them Elishama and Jehoram, priests; and they taught in Judah, and had the book of the law with them, and went about throughout all the cities of Judah, and taught the people."—2 Chron. xvii. 8, 9.

The Archdeacon thus commences his masterly exposition of the text:

"It was some years after Asa had succeeded Abijam in the throne of Judah, and had manifested no inconsiderable degree of zeal in the cause of Religion, that the Spirit of God fell upon Azariah, the son of Obed, who went forth to meet the King, commissioned to declare to him that the evils which had befallen the people of Israel were occasioned by their neglect of divine ordinances, 'being without the true God, and without a teaching priest, and without law †;' so that 'nation (he reminded him) was destroyed of nation, and city of city,' and 'great vexations were upon all the inhabitants of the countries ‡;' civil discord and national distress being the necessary and inevitable consequences of ignorance and irreligion. Then applying himself to the assembled people of Judah, as well as to the King, he exhorted them, 'to be, therefore, strong in the good cause they had undertaken, and not to let their hands be weak: for that their work should be rewarded §.'

* Kennicott's Analysis of Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity, p. 26.

† 2 Chron. xv. 3.

‡ Ibid. xv. 5, 6.

§ Ibid. xv. 7.

"Asa, thus admonished, avowed the necessity of religious reformation, and sedulously applied himself to effect it. He began by breaking down 'the images and cutting down the groves' of the Pagan idols, whose worship had superseded that of the true God. The people 'swore unto the Lord with a loud voice, and with shouting, and with trumpets, and with cornets *.' He issued edicts to compel them to seek the God of their fathers, and even threatened death to those, 'whether small or great, whether man or woman, who would not seek the Lord God of Israel †.' But Asa struck not at the root of the evil. Enthusiasm is an unsteady guide; and our best feelings, at all times, require to be supported by the steady arm of fixed principle. The zeal of Asa slackened when the duties of religion appeared to be inconsistent with his interests; and the one was eventually sacrificed to the other. He had professed to abide by the law of God, and his people had sworn to be obedient to it: but they were not sufficiently instructed in what their duty consisted, and, consequently, were both equally incapable of performing it.

"His successor, Jehoshaphat, profiting by the experience of his father, pursued the measure of reform by the only rule which could render it effectual. Not content with destroying the vestiges of Paganism, he exposed the folly as well as wickedness of idolatry. Not satisfied with awakening the zeal of the people, he laboured to give it a legitimate direction. He called upon them, as Asa indeed had done, 'to seek the Lord God of their fathers,' and 'to do the law and the commandments; †' but he did not, like Asa, leave them to themselves to collect their duty from doubtful or obscure sources. He provided the only means through which they could properly learn the greatness and goodness of God, and feel permanent motives to worship and obedience. 'He sent Levites, and with them priests, ‡' that they might 'teach' throughout the kingdom. He made them 'take the book of the law of the Lord with them, and they went about through all the cities of Judah, and taught the people. §' The event was such as the prophet had foretold. 'The fear of the Lord fell upon all the kingdoms of the lands that were round about Judah, so that they made no war upon Jehoshaphat †. The Lord established the kingdom in his land; and he had riches and honour in abundance §.'

"It may be safely affirmed, that few causes have contributed more fatally to disturb the peace of the Christian Church,

since the time of the Reformation, than a mistaken apprehension of the plainness and simplicity of the Christian Scriptures; for their plainness and simplicity, in a certain degree, being granted, it is thence illogically inferred, that they are perfectly intelligible, and that too in all doctrinal points, to the humblest and most limited capacity. But if the authority of those very Scriptures were not directly against this inference, the fallacy of it might be demonstrated from the various opposed and contradictory interpretations of them which have been obtruded on the world, from the first promulgation of the Gospel down to the present hour. If the Scriptures are so very intelligible, how could this diversity have arisen; if so plain, how happens it that so many have misunderstood them? Of all these interpretations all cannot be equally true; error, therefore, must prevail in some, and that, of course, in the majority. It is true that the doctrines and duties of our holy Religion are plain and obvious, when carefully gathered from a comparison of Scripture with itself; but it is not true that this process can be effectually carried on without much patient labour, much painful study, and long dispassionate meditation, together with such a knowledge of the different parts of Holy Writ as may enable men to comprehend the great and ultimate purpose of the Almighty, in the whole of His revealed Will."

"The difficulties which Christianity has to encounter, in the present day, are not confined to the interpretation of the Scriptures in their more obvious construction. Subtle questions and metaphysical inquiries concerning the nature of God and of His dispensations, which were formerly confined to the closets or studies of the learned, are insidiously framed for popular acceptance, and urged with the confidence and pertinacity of unquestioned axioms; and the Scriptures are 'waxed,' in order to give a colour and consistency to doctrines which are calculated to invalidate the very conditions of the Christian covenant.

"Calvin himself, a man whose ability and learning were, perhaps, exceeded only by his zeal, from whom may be said to spring all those doctrines concerning election and reprobation which have been since rendered subservient to the worst passions and propensities of our nature; Calvin, the high authority for the most mischievous error that ever introduced discord into the Christian world, deprecates the discussion of such questions in the discourses of his followers, or the introduction of them in their instructions to the people. It is, nevertheless, under the sanction of his name, that opinions have been

* 2 Chron. xv. 14.

† Ibid. av. 13.

‡ Ibid. xvii. 10.

§ Ibid. xvi. 7.

been sedulously and earnestly inculcated among the lowest and most ignorant classes of society, which, founded on a partial view, and, I have no hesitation in adding, in a glaring misinterpretation of Scripture, contradict the assurances and purpose of a merciful and an universal dispensation, and depreciate the performance of all those duties which constitute the test of our adherence to Christ, and are so expressly, so anxiously, and so uniformly enjoined by him; doctrines which impute to the God of mercy and truth a denial of his own revealed word, by the imputation of an arbitrary, irreversible, and irrespective decree of eternal punishment, where pardon and mercy are proclaimed as glad tidings to repentant sinners, by 'the Lord of long-suffering to us-ward; who is not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance *;' 'who will have all men to be saved, and to come unto the knowledge of the truth †.'"

"The Bible, although an inspired work, does not convey inspiration. The study of it must be prosecuted like every other object of human research, and where apparent contradictions present themselves to our first perceptions, which will frequently be the case in enforcing the obligations of particular duties, they must, instead of being 'wrested' and torn from their context to create new and contending modes of interpretation, be reconciled by a consistent view of the whole tendency and bearings of the subject under investigation. No part or portion of revelation can have been made in vain; and the perfect will of God can be known only by analysing, comparing, and combining each separate and individual notice of the divine purpose, and embodying the result of our inquiry into a system which may safely and conscientiously be made the rule of Christian life. This is not the work of one man, or of one age. All human knowledge is progressive, and the labours of one generation form the basis of more extended information in those which succeed, and the comparison and balance of opinions thus collected, offer a second and no less laborious process in the investigation necessary to arrive at sound and wholesome conclusions, more especially upon questions which embrace the eternal interests of the whole race of mankind. Aided and enlightened by such a process, in which learning, experience, prudence, judgment, and all the energies of a sound mind are scarcely less requisite than the zeal of piety, we arrive at the nearest approximation to truth which is open to human enquiry. Upon this principle that the Church of England,

receiving the great body of evidence collected from the whole record of revelation, hath formed it, under the superintending care and tempered zeal of the eminently pious and learned fathers of our Establishment, into a code of institutes, sufficiently comprehensive to embrace all who profess the great distinguishing characteristics of the Gospel, and narrowed only to the exclusion of those whose principles militate against the doctrines of Christianity, and the clear and obvious purposes of revelation."

To select all the striking passages, would be to transfer the whole Discourse into our pages; but the following is so much in unison with our feelings, that we are tempted to make one other extract:

"Behold the estimation in which this country stands in the eye of Europe! It is not its conquests, its riches, its power, great and distinguished as these are, that have thrown round it the air and majesty which renders her the admiration of the world. It is its moral character, formed under its public institutions, and founded deep in the religious habits and principles of the people. Power, riches, conquest, are but the fruits of these; the result of education formed upon fixed principles and of rational liberty, which the people have been taught to revere, and have not yet surrendered to the withering touch of political innovation under the profession of reform."

This Sermon is announced as a *re-publication* of the annual Sermon distributed by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge; but we believe the Society's Report is not likely to appear at present. And we may be permitted to suggest that so long a delay on a subject of immediate interest must be very detrimental to the cause.

It may not be possible to bring forward the Report with more expedition; but, if the Sermon of the current year were published with the Report of the year preceding, it would at once obviate a disadvantage which increases annually with the annual extension of the venerable Society.

29. *Harold the Exile*, pp. 918. 3 vols.
(Concluded from p. 154.)

THE second volume of this Work is filled with repetitions of the charms of the Countess, who, as you may easily believe, is deeply in love with Harold, and consequently tries all the arts of a Syren, to make him break

break with the ever-accomplished Gabrielle; and thereby seconds the views of the treacherous Berington, who, in short, marries the angelic Gabrielle, dissipates her large fortune, and uses her so ill, that she dies of a broken heart, after having pardoned Lord Harold, upon a mutual explanation, which takes place between them a few days before her death. Lord Harold, in consequence of promises made to Gabrielle on her death-bed, breaks off with the Countess of Marchmont; returns to London, and is now introduced by his mother to a Lady Emily, who, by the bye, has been for three years before desperately in love with him: his mother intreats him to marry her, to which, after some hesitation, he consents, with the declaration, however, that he could never love her as he did Gabrielle, but would do his best to be a good and honest husband, and make her happy.

Unfortunately, Lady Emily's

"Mood was not formed for moderate enjoyment; with her it was either ecstasy or despair, rapture or agony, and her imagination, imbued with the romantic reveries of her favorite Rousseau, beheld no medium between the transports of passion and the cold feelings of indifference. The ravings of a distempered fancy she regarded as the genuine language of love, and the idea of adoration was always associated in her mind with that of a beloved object."

The consequence was, that

"Lady Emily, who had expected to find an adoring and devoted husband in the object of her ardent attachment, was hurt at the tranquil and unimpassioned affection of Harold, which was rather displayed in his uniform tenderness and attention, than by sudden starts of fondness or expressions of admiration. Neither his time nor his thoughts were exclusively engrossed by her, nor did he entirely relinquish every intellectual study and manly exercise, because their pursuit included a temporary separation from his fair partner. Her society, indeed, was always welcome; but an unavoidable absence did not call forth from Harold any of those violent demonstrations of alternate regret and rapture, which are the criterion of affection in romantic minds. In the eyes of Lady Emily all this was a direct violation of the laws of Love, which required, in her opinion, an exclusive devotion to the beloved object, and her husband could not possibly feel that sentiment for her, since he was able to find

pleasure or amusement from any thing in which she did not participate.

"The visionary schemes of ecstatic bliss and rapturous tenderness, in which her romantic fancy had delighted to indulge, were now completely banished, and with a sensation of extreme uneasiness Harold beheld her lovely brow clouded by inquietude and discontent, and perceived that nothing but her natural sweetness of temper enabled her to retain her usual appearance of good humour. Unconscious of any cause existing for such a change, he forbore for some time remarking it; but when he observed her cheerful gaiety of manners give place to silence and dejection, he could no longer refrain from enquiries, whose answer was a passion of tears, and an exclamation—'That she was certain he did not love her!'

"And what leads you to think so, Emily," replied Lord Harold, much shocked at this abrupt assertion.

"Because people that really love are every thing to each other, and can have no idea of any separate and individual enjoyment. Now you, Harold, find many pleasures in which I have no share, while I have no satisfaction in any pursuit in which you do not participate. In this case, then, it plainly appears that it is I only who love."

"Harold in vain represented to her, that a mutual attachment was by no means incompatible with a difference of pursuit, or an observance of the common forms of society. Lady Emily was not to be convinced, and quoted a hundred absurd writers in support of an opinion as absurd, when, finding that argument on this point was unavailing, he gave up the attempt; but from that time he wither engaged in bunting, sporting, or any other diversion, which Lady Emily did not share, and to avoid the uneasy feelings occasioned him by seeing the latter expose herself to fatigues and inconveniences unsuited to her sex and delicacy, they were soon altogether relinquished."

We have thought proper to give this long extract, which, in our opinion, explains perfectly well the nature of the quarrel, which has ended in the present separation of Lord Harold with his present wife. The remainder is occupied by a second episode, in which a gentleman of the name of Fitzabin gets into the confidence of Lady Emily; is suspected by Lord Harold, who, in a duel, wounds him desperately, and, in his distress, applies again to the Countess of Marchmont, who takes advantage of his present troubles, and entraps him to a nocturnal rendez-

vous, where he is surprized by the Count her husband, who institutes a suit at law against him, and recovers 10,000*l*. This of course makes much noise, and brings Lady Emily and her friends to a final determination of offering to Lord Harold articles of separation.—The letters of Lady Emily and her friends are written with high spirit; and the pride of our hero is so much wounded, that he resists the advice of his best friends, and sanctions the articles of separation.—Here end the adventures of Harold the Exile. There are many incidental events besides; but they are hardly worth mentioning.

As we have already exceeded our limits, we can only inform our Readers that the whole is well written, and shows, in a great many instances, that poetical enthusiasm in prose, which the Author knows well how to make use of in verse.

30. *Aonian Hours, a Poem, in Two Cantos, with other Poems.* By J. H. Wiffen.
(Concluded from p. 152.)

THE remembrance of the good and truly great Howard, who resided in the neighbourhood of the scene in which the Poem is laid, and which it appears he sometimes visited, is always grateful to the mind; not only for his devotion to the cause of suffering humanity, but also for the brightness of the example which he has left to others, to guide and animate them in the same difficult and divine pursuit; and particularly so, when presented in the habit of such language and sentiment, as the tribute conveyed in this Poem. We, however, prefer the noble stanzas on this subject, which conclude the volume, to those which have called forth the present remarks; and as they have been presented to the Publick in an interesting "Life of Howard," by J. B. Brown, Esq. we shall forego the pleasure of quoting them on the present occasion.

A lily of the valley is thus eloquently eulogized:

LXIV.

"Look on that flower—the daughter of
the vale,
The Medicean statue of the shade!
Her limbs of modest beauty, aspect pale,
Are but by her ambrosial breath betray'd.
'There half in elegant relief display'd,
She standeth to our gaze, half shrinking
shams; [maid
Folding her green scarf like a bashful

Around, to screen her from her suitor sons,
Not all her many sweets she lavisheth at
once.

LXV.

Lock'd in the twilight of depending boughs
Where Night and Day commingle, she
doth shoot [vows;
Where nightingales repeat their marriage
First by retiring wins our curious foot,
Then charms us by her loveliness to suit
Our contemplation to her lonely lot;
Her gloom, leaf, blossom, fragrance, form,
dispute [spot,
Which shall attract most belgards to the
And loveliest her array who fain would
rest unsought.

LXVI.

Her gloom the aisle of heavenly solitude;
Her flower the vestal nun who there
abideth;
Her breath, that of celestial's meekly woo'd
From Heav'n; her leaf the holy veil which
hideth;
Her form the shrine where purity resideth;
Spring's darling, Nature's pride, the syl-
van's queen—
To her, at eve, enamour'd zephyr glideth,
Trembling, she bids him waft aside her
screen, [scene.
And to his kisses wakes—the Flora of the

The second Canto commences with an eulogy on Shakspeare, and some slight but delicate sketches of the types of his everlasting genius; a transition is then made to our "modern Timon," Lord Byron:

XVII.

"Or to the 'modern Timon' let us turn,
Whose deep misanthropy winds like a spell
Around our young affections till they burn
With feelings—visions which no tongue
can tell. [dwell,
Harold! with thy dark grandeur will I
All mad and moody, being as thou art
In the eye of fiery zealots, who compel
Thy prince to wrap a mask about his
heart— [sighs we part,
With smiles we ever melt, and 'tis with

XIX.

In naked gloominess the pilgrim stands,
No hope to won, no danger to appal,
In Christian, Turkish, and Barbic lands,
Without his like, and saturnine in all,
His honey-drops of pleasure turn'd to gall,
Raising the fever which they sought to
slake;
A statue on its marble pedestal,
Whose nervous limbs some uoquess'd pas-
sions slake, [to ache.
Where Grief seems to repose, or Agony

XX.

There is one golden chord in Being's lyre,
One trembling string to finest issues
wrought;
If a belov'd finger touch'd the wire,

It deals around, amid the heaven of thought,
Elysian lightnings with like music fraught,
Once snap!—no haud re-strings it, nor can
steal

The vestal flame which visits it unsought,
But on the instrument Gloom sets his
seal:— [doth hourly feel.

This stroke the Poet's heart hath felt—
XXI.

What marvel, then, if fancy should rebel
Against her first creations, and thus shape
Shadows on canvass—Tasso in his cell—
A Corsair anchoring off a Turkish cape,—
A fiery Gaiour, a Selim in escape,
Bleeding in death—or Hugo's fatal flame?
The cup which spark'd with the bright
blue grape, [claim
If fill'd with wormwood to the brim will
A harsh and bitter hue,—the spirit does
the same.

XXII.

Then to its first romantic dream recurring,
Recalls the fugitive which Pride exil'd;
Its first emotions in the pulse are stirring,
And roses fix and flourish in the wild.—
Hence Love, pure, warm, and guileless as
a child,

Rises from the Pactols of his mind;—
LEILA the lovely, and MEDORA mild;
ZULEIKA, a mimosa from the wind,
Folding her shrinking leaves, and FLO-
RENCE fair and kind."

After some very elegant admoni-
tions to the noble Poet, Mr. Wiffen
thus concludes his address:

"There is another and a purer sonnet,
There is a sweeter and a happier mead
Than e'er was gather'd on the Muses'
mount,

A plant for sorrow and for pain decreed,
Comfort the fruit—Religion is the seed.
She calls us with mild voice, which to repel,
Must cause the wounds of sorrow still to
bleed;

Obe'y'd—the waters of delight will swell
From an unfailing spring "sweets to the
sweet farewell,"

There is a very copious note on
Lord Byron, containing several anec-
dotes of his redeeming virtues, and
of the unparalleled meanness and in-
gratitude of some who have equally
abused his generosity and his name;
but as it has found its way into many
of the newspapers, and is withal too
long for quotation here, we must re-
fer our Readers to the Volume itself.
A very pleasantly told love-tale oc-
cupies the better part of this Canto,
from which, had our limits allowed
us, we could have presented our
Readers with some very interesting
extracts.

An elegant tribute is offered, at the
conclusion, to the Poet of Memory,

in a delicate fable of his pupilage,
by the nymph Maemosyne and Fancy,
who feed his aspirations with the
bright, the beautiful, and the grand
of Nature,—her rocks, hills, forests,
and fountains. Of the minor poems
which are attached to "Aonian
Hours," we have little to say. They
evinced throughout a brilliant, rather
than a vivid, fancy,—chasteness rather
than a luxuriance of language,—and
a full vein of pure sentiment, of an
elegant rather than an original mind.
They abound, for the most part, in
thoughts less forceful than fanciful—
a lustre, indeed, which, like that
emitted from crystal, though bright
and irradiating, does not burn. We
quote the following Stanzas, not
from any particular preference, but
because they happen to be the shortest:

To * * *

"No! not the tress round the mild eye
curling

Of Beauty, falls in a sweeter fold,
Tho' dark, it droops like a banner furling,
Or floats like the sun in a sea of gold;
And not the smile on lips descending,
Bright with mirth, seems so divine,
As when, dearest Maid, dear Music is
lending

Her soul to beautiful lips like thine!

Tresses full faded, smiles are fleeting,
Blue eyes oft shoot us an icy glance;
But, O! what spirit can still the beating
Of pulses that tremble, and hearts that
dance!

The kindest gift—the sweetest token,
Tress or smile I would resign,
Once more, but to hear our dear word
spoken

By those so beautiful lips of thine!"

A few instances of mysticism are to
be met with in the volume, and of
what may be termed the manner of
Lord Byron carried to excess,—pas-
sages in which strength of concep-
tion is, to a certain degree, sacrificed
to elegance and harmony of style;
for instance—

"near its summit the funeral yew
Hath built himself a pinnacle." P. 9.

And addressing the cuckoo,

"to sit
Canopied in the gladdening horoscope
Which thou, my planet, flung."

These, however, are very slight de-
fects, balanced against so many beau-
ties, and would, perhaps, hardly have
been noticed by us, but that the purer
and calmer the stream, the more dis-
cernible are the minutest objects
which

which float upon and deform its surface. On the whole, we believe Mr. Wiffen to be in the possession of poetical talents of no common order. He has developed very considerable powers in the Volume which has elicited these observations, and with every good wish for his attaining to that distinction he appears so eminently to deserve, we will take our leave of him, with a sentiment of Petrarch, put forth on a very different occasion ;

" Tanto te prego più
Non lassar la magoanima tua impressa."

31. *Oakwood Hall, a Novel ; including a Description of the Lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and a part of South Wales.* By Catherine Hutton. 3 Vols. 12mo.

THERE is no air of artifice or contrivance in this series of correspondence, yet it unfolds a very impressive and interesting story. The Letters, which successively detail the incidents as they occur, seem to be written on the impulse of the moment, and to express the feelings of the several writers in the unrestrained freedom of confidential intercourse. The same ingenuous artlessness is observable in those parts which have no immediate reference to the business of the Novel, and are occupied chiefly by very animated descriptions of the beautiful and romantic tracks of country where the scene is dispersedly laid. These digressions, which appear very natural in a work which, from its epistolary form, supposes the several characters to be occasionally at a distance from each other, become less frequent and extensive as the interest of the story heightens, and they are wholly discontinued, when it approaches its climax. Though the Author has given the plot rather a serious complexion, her penchant has led her to deal largely in the comic ; and certainly, since the days of *Tristram Shandy* and *Matthew Bramble*, there has not been brought together such a groupe of humourists as the family party at Oakwood Hall. The following full-length sketch of the master of the mansion may afford a presumptive notion of the set of originals whom he would be naturally disposed to admit within his fire-side circle.

" I believe a female visitor was never known at Oakwood in the memory of any of the servants ; and my coming was as much dreaded by the whole household, as the arrival of the fox could have been among the poultry. The master himself was not without his share of apprehension, both on my account and his own : on mine, lest he should not make his house agreeable to me ; on his own, lest he should be put out of his way. But now I have been here almost a week, and the servants find I do not attack them, and the master finds that I can provide for my own amusement, without putting him to the heavy fatigue of entertaining me ; we are the best friends in the world. Our grand maxim is, *that each shall have his way, and no one shall interfere with the way of another ;* and if it were more widely diffused, I believe society would be the better for it.

" My brother's way is an uncommon one ; but I do not condemn it on that account. He will not suffer any thing to be killed in his house larger than a flea ; though he knows his own grounds supply his table with mutton and venison, his farm-yard with poultry, and the adjoining river with fish. He will have every thing put to death instantly, and with as little pain as possible, for its own sake ; and for his, he will have it done at the farm-house, which is at a distance, that he may not know when an animal is to die.

" In his younger days he was fond of hunting ; but he has left it off from principle. He will eat of hare, if it have been shot ; for, as all creatures must die, he thinks a gun may occasion less pain than disease ; but he can no longer witness the distress of a hare with the dogs in pursuit of her ; or suffer such persecution, where he is master. Even a fox, whom, as a robber and murderer, he thinks it right to destroy, he will not allow to be hunted.

" How then you say can an old bachelor spend his time ; for of course he will neither shoot nor fish ? you are right ; he will not ; but how he employs his time you would find it difficult to guess. He labours in his plantations. Not like a gentleman ; but like a man, and harder than a man who works for hire. His callous hands are familiar with the mattock, the spade, and the wheelbarrow. His pleasure-grounds are so extensive, that there is always room for improvement, at least, for alteration ; and if he consider it improvement, it is enough. In this place, shrubs must be stocked up, the ground must be dug three feet deep, the gravelly soil carried away, and manure and fresh earth must be brought from a distance to supply its place. The whole must be levelled, and planted in a different form ;

and

and while this is doing, he is up at six o'clock in a morriog; dressed in a nankeen jacket, cap and trowsers, if the weather be mild; a hat and woollen jacket and trowsers, if it be cold or wet; shoes studded with more than ploughman's nails; and taking half a dozen men with him, he is not only superintendent of the work, but chief labourer. His exercise is so violent, that it frequently obliges him to throw off his jacket, and work in his shirt. No weather interrupts his labour but snow. He has a fire in his dressing-room, winter and summer, and his valet, who has a much easier place than his master, has always a set of clothes hanging round it, ready for him, when he comes in. We dine alone, and he commonly dresses before dinner; but if the work be of very great importance, the only ceremony he observes is washing his hands; and after he has allowed himself the workmen's hour, he toils again till six or seven o'clock. He is generally so fortunate, before his job is finished, as to find another that must be done: if not, the interval is insupportable, and therefore it is never long."

The business of the tender passion, which of course forms the pith of this, as of most other novels, is conducted with admirable feeling and delicacy. It is a perfect and unexaggerated model of a genuine English courtship, chequered by many untoward and distressing vicissitudes and disappointments, which render the final consummation the more delightful. We can only refer to this department of the work, as its effect would be lost by separation. Of the topographic descriptions, interspersed in the correspondence, the following may be taken as a specimen; it occurs in a Letter from Miss Oakwood, dated Rippon, and relates to one of the most remarkable antiquities in the county of York. Her strictures on the rage which formerly prevailed for improving ruins, will be applauded by all whose taste for the picturesque is blended with a veneration for the antique.

"This morning we visited Fountains Abbey, which stands in Studley Park, about three miles from hence. I stood motionless with astonishment, when, at the end of a narrow grassy glen, with high rocks and woods on each side, the East end of the Abbey Church burst upon us; and, through its lofty pointed window, we saw a nave 351 feet in length, where broken arches and spreading trees were

striving for the mastery. This space has been divided in length into choir and choir; in breadth, into middle and side aisles. Magnificent pillars still remain.

"I have never seen any place which gave me so perfect an idea of the manner of living of Monks, as Fountains Abbey, where one may trace them through the day. The splendid ruin I have been describing, was the place where they transacted the business of their lives. I had almost said their workshop; for prayers and praises so often repeated must have become mechanical.—We next see their refectory, 130 feet by 47. Another serious business was transacted here. I could fancy the long tables, the heavy benches, the eager Monks, and the excellent fare supplied by this luxuriant country. Here I could not doubt the zeal of the good fathers; for habit could not render them indifferent to this employ. We then come to a venerable cloister; the scene of their walks, or rather lounges; for such pious men had always leisure.—From this, we mounted by a flight of steps, on the outside, to their dormitory, which is over the cloister. I had not so good an opinion of their lodging as their living. There are about ten small recesses on either side the room, with each a dismal window; they were probably wainscoted out from the gallery, which runs in the middle. A larger square room occupies one end. Last scene of this not eventful history, behold their tombs! at least, those of their abbots. They lie buried in the chapter-house, which is scattered with broken tiles, formerly the pavement; and broken glass which filled the window.

"The kitchen, which is 47 feet by 21; remains entire, with its arched ribbed roof, and two capacious fire-places. The very chimney of one is whole, square at the base, and circular at top; and the mill still grinds corn, which supplied the bread. I looked for the battery, where Henry Jenkins shared the hospitality of the Monks; but could not find it.

"Fountains Abbey was erected in the thirteenth century.

"Mr. Aislachie, the late proprietor, bought the estate of Studley in 1766, and inclosed the Abbey in his park. He has been censured for his improvements. I, who never saw what it was, admire it as it is. But woe to that sacrilegious hand which dares to touch Cathedral, Castle, or Abbey! They are a race that will shortly become extinct, and nothing shall succeed them! If we cannot make them, let us not alter, or destroy.

"It is said, that one of Mr. Aislachie's improvements was to take down some of the ruined offices, perhaps the battery for

out;

it appears in a form worthy of the sublimity and beauty which these holy strains display. It was partly or wholly written by poor Smart, while he was confined in a receptacle for lunatics; and being denied the use of pen and ink, he is said to have indented it on the boards of the room. It must be owned, that it betrays in some parts the incoherence of a mind not under proper regulation; but the redeeming beauties outweigh the unintelligible portions of "the Song." Sacred poetry is too often deficient in spirit and gracefulness, but this specimen abounds in these qualities; and it is a great pity that the unhappy Author's condition did not allow of a more thorough revision of the whole.

As the title imports, it is an Address to David, and exemplifies the great qualities of that sacred character. There are nearly a hundred stanzas. We give two or three as a specimen; some of the best cannot be produced, as they have too intimate a connection with the preceding and subsequent ones, and would make the quotation too long. The Poem opens thus:

"O thou, that sit'st upon a throne,
With harp of high majestic tone,
To praise the King of kings;
And voice of Heav'n—ascending swell,
Which, while its deeper notes excel,
Clear as a clarion rings."—St. 1.

He afterwards describes the great King as a sacred poet:

"His Muse, bright angel of his verse,
Gives balm for all the thorns that pierce,
For all the pangs that rage;
Blest light, still gaining on the gloom,
The more than Michal of his bloom,
The Abishag of his age.
He sung of God—the mighty source
Of all things—the stupendous force
On which all strength depends;
From whose right arm, beneath whose eyes,
All period, power, and enterprize,
Commences, reigns, and ends."

St. 17, 18.

32. *The Vale of Stanghden, a Poem, in five Cantos. By James Bird, Esq. pp. 116. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy.*

THIS is a love-tale told in harmonious versification, interspersed with pleasing songs and images, drawn from the Edda.

Numerous ideas of happy conception occur. We shall specify two:

"In melancholy silence droop'd her head,
Pale as a statue bending o'er the dead."

P. 54.

And again,

"The hope, the joy, the amulet of life."

P. 55.

33. *The Rustic's Lay, and other Poems. By W. S. Wickenden, of Ettoe, Gloucestershire. 8vo. 1817, pp. 66. Gloucester. Count Glarus of Switzerland, interspersed with some Pieces of Poetry. By W. S. Wickenden. The Bard of the Forest, 12mo. pp. 109. Longman and Co.*

A BARD in the Forest of Dean, is Pan among the Satyrs; for, as our Author describes that blacksmithing and colliering part of the kingdom, "its inhabitants have only approached the first stage of civilization." But there are spots in it of exquisite picturesque beauty, which it requires sentiment to enjoy. Though this has been often perverted into a kind of cynical fastidiousness, or insipid affectation, we consider it in its genuine purity, as tending to soften the heart, and produce an amiable and interesting character. Without sentiment, men are mere sensualists, and females mere gossips. We are happy, therefore, to see that the coarse rock of the Forest is capable of being carved into a pleasing statue, and glad to hear the pipe of the shepherds of Virgil relieving the harsh creaks of the steam-engine. The good which persons of refinement may do in barbarous regions is considerable; and it may not be less, because Mr. Wickenden "is a youth, whose situation in life is totally incompatible with literary pursuits." His instruction, advice, and example, may thus be more efficacious, because more accessible.

We prefer making our selections from the grand melo-drama (for such it is), and we do not doubt but that our readers will admit the descriptive powers of Mr. Wickenden. The misfortune is, that it is not in general considered how much taste is concerned in fine description. They who have stood over an abyss, will feel the merit of the following paragraph:

"They were suspended over a gulph so awfully deep, that it almost harrowed the very soul. Above, glittered the very canopy of Heaven, cloudless and serene. Immense clouds rolled beneath their feet, from which issued vivid flashes of lightning,

ning, followed by tremendous peals of thunder, which reverberated with astounding fury along the dark sides of the mountain. Sometimes the thunder-cloud, rolling asunder, displayed an immense aperture; awful lightning would then flash from each side of the parting cloud, which impetuously closing again, presented a chaos of interminable gloom." P. 42.

The description of the Glaciers by moonlight is equally good.

"The Moon arose in cloudless majesty. The Glaciers reflecting its beams, presented the appearance of immense columns of silver, with millions of glittering icicles pendant from their sides, of every shape and colour the imagination can conceive. Beneath, appeared one solid sheet of gems, varying from red and purple to yellow, until it mingled with the distant atmosphere. Above, glittered immense masses of snow, which threatened every moment to bury them in its ruins; rendered more probable, as the terrific roar of distant avalanches reverberated at intervals along the deep chasms of the rugged precipices: to this were added, the deep-toned murmurs of a mountain stream, which, rushing with impetuous violence o'er the indented rocks, seemed like the roaring of distant thunder." P. 14.

All this is exceedingly good, as written by an "Author continually engaged in pursuits which 'grate the soul of Harmony,' and who could only devote a few nocturnal hours to the cultivation of his mind."—*Pref.*

Novels are now become things so respectable, and are so sure of readers, that we are glad to see men of abilities engaged in this form of writing. But gentlemen who, like Mr. Wickenden, write without literary *tyrocinia*, should be cautioned in reference to their taste. The successful Novels of the present day do not turn so much upon incident as character, national and individual. One upon *Welsh* peculiarities, is a desideratum; and Mr. Wickenden is so near the country, that if he was to make some studious observations upon this point, and aid it by his descriptive powers, as well as a good concatenated story, we think that it might better answer his purpose, than writing poems for the Foresters of Dean. That is only introducing nightingales into a Deaf and Dumb Asylum. We never heard that the Forest, before Mr. Wickenden's appearance, ever produced a single poet, at least as a native, except Sternhold of Psalmodic cele-

brity; and as he is the only Poet likely to be generally read in that district, we shall be glad to see Mr. Wickenden's talents more advantageously directed.

34. *A Refutation on the Claims preferred for Sir Philip Francis and Mr. Gibbon to the Letters of Junius.* 8vo. pp. 52. Keed.

THE plausible case made out for Sir Philip Francis by his "Identifier," is here completely overturned, by strong evidence, both external and internal.

Mr. Gibbon is dismissed with as little ceremony:

"No two compositions can present a more complete contrariety in manner than the letters and the history. Junius is terse, direct, and inartificial, or possessing the art of concealing all art. Gibbon is gaudy and verbose, obviously and unremittingly bent on display, and sacrificing to that vain purpose all simplicity and purity of diction."

Of the character of Junius we shall extract a few lines, as applicable to the present important crisis:

"His Letters are replete with sound and practical illustrations of the polity of England. If the factious imitators of Junius, who have libelled equally his language and opinions, had ever studied his works, they would have seen with what decided condemnation he speaks of measures which the advocates of popular liberty, at this period, assure us are essential to restore the constitution to its pristine purity. He deprecates all sweeping schemes of reform in the representation of the people, and exhorts Wilkes to banish the idea of an annual parliament. The right of universal suffrage was too absurd, or too refined, for the mob of that period, and had no footing in their speculations, unless it lurked under the terms, 'A full and free representation of the people!'"

35. *Letters from a Father to his Son in an Office under Government, including Letters on religious Sentiment and Belief.* By the Rev. Henry G. White, A. M. Curate of Allhallows, Barking, Great Tower street; Evening Preacher at the Asylum; Lecturer of St. Mary, Rotherhithe; and Domestic Chaplain to H. R. H. the Duke of Kent. 12mo. pp. 232. Asperoe.

THE Letters of Lord Chesterfield to his Son were well calculated to polish the fine gentleman. These of Mr.

Mr. White have a better end in view—the temporal and the eternal happiness of a hopeful Son.

"They are written," (we are told), "at a period of the Author's life, when his heart was out without hope that the time past of his afflictive experience might yield the fruit of happier promise. It has pleased the Supreme Disposer of all events to withhold from him this consolation; yet still to strengthen in him that submission to His Divine dispensations which softens the severest pang of sorrow, and tranquillizes the mind under the most disquieting agitations."

As a Divine, the Author of these Letters has long been eminently distinguished; and the present Volume will not derogate from that fair fame which he has so justly acquired.

We shall take one specimen from a Letter on the regular division of a young man's time:

"Business, study, and recreation, make up the sum of a young man's occupation of time. In the first rank of his engagements ought to be placed the pledge which he has given to his employers, to fulfil the duties attached to his situation. This, therefore, constitutes the first division of his time, and this division will comprehend the official hours of attendance. That it may not trench upon the regularity of his system, he will take care to accomplish all he has to do within the given period; and that he may effect this, he will not allow any unseasonable interruption which he can prevent, to interfere with his purpose: he will reflect that he is of no other importance in his office, than as he fulfils the duties of his peculiar department; but that while he continues to perform these, he secures to himself the truly important character of a young man who can be depended upon. In office-hours, therefore, he must have no other concern than that which relates to his official business—and every other object must be rejected as an irrelevant intrusion upon his attention.

"Now, my dear G—, you are thus occupied six hours in a day, and you are solemnly bound, by an honourable sense of your compact, to apply them to the service of your engagement. It seldom happens, I believe, that, in your office, the pressure of business exceeds the opportunities which the hours set apart for its execution afford for its completion. You may, therefore, reckon upon the entire possession of the rest of the day for your independent application of it to your own peculiar purposes. Whatever these purposes may be, therefore, do not suffer

them to distract your thoughts; or divert your attention from that official direction of both, to which both ought to be conformed; but content yourself with the conviction that you have time enough in the rest of the day to attend to them."

"By this arrangement, pressure will not produce hurry; nor will hurry, should it occur from any extraordinary cause, implicate you in irregular or inaccurate performance of your duty.

"By dividing your time, you reduce all your pursuits into a regular system of action; you prevent their interfering with and confounding each other; and, what is of greater consequence than all this, you effectually obviate all that long train of disabilities which invariably follow from procrastination, that 'thief of time,' as Young very aptly calls it.

"Your hours of business, therefore, must be applied to business only; and I should advise you not to fall into the custom which prevails among young men who are employed in public office, of making appointments with their young acquaintance to meet them at their place of business upon the most trifling occasions; of having their private letters directed to them at their office; and carrying thither books either of frivolous import, or of a less justifiable description.

"This caution, unnecessary as it may appear, will assume some shape of importance, when it is recollected that every interruption produces delay in business. The value of your time will never be duly appreciated by those who take no account of their own; and while they think they have hours to spare, they will not reflect that you have not a moment to lose. Such impertinents you should brush away as you would the fly that drops upon the paper on which you are writing.

"Your private letters also are just as much out of place, if you are in the habit of reading and answering them at your desk—and books which have nothing to do with the affairs of your office, should not be admitted among your public papers; the mixture does not bespeak the man of business; and this is the only character in which you should be known at such hours: here, also, I would protest against that idle practice of many of your brother-clerks, who are in the habit of keeping publications of light or licentious reading in their desks, with which they waste many a half-hour that might, and ought, to be otherwise employed. Such a practice is apt to produce an estrangement of thought that detaches them from their occupation, and unfits them for that deliberative part of it which is at all times requisite, even in its most cursory claims upon their attention."

36. *A Description of Hadleigh, in the County of Suffolk, and the adjoining Villages; with some Account of Dr. Rowland Taylor, the Rev. John Boyse, and the Rev. Isaac Toms, &c.* 12mo, pp. 37. Raw, Ipswich; Hardacre, Hadleigh.

A LATE skilful Heraldic Antiquary, the Rev. Philip Parsons, in his "Monuments and Painted Glass of upwards of a Hundred Churches, chiefly in the Eastern Part of Kent, 1794," a work now become exceedingly rare, has given a full account of the fine old Church of Hadleigh-in Suffolk, which the Compiler of this pretty little Volume has improved, by the addition of some pleasing historical particulars, which did not fall within the plan of Mr. Parsons.

With Dr. Rowland Taylor, our Readers have been lately made acquainted (see vol. LXXXIX. ii. p. 390).

"Hadleigh, like many old towns, affords some curious specimens of ancient architecture, the beams of the lath and plaster houses are ornamented with rude and grotesque carving, the different stories projecting one over the other,—here are several old brick mansions, or rather the remains of them, which prove that when the woollen manufactory flourished here, the inhabitants enjoyed considerable wealth and consequence."

A few of the seats and villages in the neighbourhood are briefly described; concluding with the seat of Sir William Rowley, bart. M. P. for the county of Suffolk.

"*Tendring Hall* is situated in the parish of Stoke by Neyland, and stands on the side of a hill which commands one of the most extensive prospects in the country.—The present Hall was erected about 25 years since, by Mr. Soane, the architect; the chief rooms, though not large, are fitted up with great taste. A curious old brick tower, venerable from age and clad with ivy, forms a pretty object in the grounds; this was part of the old Hall, built in the fifteenth century; it was purchased of Sir John Williams, bart. by Admiral Sir William Rowley, Knight of the Bath, and one of the Lords of the Admiralty, grandfather to the present Baronet. The Park, which consists of upwards of 200 acres, is finely wooded, possesses great variety, and the farm below, on the banks of the Stour, is kept in a high state of cultivation."

37. *Prospectus and Specimen of an intended National Work.* By William and Robert Whittlecraft, of Stow-Market, in Suffolk, Harness and Collar Makers. Intended to comprise the most interesting

Particulars relating to King Arthur and his Round Table. 8vo. pp. 53; and 61. Murray.

AN entertaining Poem, which we should have ascribed to an old acquaintance, John Hall Stevenson, of "Crazy Tale" memory, had he been still in the land of the living.

Two brochures of it have appeared, each containing Two Cantos; in the first of which, the Proem, the Author says,

"I've often wish'd that I could write a book,

Such as all English people might peruse;
I never should regret the pains it took,
That's just the sort of fame that I should choose:

To sail about the world like Captain Cook,
I'd sling a cot up for my favourite Muse,
And we'd take verses out to Demarara,
To New South Wales, and up to Niagara.
Poets consume excreasable commodities,
They raise the Nation's spirit when victorions,

They drive an export trade in whims and
Making our commerce and revenue glorious;

As an industrious and pains-taking body
That Poets should be reckon'd meritorious:
And therefore I submissively propose
To erect one Board for Verse and one for Prose.

Princes protecting Sciences and Art
I've often seen, in copper plate and print;
I never saw them elsewhere, for my part,
And therefore I conclude there's nothing in't;

But every body knows the Regent's heart;
I trust he won't reject a well-meant hint;
Each Board to have twelve members, with a seat

To bring them in per ann. five hundred
From Princes I descend to the Nobility:
In former times all persons of high stations,
Lords, Baronets, and persons of gentility,
Paid twenty guineas for the dedications;
This practice was attended with utility;
The patrons liv'd to future generations,
The poets liv'd by their industrious earning,—

So men alive and dead could live by learn-
Then, twenty guineas was a little fortune;
Now, we must starve unless the times should mend;

Our poets now-a-days are deem'd impos-
If their addresses are profusely penn'd;
Most fashionable authors make a short one
To their own wife, or child, or private friend,

To show their independence, I suppose;
And that may do for gentlemen like those."

"Madoc and Marmion, and many more,
Are out in print, and most of them have sold;

Perhaps together they may make a score;

Richard

Richard the First has had his story told,
But there were Lords and Princes lung
before, [bold ;
That had behav'd themselves like warriors
Among the rest there was the great King
ARTHUR,
What hero's fame was ever carried farther?"

In Canto II. we are told,
"The great KING ARTHUR made a sumptuous Feast,
And held his Royal Christmas at Carlisle,
And thither came the Vassals, most and least,
From every corner of this British Isle ;
And all were entertain'd, both man and beast,
According to their rank, in proper style ;
The steeds were fed and litter'd in the stable, [table.
The ladies and the knights sat down to
The bill of fare (as you may well suppose)
Was suited to those plentiful old times,
Before our modern luxuries arose,
With truffles and ragouts, and various crimes ;
And therefore, from the original in prose
I shall arrange the catalogue in rhymes :
They serv'd up salmon, venison, and wild boars
By hundreds, and by dozens, and by scores,
Hogsheads of honey, kilderkins of mustard,
Muttons, and fatted beeves, and bacon swine ; [bustard,
Herons and bitterns, pracoeks, swan, and Teal,
mallard, pigeons, widgeons, and in fine [custard :
Plum-puddings, pancakes, apple-pies and
And wherewithal they drank good Gascon wine,
With mead, and ale, and cyder of our own ;
For porter, punch, and negus, were not known."

On opening the Third Canto, the Poet's prospects brighten :

"I've a proposal here from Mr. Murray,
He offers handsomely—the money down ;
My dear, you might recover from your flury

In a nice airy lodging out of town,
At Croydon, Epsom, any where in Surry ;
If every stanza brings us in a crown,
I think that I might venture to bespeak
A bed-room and front parlour for next week.

Tell me, my dear Thalia, what you think ;
Your nerves have undergone a sudden shock ;

Your poor dear spirits have begun to sink ;
On Banstead Downs you'd muster a new stock,

And I'd be sure to keep away from drink,
And always go to bed by twelve o'clock.
We'll travel down there in the morning stages ;

Our verses shall go down to distant ages.

And here in town we'll breakfast on hot rolls,
And you shall have a better shawl to wear ;
These pantaloons of mine are ebs'd in boles ;
By Monday next I'll compass a new pair :
Come, now, fling up the cinders, fetch the coals,
And take away the things you hung to air,
Set out the tea-things, and bid Phoebe bring [I sing."
The kettle up.—*Arms and the Monks*
And here we take our leave.

38. *English Finance, with reference to the Resumption of Cash Payments at the Bank.* By Richard Cruttwell, LL.B. Author of "*The Crisis*." 8vo. pp. 152. Hatchard.

THE object of this Work is to prove the absolute necessity of re-gratuating the paper-money standard, before an attempt is made to resume Cash Payments at the Bank. The subject embraces a variety of the most important topics: standard of value—bullion and paper—Commerce—Trade and Industry—Poor Laws—Revenue—Taxes—Contracts—high and low prices—financial, moral, and political fallacies, &c.

A few Strictures will be found on the Financial observations of the Earls of Liverpool and Lauderdale, Lord King, Right Hon. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Western, Mr. J. P. Grant, Mr. Tierney, Mr. Frankland Lewis, &c. The Author most respectfully challenges enquiry ; and only requests to have judgment suspended, till the whole of his arguments (in regard to this complex and difficult question) have been dispassionately and critically weighed.

39. *Latin Proverbs made Easy. The Third Edition, enlarged, materially improved, and accompanied with the Poetic Treatise of Terentianus Maurus, De Metris.* By John Carey, LL.D. Classical, French, and English Teacher. 12mo. pp. 444. Longman and Co.

EVER alive to the painful duties of an useful but laborious profession, Dr. Carey has given the Publick a new edition of a Work which has already been well received ; and is now so improved and enlarged, that, in fact, it may be considered nearly as an original publication.

We are glad to find, at the end of this Volume, the very curious poetic treatise of the "*Centimetrons*" Terentianus Maurus, *de Metris*.

"I regret,

"I regret," says Dr. Carey, "that I have not been able to give it as correct as I could wish. The text, in many places, appears to be corrupt; and I had no opportunity of amending it: for, although I had the use of four printed editions, they seem to have all emanated from one and the same source, with no other difference than some trifling typographic variations. I would, indeed, willingly have collated the text with that of one or more *entire manuscripts*, if I had known of the existence of any, to which I could have had easy access. But, not enjoying the desired facility, I have contented myself with copying the printed text as I found it, without attempting to act the critic or emendator; except, that, in some three or four instances, I have (without altering the text) inserted, in Italics, and between crotchets, what I supposed to have been the original words of the author."

40. *The Fudger fudged; or, The Devil and T***y M****e.* M.DCCC.LXXXVIII. By the Editor of *The New Whig Guide*. sm. 8vo, pp. 62. Wright.

A SATIRICAL Poem, with illustrative Notes, on a modern Bard not more remarkable for his talents than occasionally for his gross misapplication of them.

"A ballad-singer, who had long
Strum'd many a vile lascivious song,
Such as unwary youth entice
To follow in the paths of Vice,
Worn out, and impotent become,
Beats as he can Sedition's drum—
To feed his appetite for evil,
And gratify his patron Devil."

The satire is directed against some late political effusions, teeming with low vulgarity and virulent party abuse, which not all the wit they display can excuse or palliate. Some of the more offensive parts, viz. the Bard's excessive admiration of Buonaparte, his somewhat equivocal patriotism, his disgusting abuse of the Prince Regent and of Louis XVIII. and his inclination to revolutionary principles—are exposed with due severity. The satirist is now and then a little scurrilous; but with a subject exhibiting such an example of scurrility, restraint on that head was rather to be wished than expected.

"Reptile! lie there: thy wretched trash
Had seem'd beneath the critic's lash,
But that this rack, abusive gabble
Is just what takes the vulgar rabble,
Who think themselves to elevate
By lowering all that's good and great."

GENT. MAG. September, 1819.

41. *Zoophilos; or, Considerations on the Moral Treatment of inferior Animals.* By Henry Crowe, M. A. late Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, and Vicar of Buckingham. 8vo, pp. 92. Seeley.

THIS Pamphlet does much honour to the amiable Author.

"Our nature," says Mr. Crowe, "is exalted, and approaches the divine perfection (with reverence let me so speak), more, perhaps, by the exercise of sincere benevolence, than it can by any other means; and as that attribute of the Deity is extended to all the animal creation, so doubtless should also ours be universal, after the great example, according to our means and opportunities of diffusing it." P. 3.

This position is indisputable; but we much doubt whether any efforts can be successful, while extraordinary profit attends the keep of the working animals, and the lower orders are uncivilized for want of education. The folly of such cruelty is apparent. We know a person who possessed a valuable team of cart-horses, worth 250*l*. These horses were not suffered to be immoderately worked under any circumstances; and the consequence was, that the team never required renovation, but from the natural course of mortality. The saving was considerable; as may be proved by a contemporary incident. A man bought a horse worth 30*l*.; but, after the purchase, did not find the want of it, which he expected, at least not at that time. A neighbour borrowed it for three months, under fine promises, and exoneration of the owner from the keep. At the end of the three months, the horse was reduced in value to three pounds. We enlarge more upon this part of the useful animals, because they are the worst sufferers of all the brute creation. A worm, upon the hook of an angler, is only one amongst millions; but the suffering of horses, except in very rare instances, is universal. Still the ill usage of this noble animal is punished by Providence, in the loss of capital, by premature infirmity or death. This offence chiefly ensues among the poor, who finding large gains, either do not consider the consequences of excessive labour and insufficient support, or purchase decayed animals at a low price, whose existence

existence is, in consequence, too short even to repay the purchase money. Improvidence is a general failing, where impulse is strong; and it commonly is so where labour and privation exaggerate the sweets of pleasure and profit. We once heard an old farmer give the following account of a hack horse: A gentleman, mounted on one, complained that no efforts could induce the poor animal to accelerate his pace. "Sir," he replied, "these horses become dull in their own defence. If they were brisk, they would be rode off their legs in a few days."

We would recommend the Clergy to form Sermons upon the basis of this excellent Pamphlet; and masters of families to see into the conduct of their servants towards the animals under their care.

42. *A Letter to the Farmers and Graziers of Great Britain, to explain the Advantages of using Salt in the various Branches of Agriculture, and in feeding all kinds of farming Stock.* By Sam. Parkes, F.L.S. M.R.I. F.S.A. &c. &c. &c. 8vo. pp. 88. Second Edit.

MR. PARKES is too well known for us to say more, than to observe, that whatever he says, must merit the most serious attention. The uses of Salt (agriculturally) are, I. The Cure of sour Grass (p. 7). II. Preventing the Smut in Corn [by steeping the seed in brine], and scab in potatoes [by dressing the land] (p. 8). III. Promoting digestion in horses and cattle, and thus occasioning them to make a rapid progress in fattening (p. 9). IV. As a general Manure, concerning which we shall quote our Author's own statement:

"The greatest obstacle to the cultivation of these lands [the wastes of England and Wales], is the want of manure; there being at present a great insufficiency for the lands which are already enclosed. Let the use of rock-salt, however, become general in agriculture, and this deficiency will in a great measure be supplied. Every opulent farmer will then have the means within his reach of putting the whole of his farm into the most desirable state of improvement." pp. 18, 19.

This elaborate Pamphlet contains perhaps, the best history of Salt ever written, so far as concerns its application to agriculture.

43. *A New Edition of the Enthusiasm of Methodists and Papists considered.* By Bishop Lavington. In One Volume, 8vo. With Notes, and an Introduction, by the Rev. R. Polwhele.

THIS is a reprint from the scarce edition now selling for a very high price. The Author's principal design is to draw a comparison, by way of caution to all Protestants, between the wild and pernicious enthusiasm of some of the most eminent saints in the Popish communion, and those of the Methodists in our country; which latter he calls a set of pretended reformers, animated by an enthusiastic and fanatical spirit.

[See our vol. XVIII. p. 384; vol. XXI. p. 383; vol. XXII. p. 194.]

44. *The Character of the late very Reverend Robert Boucher Nickolls, LL.B. Dean of Middleham, &c. &c. Extracted from the Gentleman's Magazine for March 1816. (With some Additions.) Second Edition.* 8vo. pp. 24. Nichols and Son.

WE were highly gratified at seeing the character of a very staunch and venerable defender of our Constitution in Church and State, for whom we entertained a sincere respect, so faithfully exhibited, as it is in this elegant little Memoir. It was originally printed in our Magazine for March 1816; and is now published, with some additions, in a separate and more handsome form.

45. *The Authoress, a Tale.* By the Author of "Paschal," 12mo, pp. 168. Taylor and Hessey.

THIS is rather a collection of fragments of Tales, in the style of different Novel writers, setting forth the absurdities, and even dangers, arising from the sentimentality usually produced by too great an indulgence in that species of reading with which the shelves of a circulating library abound.

46. *The Winter Scene; to amuse and instruct the rising Generation.* By M. H. 12mo. pp. 104. Darton.

THIS is a very pretty well-written little book, and may form a pleasing addition to the amusing Works which are at the present day selected for the Juvenile Library.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Diocese of St. David's.—The Church Union Society's prizes for this year are adjudged as follow:—The premium (by bequefaction) of 50*l.* to the Rev. Harvey Marriott, of Claverton, for the best Essay "on the Madras System of Education, its powers, its application to Classical Schools, and its utility as an instrument to form the principles and habits of youth in the higher order of society." A gratuity of 10*l.* to Mr. T. Hogg, master of the grammar-school in Truro, for the second best essay on the same subject. A premium of 25*l.* to Rev. J. Morris, of Nether-Broughton, Leicestershire, for the best essay "on the Scriptural Evidence of the Doctrine of proportionate Rewards in the next Life, considered as a motive to duty, an impulse to zealous and faithful service, a ground of hope, a source of pious gratitude and of humility, and, through the promises of the Gospel, an earnest final acceptableness with God for Christ's sake."

Edinburgh University.—Professor Leslie is appointed to the chair of Philosophy vice Playfair; Mr. Wallace and Dr. Haldane were candidates for the Professorship of Mathematics, vice Leslie; the former of whom was elected by the Magistrates and Council, by a majority of eight.

Nearly ready for Publication:

A System of Theology, in a Series of Sermons, by the late TIMOTHY DWTOUT, D.D. LL.D. President of Yale College in Connecticut, America; with a Life and Portrait of the Author. In five large volumes, 8vo.

The Providence of God in the latter Ages, being a new Interpretation of the Apocalyptic, by the Rev. GEORGE CROLY, A. M.

Muse Biblicum; or, The Poetry of the Bible. A selection of the most elegant poetical translations, paraphrases, and imitations, of the sacred Scriptures.

National Mercies demand National Thankfulness, a Sermon, preached in the parish church of Chatten's, Cambridge-shire, on Sunday, Sept. 12, 1819. By the Rev. JOHN HATCHARD, A. B. Curate of Chatten's.

The King's Blessing, an Honour, and the Glory of the British Empire, a Sermon, preached at Manchester, August 29, 1819. By the Rev. R. BRANLEY.

A Volume of Sermons, by W. GILPIN; the profits of which will be devoted to the benefit of his parochial Schools.

The Spirit of Pascal, comprising the Substance of his Moral and Religious Works.

The first Part of Mr. TAYLOR's Historical Account of the University of Dublin (to consist of 12 parts), on an uniform plan with Mr. Aekerman's Histories of the Oxford and Cambridge Universities. It is illustrated with three richly-coloured Engravings, and 24 pages of descriptive Letter-press. A Part will be published every two months, till the whole is completed. The Work is intended to contain about 30 coloured views, &c. and 300 pages of letter-press.

Early Blossoms, or Biographical Notices of Individuals distinguished by their genius and attainments, who died in their youth; with Specimens of their respective talents. By J. STYLES, D.D. 12mo.

A Complete Practical Parsing Grammar, for the use of Families, private Teachers, &c. By T. WHITWORTH, Professor of the Greek, Latin, and English Classics.

Lessons in Grammar, designed more especially for the use of Sunday Schools. By J. CORBIN, M. A.

A certain Remedy for existing Distresses, or the Labouring Man's Advocate. By J. OVERTON.

A Medical Dictionary, by J. WATT, Surgeon.

The Accoucheur's Vade Mecum, by J. HOPKINS, M. D.

Preparing for Publication:

The Wars of Wellington, with 30 Engravings by Heath.

Two Months' Residence in the Mountains near Rome, with some Account of the Peasantry; and also of the Banditti that infest that neighbourhood. By Mrs. GRAHAM, author of "A Journal of a Residence in India," &c. Also, A Life of Nicholas Poussin, by the same Lady.

A humorous and satirical work, entitled "Lessons of Thrift," illustrated with engravings, from designs by Cruickshank.

The Art of Instructing the Infant Deaf and Dumb, by Mr. J. P. AAROWSMITH; illustrated with copper-plates.

Dr. BURROWS's Work on Insanity.

La BEAUME's Observations on the Properties of the Air-Pump and Vapour-Bath, pointing out their efficacy in the Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Palsy, &c.; with curious Remarks on Factitious Airs, and on the improved state of Medical Electricity, in all its branches, particularly in that of Galvanism.

The History, Theory, and Practical Care of Syphilis. By JESSE FOOT, Esq.

The Sportsman's Mirror, reflecting the History and Delineations of the Horse and Dog, throughout all their varieties. The Engravings

Engravings by Mr. Scott, from original paintings by Marshall, Reinagle, Gilpin, and Stubbs.

Miscellanies in Prose and Verse, consisting of Essays, Tales, and Poems, moral and entertaining. By T. JONES.

Thekla, a Fragment of a Georgian Tale. De Parastivini, a Romance, in 3 vols. Society, a Novel, in 3 vols.

SCIENCE AND LITERATURE AMONG THE ARABIANS.

The Arabians, prior to the time of Mahomet, were not entirely without Literature; that is, those who inhabited Arabia Petrea and Mesopotamia. We possess no data in regard to the state of Arabia Felix; we only know, that the Hemyarites, who inhabited the Southern part of Arabia, had a knowledge of writing, which disappeared about the time of Mahomet, and which is now unknown to us. With respect to the Arabs of the middle and Northern parts of the Peninsula, it is well known that writing existed among them for more than a century prior to Mahomet.

The Sciences, properly so called, appeared in Arabia only after the time of Mahomet, in consequence of the conquests of the Musselmén, and their intercourse with the Persians, Syrians, and Greeks. Their poetry was all their own, but all the Sciences, even their knowledge of Theology and Jurisprudence, were only derived from mixing with the conquered nations. It was, perhaps, by means of the cultivation of Medicine that the philosophy of the Greeks and a knowledge of the Sciences were as it were insinuated among the Arabians. Astrology also was naturally the forerunner of Astronomy, and hence followed the knowledge of the mathematical sciences. From the end of the second century of the Hegira (about A. D. 820), all the Sciences flourished at the Court and under the protection of the Caliphs; and the Grecian Philosophy, blended with the Theology of the Magi, and perhaps with the subtleties of the Jews, divided the Mussulmen into a variety of sects, and armed, thanks to the

political divisions, the followers of Mahomet against each other. Hence it follows, that if the introduction of knowledge aided the civilization of the Arabians, it also gave rise to those vices and evils from which they were previously free.

The Sciences penetrated in every part where Mahometism extended, and were cultivated in all those States which were formed successively in that vast Monarchy, and whose connexions with the Sovereigns of Bagdad were only those of respect and deference. They were preserved in those countries, which, like Egypt, were entirely separated from the Caliph of Bagdad; and even up to the 19th and 13th centuries of our era, the Musselmén had not ceased to cultivate almost every branch of scientific knowledge. The invasion of the Moguls, the establishment of the dynasties of the Turks and Kurds, the political revolutions of Africa, the decreasing power of the Moors in Spain, all successively conducted to the fall of the Sciences and of Literature in the various countries subject to the Mussulman Government.

The practice of Anatomy always met with the greatest obstacles among the Arabians, from their religious prejudices, which also hindered their progress in Natural History and in Medicine. The latter science, with them, always consisted of some arbitrary system, and never formed the result of observations. The acuteness of their understanding is evident from their works of Logic, Dialectics, and Rhetoric; from their Dogmatical and Polemical Theology, and from their Treatises on Civil Law and Religious Rites. Their innumerable Commentaries upon the Koran are alone sufficient to prove to what extent they have carried the spirit of analysis; and, if they now at all cultivate their minds, it is owing to the necessity they are under of studying and understanding these Commentaries, since the Koran is the only source from whence they derive their law or their morality; and also to that taste for Poetry which requires the study of Grammar in all its niceties.

ANTIQUARIAN AND PHILOSOPHICAL RESEARCHES.

Among the many relics of antiquity with which Scotland abounds, one has lately been discovered at Newholm, in the parish of Dolphinton, Lanarkshire. At the head of the avenue which leads to the house, upon a cut being made through a little eminence, there was observed a regular row of stones; and, on removing the earth, there appeared a most entire and well-formed stone coffin. Contrary to the general mode of construction, it

was narrow, and made in exact conformity to the shape of the body. The stones were closely and regularly set around. The upper edge was as smoothly level as if it had been hewn. The bottom was laid with stones, and they who had paid the last tribute to the mortal remains had kindly placed a stone for a pillow. Notwithstanding the lapse of ages since the body must have been deposited in its dreary abode, the bones were found very entire.—

entire.—The skull was almost whole, and to the eye seemed uncommonly large between the occiput and sinciput. Most of the teeth were sound. The arms, bones, back, thighs, and legs, were all recognized. The inside of the coffin was fully six feet long, and it appeared as if the body had been pressed into it.—These sad relics were examined with reverence, and again deposited in the place which they had occupied for so many centuries.

There is now in the possession of Mr. Glenny, of Glenvale, county of Limerick, an ancient medal, found on his land, on which St. Patrick is represented as in the act of expelling noxious animals from Ireland. On the reverse, King Brian Boroiuhe is represented playing on the ancient Irish harp, with his crown and sceptre placed before him.

CRYSTAL MINE IN FRANCE.

Some time ago, it was announced that a crystal mine had been discovered in France, near Vie, in Lorraine. The examination, in consequence of some unexpected indications, which led to the discovery of this Mine (the only one of the kind ever known in France), has been made by a Company, with a licence for the purpose, obtained from the General Director of Mines. Never was experiment attended with more fortunate circumstances. The soil of this mine is as white as alabaster; its crystals are purer and more brilliant than the specimens which have been procured from the mines of Poland and Austria. Its quality is perfect; and every thing indicates that its mass is enormous. The Director-General of Mines having been informed, by the authors of this search, that the borer had already penetrated ten feet into the pure crystal, has given orders to the Engineer of the Department of the Meurthe to repair to the spot, to draw up an authentic account of this important discovery, and of such facts as may relate to it.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND BELLES LETTRES OF BRUSSELS.

The Academy have proposed for competition during the year 1820, the five following questions in the department of Science:

First Question.—Suppose a plate of a given figure attached to a surface either by means of screws of a known number, position, and force, or by means of some intermediate matter capable of uniting the one to the other solidly, and the specific tenacity of which is also known; if to a point of the circumference of this plate an arm be affixed which acts in the same plane with the surface, it is required to know what resistance this plate will be capable of making against a force applied to this arm as a lever, considering the material, as well of the plate as of the arm

and surface, as a perfect mathematical abstraction; that is to say, as perfectly rigid or non-elastic, as infrangible or incapable of breaking, &c.?

Second Question.—A body being suspended from the extremity of a cord, the other extremity of which is fixed to the roof of a room; if this body is made to describe an arc of a certain circle round the fixed extremity; and if, besides a movement of projection is given to it,—it is required to know the nature of the curve, or rather double curvature, which this body will describe, according to the hypothesis as is the resistance of the air, so the square of velocity?

Third Question.—If there is an identity between the forces which produce the electrical phenomena, and those which produce the galvanic phenomena,—whence is it that we do not find a perfect accordance between the former and the latter?

Fourth Question.—Many modern authors believe in the identity of the chemical and galvanic forces;—it is required to prove the truth or falsity of this opinion?

Fifth Question.—What is the true chemical composition of sulphurets, as well oxidized as hydrogenized, made according to the different processes; and what are their uses in the Arts?

The answer must be supported as far as possible with new facts, and experiments easy of repetition.

DISCOVERY OF THE CAUSE OF GRAVITATION.

Mr. John Herapath of Bristol has lately completed the solution of the celebrated Problem respecting the cause of Gravitation, in which he has been engaged at different times for several years. His researches for the solution of this Problem (which was some years ago the object of ardent inquiry by the Royal Society and the continental mathematicians) show that gravitation is only a particular case of a general principle, which comprehends all the great phenomena of Nature. It is remarkable that this deduction exactly coincides with the opinion of some of the greatest philosophers of modern times; and, in particular, with that of the late Professor Playfair, in his "Outlines of Natural Philosophy." In the general theorem which Mr. H. has brought out to express the law of gravitation, it is found that the intensity of the attractive force between two ultimate atoms, varies inversely as the square of the distance affected by a term, which has no influence unless when the atoms are very nearly in contact. This theorem, therefore, not only includes the general law of gravitation, but likewise those of cohesion, affinity, &c. from the application of which to chemical philosophy we may reasonably expect some important discoveries.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

NEW SIMPLIFIED PRINTING PRESS.

Extracted from the Report of Mr. Ralph Dodd, Engineer, addressed to the Governors, Deputy Governors, and Directors of the Bank of England.

Allowing the best Presses now wrought by two persons to produce what is termed the Printer's token (two hundred and fifty in the hour), this new simplified Press, with less trouble and greater ease in working, will produce more than double that number of finer impressions in the same time, with only the same number of persons employed; because she blacks her own Letter-press without assistance, and Prints her work on what is termed the thread; taking thereby only one twenty-fourth part of the power necessary for working the platin, or flat-faced surfaces, in the present Presses, which require great force and power to every square inch they produce; setting aside their too often not giving a clear and equal tint to the impression, with other parts of their complex Mechanism getting out of order. The superiority of these simplified Presses over the others, is their capability of printing with the greatest facility, either common Letter-type, Stereotype, or Copper-plate printing, without any material alteration."

"A Steam Engine Press cannot be got up for less than one thousand five hundred pounds, calculating on a suitable place for it; and supposing it to be a two horse power Engine only, with the coals she will consume, for small Engines destroy more in proportion than large ones, with their wear and tear, and a proper person to look after her, she cannot be wrought for less than three hundred and fifty pounds *per annum*; the working the Printing Machine or Press, connected to it, its repairs, wear and tear, with its numerous and complex parts, with a man and two lads to attend her, at two hundred pounds *per annum*; add to this, for capital sunk, one hundred and fifty pounds *per annum*, for interest, the sum may be said to average about six hundred and fifty pounds *per annum*; taking the general average of their productions at four tokens, or one thousand per hour, provided the work goes on pleasantly without any stoppages, for from the complexity of their parts, their stopping twice within the half hour, thus taking the best of her productions, it only amounts to the quantity of four common Presses, which is wrought with eight persons at about the same expense. It might be deemed saying too much to assert that the Improved Simplified Press, wrought by one man and a lad, would produce nearly the number of impressions as the Steam Press, in the hour; but to place it

beyond controversy, two of them would produce the number, or more, and are only wrought by the same number of persons, two men and two lads; which money for their services, with the interest for the first cost, will not exceed two hundred and sixty pounds *per annum* for both the presses working."

HYDRAULIC ENGINE.—Mr. Clarke, Machine-maker, Old Fishmarket-close, Edinburgh, has made the model of an engine, invented by Mr. Dickson, Gilmore-place, whereby the power of water, or liquid of any kind, is shown to be far beyond what any person would conceive that has not studied the principle upon which it is founded. There is no power, as yet known, can be carried to a greater extent; and what appears astonishing, though perfectly possible, a supply of water passing through a tube of an inch diameter, where the situation suits, is sufficient to perform the work of 50 or even 100 horses. From the small quantity of water required, it is likely to be so considerable request for driving either light or heavy machinery.

STEAM ENGINE.—The Americans have applied the power of steam to supersede that of horses in propelling stage coaches. In the state of Kentucky a stage coach is now established with a steam-engine, which travels at the rate of 12 miles an hour: it can be stopped instantly, and set again in motion with its former velocity, and is so constructed, that the passengers sit within two feet of the ground. The velocity depends on the size of the wheels.

ENGLISH GOLD.—Some fine specimens of native English Gold have been presented to the Royal Institution, by Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart. through the hands of Earl Spencer. They were found lately, while streaming for tin, in the parish of Ladock, Cornwall: some of the pieces weigh each 60 grains.—Native English gold has also been found lately in Devonshire, by Mr. Flexman, of South Molton. It occurs in the refuse of the Prince Regent mine, in the parish of North Molton; the mine was discovered in 1810, and worked for copper, but was discontinued in May, 1818. The refuse is a ferruginous fragmented quartz rock, and contains the gold in imbedded grains and plates. Gold has been reported to be found in some other mines in that neighbourhood.

RED SNOW.—Mr. Francis Bauer, from a number of accurate observations, with microscopes of great power, on the red snow, in a melted state, from Baffin's Bay, pronounces the colouring matter to be a new species of *uredo* (a minute fungus), to which he proposes to give the name *nivalis*.

SELECT POETRY.

EFFUSION OF AN AMERICAN MUSE.

THE Green hills of Britain advance on
my sight, [delight,
The hills that my fathers once view'd with
The birth-place of freedom, the land of the
brave, [slave.
The bane of the tyrant, the hope of the
Dear brother Atlantic forget not the
ties, [prize.
Laws, language, life, liberty, all that ye
How peacefully pleasant her vallies ap-
pear! [the year,
'Tis the farewell of Summer, the close of
The streamlet winds swiftly adorn the green
hill, [still.
And the trees that hang over are beautiful
Dear brother, &c.

I kneel on her lovely and wave-beaten
shore,

And fervently pray that all envy be o'er;
Alas! that ambition, or misapplied power
Should have torn from the present so
charming a flower!
Dear brother, &c.

Oh! here are the tombs where our fathers
are laid, [pray'd;
And here are the temples in which they have
These very same fields have been trodden
before, [more.
By parents and brothers and kin, now no
Dear brother, &c.

Oh Britain! my mother, my second dear
home,
The land I will honour wherever I roam;
Tha fortress of Europe, whose sallies have
bur'd, [world.
Destruction on tyrants—reconquer'd the
Dear brother, &c.

Oh! peace to the island and queen of the
sea, [poetry;
Seat of arts, arms, and commerce, and sweet
May thy sons still be free as the watery
wave, [riots are brave.
And thy daughters as chaste as thy war-
Dear brother, &c.

Still Europe shall rest on thy hallowed
name, [in fame;
And thy glories for ever shall flourish
And thy sons when they wander afar from
thy shore, [o'er.
Will solace their sorrows in counting them
Dear brother, &c.

To Mrs. Piozzi on her Birth-Day,
January 25, 1819.

AGE and Time were softly stealing,
All their darker hues concealing,
To Piozzi's cheerful home;
But their artful plana defeated,
Wit and Fancy firmly seated,
Guard with care the favour'd dame.

Hence! depart! 'tis classic ground,
Here no warnings will be found,
Omens of your fearful sway;
Memory here informs, amazes,
Whilst the flash of Genius blazes,
Bright as youth's meridian ray.

Hence! for twenty years at least,
Ere you damp our social feast,
Age, we scorn thy chilling power;
Hers are eyes that want no glasses,
Time well-spent so gaily passes,
Youth may envy every hour.

Quick in hearing, prompt in giving,
Her's the real art of living,
Feet, that ever nimbly move,
Heart and hand and head uniting,
Every rank in life delighting,
Claims their gratitude and love.
Ramgate, July 15. A. H.

AN AUTUMNAL EVENING near the Sea-shore.

"Ye elves of brooks, hills, standing lakes,
and groves!
And you who on the sands with printless
foot do chase the ebbing Neptune!"

NOW Autumn spreads her dark and mel-
low glow, [vest wave,
O'er the bright meads where golden har-
And chang'd from Summer's green with
progress slow, [grave.
Her deep'ning tints clothe all in livery

Here has her pencil cast a reddening
shade, [green,
Mingling 'mid varied hues of fading
While there a verdure rich still decks the
glade [beam.

Where slothful ease evades the noontide
The swain's keen sickle fells the yellow
sheets, [sigh;

That wav'd responsive to the zephyr's
A deeper glow the downy nectarine meets,
And withering flow'rets in the valley die.

Huge tufts of ragged shrubs the rocks
adorn, [green blend;

Where hues autumnal with the fresh
High in the air their waving tops are
borne, [blend.

And to the scene an awful grandeur
While gleaming now between their dark-
some forms, [glide,

From tempest-shatter'd clefts the waters
Then foaming, bubbling, urg'd by fight-
ing storms, [ged side.

Mark with white broken lines their rug-
'Tis eve's calm hour—and reigns a solemn
still, [soul;

That sheds a pleasing languor o'er the
Alone is heard the parent-seeking rill,
And sullen burst of ocean's ceaseless
roll.

Now

Now swelling breezes shake the lofty pine,
Now die away—and hark! again they
rise—

The spirits of the woods, in choral chime,
Raise their hoarse hollow voices in the
skies.

And loit'ring Fancy spreads her airy veil,
Thro' which the scene appears in sterner
shade,

Her flitting forms on every zephyr sail,
And gliding phantoms peep from every
glade.

The deep-blue ocean scarcely ruffled
gleams, [sheds ;
With the soft ray that chaste-ey'd Luna
Here her broad light in glitt'ring circles
streams, [beds.

To lure the sea-nymphs from their sedge
And see from out the glimm'ring waves
they rise, [train ;

The green-robed slaves of ancient ocean's
Before the mermaid's harp the gay crowd
flies, [main.

And trips to playful measures o'er the
Now fay and fairy 'gin their midnight
rite, [bears ;

While every leaf a lighted dew-drop
And deck'd in lily leaves of purest white,
Behold Titania with her sylphs appears.

Some haste and seek with purest dew to fill,
The acorn goblet of the fairy queen ;
Another gathers sweets which flowers distil,
And courts the mistress of the magic
scene.

Oh, at this hour when sober thought can
find,

An uncheck'd passage to the willing
breast,

When melancholy soothes the wand'ring
mind, [rest ;

And spreads around the magic spell of
How sweet to rove—to mark the fading
year,

To feel devotion's pure consoling power,
Shed a soft calm, the aching spirits cheer,
Which watch the misty veil of this dead
hour.

Reflection sage, sublime, is waiting now,
Unscar'd by noise or mirth's unhallow'd
cry, [flow,

For thus doth life in changeful seasons
And thus will earthly beauty fade and
die.

ELIZA S——.

Mrs. Kempe's Ladies School,
Bromley, Kent.

AULD LANG SYNE.

WHEN years are young
And health is strong,
And all things round us smile,
Oh, let us cherish those we love,
And life's care beguile ;

For time runs on,
And soon is gone,
And we may grieve and pine,
For angry mind,
Or word unkind,
In auld lang syne.

CHORUS.

For every day
That fleets away,
Tho' passing foul or fine,
Shall reckoned be
As one degree,
Of auld lang syne.

When friends grow cool,
Or play the fool,
And shew an altered mind,
Oh, then's the prime
Of friendship's time,
To prove still kind ;
So shall our days
Roll o'er in ease,
And rough and smooth combine,
Still to endear
Each passing year
Of auld lang syne.

Lifford, July 30, 1819.

Paraphrase of Psalm 130.

PRAISE Nature's King, the God whose
glory shines,
Through Nature's works, in all his great
designs ;
Exalt his holiness, his deeds proclaim ;
Those noble acts which grace his sacred
name.
Let all creation to his greatness sing.
The lute, the harp, the martial trumpet
bring ;
In lofty strains let swelling music flow—
The tabors strike, the deep-tun'd organs
blow.
With gentle sounds the well-tun'd cymbals
raise,
With louder notes, then, let those cymbals
praise ;
Let all whose varied lives his power con-
fess,
Conspire to praise his name, their God to
bless.

C. WARD, Lothbury.

ODE TO VENICE.

By LORD BYRON.

OH Venice! Venice! when thy marble
walls
Are level with the waters, there shall be
A cry of nations o'er thy sunken halls,
A loud lament along the sweeping sea!
If I, a Northern wanderer, weep for thee,
What should thy sons do?—any thing but
weep:

And

And yet they only murmur in their sleep.
In contrast with their fathers—as the slime,
The dull green ooze of the receding deep,
Is with the dashing of the spring-tide foam,
That drives the sailor shipless to his home,
Are they to those who were; and thus they
creep, [ping streets.

Crouching and crab-like, through their sap-
Oh! agony—that centuries should reap
No mellow harvest! Thirteen hundred
years [tears;
Of wealth and glory turn'd to dust and
And every monument the stranger meets,
Church, palace, pillar, as a mourner
greet;

And even the Lion all subdued appears,
And the harsh sound of the barbarian drum,
With dull and daily dissonance, repeats
The echo of thy tyrant's voice along
The soft waves, once all musical to song,
That heaved beneath the moonlight with
the throng

Of gondolas—and to the busy hum
Of cheerful creatures, whose most sinful
deeds

Were but the overheating of the heart,
And flow of too much happiness, which
needs

The aid of age to turn its course apart
From the luxuriant and voluptuous flood
Of sweet sensations, battling with the blood.
But these are better than the gloomy
errors,

The weeds of nations in their last decay,
When Vice walks forth with her unsoften'd
terrors, [slay;

And mirth is madness, and but smiles to
And Hope is nothing but a false delay,
The sick man's lightning half an hour ere
death, [Pain,

When Faintness, the last mortal birth of
And apathy of limb, the dull beginning
Of the cold staggering race which Death is
winning, [away;

Steals vain by vein and pulse by pulse
* * * * *

The name of Commonwealth is past and
gone [globe;
O'er the three fractions of the groaning
Venice is crush'd, and Holland deigns to
own

A sceptre, and endures the purple robe;
If the free Switzer yet bestrides alone
His chainless mountains, 'tis hut for a time,
For tyranny of late is cunning grown,
And in its own good season tramples down
The sparkles of our ashes. One great
clime, [ocean

Whose vigorous offspring by dividing
Are kept apart and nursed in the derision
Of Freedom, which their fathers fought for,
and

Bequeath'd—a heritage of heart and hand,
And proud distinction from each other land,
Whose sons must bow them at a monarch's
motion,

GENT. MAG. September, 1819.

As if his senseless sceptre were a wand
Full of the magic of exploded science—
Still one great clime, in full and free de-
fiance, [time,

Yet rears her crest, unconquer'd and sub-
Above the far Atlantic!—she has taught
Her Esau-brethren that the haughty flag,
The floating fence of Albion's feeble crag,
May strike to those whose red right bands
have bough

Rights cheaply earn'd with blood. Still,
still, for ever

Better, though each man's life-blood were
a river, [creep

That it should flow, and overflow, than
Through thousand lazy channels in our
veins [chains,

Damm'd like the dull canal with looks and
And moving, as a sick man in his sleep,
Three paces, and then faltering:—better
he [fract,

Where the extinguish'd Spartans still are
In their proud charnel of Thermopylæ,
Than stagnate in our marsh,—or o'er the
deep

Fly, and one current to the ocean add,
One spirit to the souls our fathers had,
One freeman more, America, to thee!

*Dr. PITCAIRN'S Epitaph on JOHN GRAHAM,
Of Clavarrhouse, Viscount Dundee,
Who was killed at the Battle of Killcraukie,
July 16, 1689.*

TE moriente, novas accepit Scotia leges,
Accipitque novos, te moriente, Deos;
Illa tibi superesse nequit, nec tu potes illæ,
Ergo, Caledonia, nomen inane, vale—
Taque vale, gentis quondam fortissime
ductor, [vale:
Ultime Scotorum, atque ultime Græmæ—

Paraphrase by DRYDEN.

OH, last and best of Scots! who did main-
tain [reign!

Thy country's freedom from a foreign
New people fill the land, now thou art
gone, [throne:

New gods the temples, and new kings the
SCOTLAND and thou didst in each other
live, [survive.

Nor would'st thou her, nor could she thee
Farewell! who, dying, did'st support the
state, [fate!

And could not fall but with thy country's
*Translation by the Rev. JOHN GRAHAM,
M. A.*

THY death, DUNDEE! has crush'd thy
country's cause,
New's her religion now, and new her laws;
As thou disdain'd her ruin to survive,
Without thee now, in turn, she scorns to
live.

Farewell, then, CALEDONIA! empty namel
Adieu, thou last of Scots, and last bold
GRAME!

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 29.

On the Report of the Scotch Churches Bill, Lord A. Hamilton objected to the clause which gave the patronage of all the new Churches to the Crown, as counteracting the intention of raising a part of the stipend from pew-rents.

Mr. Vansittart defended the patronage of the Crown as consonant to the Scotch establishment, and explained that a fund was to be provided by parliamentary grants for Churches in places where pew-rents could not be relied on, as in the Highlands of Scotland.

Mr. Hume thought that the clergymen ought to be elected by the congregations, which would crowd the Churches.

Lord Binning protested against this doctrine, as tending to make the clergy fanatics and flatterers.

The Report was then agreed to.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for appropriating a portion of the Sinking Fund to the service of the year, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* remarked, that the period of fluctuation in the public funds would now be at an end, by the settlement of our currency, and the sufficiency of our resources to answer all public purposes, without resorting to borrowing. It might be supposed that the present measure would have an unfavourable effect upon the funds, by diminishing the purchases of the Commissioners. This, however, he hoped might not be the case. When we had no more need for loans, and when we were found to possess a really effective Sinking Fund to the amount contemplated, he was convinced that there would be a gradual improvement in public credit, and that the funds would make a progressive advancement, without being liable to fluctuation. In the course of the ensuing year there would only be four or five millions to be provided for. He hoped that the sum might be so reduced as to be provided for in other ways than by loan, and so to prevent any new burthen on the money-market. Thus the present measure of taking so much from the Sinking Fund, would have no bad effect upon the funds. The state of the supply and the demand governed the market. Now, as there would be no new supply of stock, the demand might be supposed to be increased. On the 5th of January, 1818, the price of the 3 per cent. stocks had risen above 80; it had even at some time gone higher than that; the amount of the 3 per cent. Consolidated fund was then 374,000,000*l.* of capital stock.

On the 5th of July, 1820, it would only be 368,000,000*l.*, showing a reduction in these two years of 4,000,000*l.* On the 5th of Jan. 1818, the amount of the 3 per cent. Reduced was 155,000,000*l.*; and on the 5th of July, 1820, it would not exceed 152,000,000*l.*, exhibiting a reduction of 3,000,000*l.* Thus, there would be a smaller supply, while the demand might be supposed to be increased. A gradual but slow improvement might be expected to take place in all our resources, indicating a healthy state of our circulation. Nothing could promote this more than an abandonment of the system of borrowing. The amount to be taken from the Sinking Fund next year would be as great as in the present; but its operation would be increased by the addition of the new tax. Its influence on the funds, too, would be aided by another cause which it gave him great pleasure to mention—he meant the sums invested in the public funds from the Saving Banks. He was happy to mention that these wise and salutary institutions were so encouraged, after a general admission of their utility, that twenty thousand pounds a-week were invested in the public securities. The amount of stock already purchased was so high as 3,000,000*l.*, and was progressively increasing. As these savings were to be paid into the public stocks without coming again into the market, they acted as a real sinking fund, and produced as great an effect as the purchases of the Commissioners to the same amount (*hear, hear*).

Mr. Ricardo observed, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had, in mentioning the reduction of the 3 per cent. Consolidated funds, forgotten to mention that a new stock of 3½ per cent. had been created. The whole of this stock he had entirely kept out of view. He was glad to hear of the improving prosperity of the Savings Banks. There was one disadvantage that resulted from the improvement of the public funds—that as the capital rose, the interest fell; and persons would thus be induced to sell out when they were high, in order to re-invest their money in them when they were low: thus they might sell out at 70 or 80, and when war occurred buy in again at 60 or 70, creating a loss of 20 per cent. to the nation.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, he was glad to be reminded by the Hon. Gentleman of the 3½ per cent., as he had forgotten to mention the important fact, that of the twenty-seven millions of that stock created, seven millions had been reduced.

reduced, leaving only twenty millions unredeemed. If he had this year brought forward no plan, he begged not to be understood as having none in contemplation. He was uncertain what he might do next year; but at any rate, when the Sinking Fund had attained eight millions, it would be time for him or his successor to propose some final arrangement.

The Sinking Fund Bill then passed through a Committee.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 30.

The Earl of *Liverpool* signified to the House, that he had to communicate an Act of Grace on the part of the Prince Regent. That was a Bill to reverse the attainder of Edward Fox Fitzgerald, commonly called Lord Edward Fitzgerald*. Without adverting to the circumstance of the original proceeding, he should only call the attention of the House to the preamble to the Bill, in which it was stated, that the late Lord Edward Fitzgerald had never been tried, and that the attainder by the Parliament of Ireland had taken place several months after his decease. Whatever might be the merits of the original transaction, he stood there as the advocate of innocent and unoffending individuals, a son and a daughter of the deceased; the former of whom had distinguished himself in arms in the service of his country.

The Duke of *Wellington* bore testimony to the merits of the individual alluded to, whom he had the honour to command.

Lord *Holland* begged to express his gratitude and satisfaction at the Act of Grace, both for public and private reasons. With his private reasons he should not trouble that august assembly, and his public reasons were already on record. The proceeding was both handsome and just. No difference of political opinion could diminish his early friendship with the Noble Earl at the head of his Majesty's Councils. He could assure that Noble Lord, that he could have proposed nothing to the House more congenial to his feelings, and for which he thanked him both as a public and a private man. The Act of Grace emanating from the Prince Regent, was an act worthy of a magnanimous and a generous heart. (The Noble Lord was evidently deeply affected.)

The Bill was read the first time.

In the Commons, the same day, Bills were read the first time, for raising 16,000,000*l.* by Exchequer Bills, for the service of Great Britain, and 2,000,000*l.* for the service of Ireland, for the year 1819.

Mr. *Abercromby* presented a petition from the Crown debtors confined in Lan-

caster Castle, praying that the House would cause some relief to be extended towards them. He stated, that some of the petitioners, whose debts did not exceed 200*l.* had been confined for eight or nine years, and must remain in prison for a longer period, unless some legislative assistance were given them.

In answer to a question from Mr. *Dennman*, Mr. *Vansittart* said, that the office of Clerk of the Pells in Ireland was not to be abolished, but to be regulated.

Mr. *Wrottesley* moved an Address to the Prince Regent, praying him to advance a sum not exceeding 20,000*l.* for the purpose of erecting a suitable building for transaction of business in Bankruptcy, and assuring him that the House would make good the same.

Mr. Alderman *Wood* seconded the motion; which was carried without a division.

Mr. *W. Hallet* was called to the bar, and received the following reprimand by Mr. *Speaker*:—

"Mr. Hallett,

"The offence for which you stand committed to the custody of the Serjeant at Arms, is of the most grave and serious description, insulting to the dignity and authority of this House, and an endeavour, as far as in you lay, to impede the course of public justice.—You allege in your petition, in mitigation of your misconduct, that you were not served with the order for attendance; this statement is doubtless correct, but you were reported by a Committee of this House, appointed to try the Camelford Election Petition, as having willingly absconded with a view to avoid the service of such order.—Be not therefore misled yourself, and think not to mislead the House, by so vain and futile a distinction;—it is no extenuation of your misconduct, and no reparation to public justice, that you did not aggravate your offence by open disobedience. I will only add, that this is an attempt that never can succeed in attaining the object at which it aims;—the only result in which it can terminate, as it has terminated in your case, is in the disgrace and punishment of the individual who is hardy enough to venture upon it.—In consideration however of the peculiar circumstances of this case, the present state of your ill health, your solemn promises of future amendment, and, above all, the pledge you have given, that you will be found ready at any time when called upon, and with a deliberate determination to give full, and fair, and unreserved testimony, when examined—under all these considerations, the House has determined to forbear any further punishment, and to release you from your present confinement. In obedience, therefore, to the Commands of this House, I reprimand you, and have to inform you, that you are

* See vol. LXVIII. pp. 435, 540.

are now discharged upon payment of your fees."

On the third reading of the Scotch Churches Bill, Mr. *Marshall* observed upon the clause which made 200*l.* the minimum of compensation to the clergyman. In those countries, he remarked, where the provision for the clergy was most ample, the morals of the lower orders were most degraded. Looking even to Catholic countries, it would be found that in the Tyrol and other Alpine regions, where the livings were very poor, morals were in a very pure state; while at Rome and in Naples they were at an ebb infinitely lower. He moved therefore, as an amendment, that after the words "not less than 200*l.*" there be inserted the words, "nor more than 400*l.*"

Mr. *Primrose* seconded the amendment.

Mr. *Vansittart* opposed it, observing, that those who were acquainted with Scotland would scarcely be apprehensive of the clergy being too well paid. The amendment was negatived by 47 to 18, and the Bill was passed.

July 1.

Mr. *Banks*, after some remarks on the general excess of expenditure in public works, moved the three following Resolutions, which were agreed to:—1. That whenever a great public work was to be undertaken, the Surveyor General should invite a competition of architects to furnish designs and plans. 2. That the work should be undertaken by contract, under public advertisement, care being taken to have the superintendence of a competent architect to regulate the various operations. 3. That a fixed and moderate compensation be allowed to such architect for his superintendence, the usual mode of a percentage being ill calculated to produce a controul over the expenditure.

Lord *Morpeth* presented a petition from Mr. *Bedingfield*, Inspector of Seamen's Wills, setting forth the particulars of the insults shown to his Majesty, by a mob, on the 31st Oct. 1795, on his way to the House of Lords, and stating, that when the guards were dismissed, on his Majesty's return to St James's, and his Majesty was returning in his private carriage to Buckingham house, an attempt was made by several persons to approach the carriage, and tear him from out of it, which, but for the petitioner's conduct on that occasion*, who threw himself between the carriage and the mob, they would (in the opinion of a Mr. *Lambert*, who was present at the time) have effected. The petition went on to observe, that this was the opinion also of a Mr. *Gifford* (the author of a periodical work), who was likewise present, and who said, "Thus, to the

intrepidity of this loyal gentleman may be attributed the preservation of the King." For this service the petitioner had never received any reward, nor did he now venture to express any wish upon that head, leaving the case entirely to the hands of the House. Lord *Morpeth* stated, that the King had at the next levee after the affair alluded to, mentioned his great obligation to Mr. *Bedingfield*.

The Marquis of *Tavistock* presented a petition from 1800 of the most respectable inhabitants of Liverpool, complaining that they were not admitted to the elective franchise, and praying that they might be allowed to participate in the election of their own representatives. The Marquis, whilst an enemy to those wild and visionary reformers, who started projects of impossible execution, and reforms of destructive extent, was yet anxious for a reform, radical but moderate; radical, in remedying abuses, and moderate in the remedies applied.

Sir *F. Burdett* then addressed the House on the subject of Reform. The Hon. Baronet quoted Blackstone to shew the principle of representation in this country, which was, that in "a free state every man who is a free agent ought to be in some measure his own governor;" and that the true reason of a qualification as to property was "to exclude such persons as are in so mean a situation, that they are esteemed to have no will of their own." Now it was perfectly notorious, that the greater part of the House were returned by such voters. (*Hear.*) By persons whose names were kept off the poor-books, for the sake of enabling them to give their votes. Those also who were returned by the influence of Peers, were in violation of the Constitution, and the standing orders, admitted to be good members. He then quoted a passage from Chief Justice Fortescue, in the time of Henry VII. in which, contrasting the effects of the free government of England with those of French despotism, he says, "And therefore cometh it to pass that the men of this country are rich, having abundance of gold and silver, and every thing necessary for man's delight. They drink no water, unless it may be for the purposes of devotion, or being upon a pilgrimage; abundance of silk and golden stuffs have they also," and so on. (*a laugh.*) He was afraid that if a comparison were to be drawn between the two countries in their present state, as regarded the condition of the people, the result of the comparison formerly made by the Chancellor Fortescue would be reversed. The people, in claiming the elective franchise with regard to Members of that House, were demanding only a small portion of their hereditary privileges, for antiently they elected all magistrates, from sheriffs down-

* See vol. LXV. p. 963.

wards. They now satisfied themselves with asking to be allowed to elect those who had the privilege of taking from them the fruits of their hard earned labour; they claimed the right of electing those who were to take from their means of subsistence, who were to have power over their very bodies even! The borough system of representation robbed the Crown of its rights, as well as the people of theirs. The ancient property of the Crown had been taken from it, and it was now placed in the odious light of a great pensioner on the public. Such a condition of things was wholly inconsistent with the plan of Government established by our ancestors, and in his opinion quite adverse to the real interests of the country. The present system had produced an expenditure which the country could not much longer support. Many years ago, Mr. Pitt had declared a reform in the representation to be absolutely necessary; he had said, in the present state of the representation no honest man could conduct public affairs, and in fact no honest man could be Minister. He predicted, that without a reform the country would be plunged into new wars, undertaken, like the American war, for the purpose of extinguishing liberty in whatever quarter of the world it should appear. He foresaw the accumulation of fresh debts and difficulties, and unfortunately lived to verify and illustrate his own predictions. The Hon. Baronet then adverted to the enormous expence of our standing army, the fees and taxes in law proceedings amounting nearly to a denial of justice, and to other grievances resulting from the present system of government, and concluded with moving a Resolution, that the House should early in the next Session take into consideration the state of the Representation.

Mr. G. Lamb was pleased that the Hon. Baronet had concluded with a motion tending to comprehend all those whose views were friendly to reform. His own wishes were to see, in the first place, the elective franchise removed from boroughs whose corruptions had been exposed, and from others of limited extent, to large and populous towns; and in the next place to shorten the duration of Parliaments. He did not, however, anticipate from these measures the removal of all the evils under which the country now laboured, but he believed the effect of such a reform would be to give the people what, in his opinion (and he was sorry to say it) they did not at present possess—reliance on their rulers.

Mr. Grenfell would never consent to go into a Committee until some specific plan were laid down. He should, therefore, move that the other orders of the day be now read.

In the sequel of the debate the original motion was supported by Mr. R. H. Gurney, Sir R. Wilson, Aldermen Wood and Waithman, Mr. Williams, Mr. P. Moore, Mr. C. Hutchinson, and Mr. Byng; and the amendment was supported by Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Martin (of Galway), and Lord John Russell.

On a division, the amendment was carried by 153 to 58.

July 2.

Mr. Alderman Wood moved for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Duke of Kent to dispose of his property at Castlehar, by way of lottery, for the payment of his creditors. The motion was supported by Mr. Hume, Mr. Grenfell, and Mr. Forbes; and opposed by Mr. Canning, Lord Castlereagh, and Lord Lowther. It was then withdrawn.

House of Lords, July 5.

The Marquis of Lansdown opposed the Poor Rates Misapplication Bill, and moved to postpone the second reading of it for three months.

The motion, after some observations from Lords Liverpool, Harrowby, and Darnley, was agreed to.

In a Committee on the Insolvent Debtors' Bill, several amendments proposed by Lord Redesdale and others were carried.

Lord Auckland observed, that the amendments just made were not likely to be agreed to in the other House.

The Lord Chancellor said that, in this case, a Bill might be brought in, to continue the Act about to expire until three months after the meeting of next Session of Parliament.

In the Commons, the same day, the examination of witnesses relative to the Grampound election was resumed in a Committee of the whole House.

The Chairman having reported proceedings, Lord John Russell moved the two following Resolutions: "1. That so notorious a system of corruption had prevailed in the borough of Grampound, as to call for the serious animadversion of the House. 2. That the House pledged itself to take this subject into consideration early in the next Session." The Noble Lord further gave notice, that as the precedent of extending the elective franchise to the freeholders of the adjacent hundreds was not likely to cure the evil of bribery, he should propose to transfer the right of representation in this case to some populous seat of trade and manufactures now altogether unrepresented. The Resolutions were then agreed to.

EFFECT OF MISSIONS TO THE EAST INDIES.

The very interesting Report of the Missionary Society lately published, has induced us to make a few extracts relative to Calcutta, Madras, and Travancore, which will, we are confident, be read with satisfaction. We venerate, with the highest acknowledgments, their liberal efforts in the promotion of that great cause, which in conjunction with the exertions of our Established Church, are making rapid progress to overcome every past prejudice to the universal dominion of Christianity. A. II.

At CALCUTTA a School Society has been established by voluntary contribution there, the design of which is to improve existing schools, and to establish and support any further schools and seminaries which may be requisite, with a view to a more general diffusion of useful knowledge among the inhabitants of India of every description, especially within the provinces subject to the Presidency of Fortwilliam. The Missionaries presented 1000 sicca rupees as an encouragement to its progress, which they regard as one of those important measures, under Providence, destined to prepare the natives of Hindoostan for the reception of the Gospel.

Messrs. Townley and Keith, in addition to their familiar conversations with the natives, daily set out every Sabbath under cover, and on a table they lay the Gospels in the Bengalee, Hindoostanee, and Persian languages; they then read aloud from some of them to a number of the natives, who enter into conversation with them, which affords them an opportunity of exposing errors and of distributing the New Testament, the Gospels separately, and religious tracts—many of the latter are of their own composition, admirably adapted to gratify curiosity, and to enlighten the mind as to the error of Hindoosm, and the truth of Christianity. These are read with great avidity, and a great demand is made for them: and the Pundits and Sarkars are instrumental in their circulation. A printing-office has since been established there: Bengalee types were in preparation at Calcutta; and an English printer of good character has been lately sent out, furnished with a press and fount of English types. An Union Chapel was about to be erected there for public worship, for which a considerable sum had already been subscribed. Very zealous and active services in all these points have been rendered by Messrs. Mackintosh, Fulton, and Co. of

Calcutta, Agents to the Society of Missions in Beogal.

At MADRAS the distribution of the Scriptures has been so successful that a large number of copies having been sent to a camp 100 miles distant from Bellary, the whole were sold in less than an hour, "Never," says Mr. Reeves in his letter, "has there been such a hankering for the bread of life among the English soldiery, since the commencement of British authority in India. The Bible is become the inmate of the knapsack, and is to be found under the soldier's pillow." What, however, is still more pleasing, some of the good men in the camp had shewn a strong desire to promote the distribution of the Scriptures among the surrounding heathen, and for this purpose had actually commenced a subscription which amounted to upwards of 71.

Translations into Hindoostanee and Persian are conducting with great progress; and the attendance at the Chapels on the Lord's day and at the Lectures during the week, &c. is numerous and punctually observed.

The beneficial effects of the Mission to this place are very apparent: when Mr. Hands first arrived at Bellary in 1810, scarcely a family could be found among those born in the country who were able to read, or willing to learn. Their leisure time was nearly all consumed in dancing, visiting, &c. Now, many of these persons have become decided Christians, ornaments of the Church, and blessings to Society. The vacant countenance is illumined with intelligence; a thirst for knowledge is excited; they apply for books and outreat fresh supplies from England. Among those who subscribe for them liberally, are two Africans and one Hindoo, who pour out their praises to God for sending Christian Missionaries to Bellary.

At *Bengalore* a religious society, composed chiefly of soldiers, was found some time since, and is affectionately united together in bonds of Christian fellowship. The British territory Northward and Westward of Bellary, had lately been widely extended, including a large tract of country, where the Canada language is spoken; a circumstance which adds much to the importance of Bellary and other places in that part of India, as a Missionary station.

At *South Travancore*—Mr. Mead having studied the Tamul language, imparted Christian instruction to the natives—some portion of his time was occupied by a civil appointment of Judge which he had received from Ranne the Queen of Travancore. The discharge of the duties connected with this office, seems to have conferred upon the natives many substantial benefits,

benefits, and had apparently not only excited in their minds strong sentiments of grateful esteem for him, but made an impression throughout the country highly favourable to the success of Missionary labours:—*Travancore* comprehends ten distinct stations or villages, most of which now have Churches, Schools, and increasing Congregations! The house occupied by these Teachers was formerly that of the Resident, and was given to the Mission by the Queen. It is situated at *Nagracoil**, about four miles from *Malaudy*, another heathen village in a healthy and central situation, close to the Southern extremity of the Ghanta, and surrounded by scenery of singular sublimity and grandeur! Several hundreds of the natives had renounced all connection with heathenism, of whom considerable numbers were anxiously desiring to receive Christian instruction. They cast their *penates* or household gods out of doors; and on their public profession of Christianity, each of them voluntarily presented a note of hand declarative at once of his renunciation of idolatry, and of his determination to serve the living and true God. The British Resident, Col. Munro, still continues to extend his favourable attentions to this mission; and the Rajah of Cochin placed in his hands 5000 rupees for the benefit of the Christians at Travancore, which were immediately appropriated to this purpose; a former large donation by the Queen having been appropriated to the Syrian Christians in the North.

Mr. Kam performed a voyage to the Islands of Cebbes, Sangir, &c. where he met with a very cordial reception from the Chiefs and people, who in general shewed a desire to possess the Scriptures, and to receive religious instruction. At the Island of Chiau-w he was much gratified by discovering the King to be a very pious man. He was able to read the Dutch Bible, and had some acquaintance with the Arabic, and employed a portion of every day in the study of the Scriptures. He obliged Mr. Kam to explain to him certain passages; and whatever Mr. K. said, with which he was previously unacquainted, he immediately noted down in a writing book, provided by him for this express purpose. Mr. Kam preached on several occasions during his journey, baptised a number of persons, whom he considered to be fit subjects of that ordinance, and also married several persons at their own request, among whom was the king of Tabookang, in the island

of Sangir, brother to the pious King of Chiau-w. He found the schools established by the Dutch in a very neglected state, and some of them entirely destitute of schoolmasters. In the course of his different tours in the Moluccas, he discovered the existence of between 35 and 40,000 natives who professed Christianity, and he had not completed his investigations, all needing instruction, and anxiously desirous of receiving it.

Two missionaries were sent to Java last year.

There are comparatively few of the missions which do not afford pleasing evidence of progressive advancement, either in the attainment of the native languages, or in the translation or publication of the Scriptures, or in the actual communication of Christian knowledge,—or in the plans for a more extensive diffusion of it,—or in improved civilization and manners,—or in respect to examples of decided piety and virtue.

That nearly 100 millions of immortal Beings should be found under the dominions of the small kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Islands of the West, situate at so great a distance from the extensive territory of that dominion, is one of the most remarkable political phenomena recorded in the annals of history. The bare statement of this fact is calculated to excite in a reflecting mind a sentiment approaching to conviction, that an arrangement so extraordinary is connected with very important consequences to the human race. When, too, we consider the general character, resources, and influence, of the kingdom which has been permitted to acquire this dominion, whether in relation to its religion, manners, commerce, civil polity, or laws, we cannot fail to be still more deeply impressed with the over-ruling Providence of that all-wise and powerful Being "who maketh even the wrath of man, and the conflicts of princes, to praise him, and who out of temporary evil, educth permanent good." But the motives which arise out of these general considerations receive much additional strength from a survey of the actual state of things in reference to those great objects which India at this time presents to our attention.

From the history of Protestant Missions in India, particularly during the last few years, it is evident that a spirit of Inquiry has pervaded no inconsiderable portion of its inhabitants—that the most obstinate and inveterate prejudices are dissolving—that the craft of the Brahminical system is beginning to be detected, and its terrors to be despised, even by the Hindoos themselves—that some of the latter have exerted their talents in order to expose its so-public contempt—that the *Chains of*

* *Nagracoil* literally means *The Serpent Church*, from there being a Church dedicated to the express worship of the Old Serpent, the Devil.

Case, by which they have been so long bound, are gradually loosening; and that considerable numbers have absolutely renounced their cruel and degrading super-

stitions, and at least externally, embraced Christianity: which some of their constituted authorities have begun to support.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

The following curious document will be perused with some interest, more especially as it has not been published in any of the several quartos relating to the Chinese Embassy lately undertaken and completed by Lord Amherst and others.

The arrogance and self-importance of the Chinese are proverbial: they think there is no such nation in the world as themselves; and in some respects they are right: they hold all mankind their inferiors and tributaries: in this light they view Great Britain, and consider her composition for Canton as a sort of tribute. The Prince Regent, to whom the subsequent Letter is addressed, is considered merely as a favoured dependent Sovereign, whose Envoys have, however, been guilty of a high offence, in not knocking their heads nine times against the ground.

The subsequent is the Chinese account of the causes of the failure of the late mission to Pekin: it is an original Epistle in all senses of the word, and must have produced great merriment at our Court. The Writer is no less than the Emperor of China, and the translation was made by Sir Geo. Staunton, by order of the Prince Regent.

Letter from the Emperor of China to the Prince Regent.

"The supreme Sovereign of the Earth, who has received it from Heaven and revolving Time, issues this Imperial Mandate to the King of England, with the purport of which let him be more fully acquainted.

"Your country, O King, is situated at an immense distance, beyond a vast ocean; yet you send to me, in the sincerity of your heart, an offering of devotedness, and turn with a zealous affection to the transforming influences which emanate from the middle kingdom (China).

"On a former occasion, in the 58th year of Kien-Lung, at a time when the reign of the exalted, the honourable, and the immaculate Emperor was approaching towards its close, you sent an Ambassador across the seas to the residence.

"At that time, your Ambassador, in approaching the throne with veneration and respect, performed the accustomed

ceremony without exceeding or falling short of what is required, and duly observed all the forms with proper decorum; and was then enabled to look up, and to receive the favour and affection of the Son of Heaven, to see his Majesty's celestial face, to be entertained at a great banquet, and to have numerous and valuable presents bestowed upon him.

"In this year, you, O King, have thought fit again to send an Ambassador to our Court, with a written representation, and with orders to present me with the productions of your country, on his being introduced to my presence.

"I, the Emperor, having reflected that you, O King, had done so in sincerity of heart, and from feelings of respect and obedience, rejoiced exceedingly at this intelligence; I caused forthwith the former records to be examined; and I ordered the proper number of Officers of State to await the arrival of your Ambassador, that, on the very day of his approach to the palace, he might, in all due respect, behold the Imperial Person, and then be entertained with a grand festival, according to all things, and with exactly the same ceremonies which were observed in the preceding reign.

"Your Ambassador first began to open his communications at Tientsing. I appointed Great Officers of State to be there, to give to him an Imperial feast and entertainment; wheo, behold! instead of your Ambassador returning thanks for this feast, he refused to pay obedience to the prescribed ceremonies.

"I, the Emperor, in the affair of an inferior Officer of State arriving from a remote country, did not deem forms and ceremonies of any great importance: it was an affair in which some indulgence and a compassionate forbearance might be shown to the individual; and I therefore made a special order for all my Great Officers of State to use gentleness and accommodating behaviour towards your Ambassador; and to inform him, on his arrival at Pekin, that, in the 58th year of Kien-Lung, your Ambassador, in performing the usual ceremony, always fell upon his knees and bowed his head to the ground, according to the established form: how, indeed, on such an occasion, could any change be allowed!

"Your Ambassador then told my Great Officers, face to face, that when the proper time came, he would comply with the ceremonies, and would perform the kneeling, and prostration, and bowing of the head

head to the ground; and that no exceeding or falling short of the established forms should occur.

"Accordingly, my Great Officers, in conformity to, and in reliance on, this declaration, reported the affair to me; and I sent down my pleasure, that, on the 7th day of the 7th mo n, your Ambassador should be ordered to appear before the Imperial Person; that, on the 5th, in the great Hall of Light and Splendour, an entertainment should be conferred, and gifts bestowed; and again, that, in the Gardens of Perpetual Pleasure a feast should be prepared; that, on the 9th, he should have his audience of leave, and that on the same day it should be permitted him to ramble among the hills of ten thousand ages; that on the 11th, at the Gate of Perfect Concord, gifts should again be conferred, after which he should repair to the Board of Ceremonies, and there again be feasted; and that, on the 12th, he should be finally dispatched, and ordered to proceed on his journey. The day fixed for performing the ceremony, and the precise form to be observed, were previously communicated to your Ambassador by my great Officers of State.

"On the 7th, the day appointed for your Ambassador to approach and behold the Imperial Person, he accordingly arrived at the palace, and I, the Emperor, was just about to enter the Great Hall of Audience.

"Your Ambassador, all on a sudden, asserted that he was so exceedingly ill, that he could not stir a step; I thought it not impossible, and therefore ordered the two Assistant Ambassadors to enter the Hall, and appear before me; but both the Assistant Ambassadors also asserted that they were too ill. This certainly was an instance of rudeness which had never been exceeded. I did not, however, inflict severe chastisement; but I ordered them to be sent off the same day, on their return to their own country. As your Ambassador was thus prevented from beholding the imperial presence, it was not expedient that he should send in the written representation from you, O King: it is, therefore, sent back in the same state it came, by your Ambassador.

"We have considered, however, that you, O King, from the immense distance of many times ten thousand lee, respectfully caused a written representation to be presented to me, and offered presents; that

your Ambassador's inability to communicate, on your behalf, with profound reverence and sincere devotion, is his own fault; and that the disposition of profound respect and due obedience on your part, O King, are visibly apparent.

"I therefore thought proper to take from among the articles of tribute only a few maps, some prints of views and portraits; but I highly applaud your feelings of sincere devotedness for me, just the same as if I had received the whole. In return, I ordered to be given to you, O King, a *Joo-see* (emblem of prosperity); a string of imperial beads, two large silk purses, and eight small ones, as a proof of our tender and indulgent conduct in this affair.

"Your country is too remotely distant from the central and flourishing empire; so that to send an Ambassador such a distance over the waves of the sea is not a light affair. Besides, your Ambassador, it would seem, does not understand how to practise the rites and ceremonies of the central empire. The subject, indeed, involves a severe labour of the lips and the tongue, which is by no means pleasant or easy to bear.

"The Celestial Empire sets very little value on things that they are brought from a distance; nor does it consider as rare and precious pearls the production of your country, however curious and ingenious they may be thought.

"That you, O King, may preserve your people in peace, and be careful of giving strength to the boundary lines of your territories, that no separation of those parts which are distant from that which is near at home may take place, is what I, the Emperor, sincerely and strongly recommend.

"Finally, there will be no occasion hereafter for you to send an Ambassador from so great a distance, and to give him the trouble of passing over mountains and crossing the ocean. If you do but pour out the heart in dutiful obedience, it is by no means necessary at any stated time, to come to the Celestial Presence, ere it be pronounced, that you turn towards the transforming influences which emanate from this Empire.

"This Imperial Mandate is now issued that you may for ever obey it. Kia-King, 21st Year, 7th Moon, 20th Day. —(Sept. 11, 1816.)"

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The late Paris papers are principally occupied with detailing the proceedings of the Radical Reformers in England; and noting the results of the Elections in the several departments of France, now en-

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gaged in renewing their deputations. We find that, for the most part, the new elections terminated in favour of what is called the Liberal or democratic party in France; and some of the Paris papers do not hesitate to affirm, that the results are

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such as to endanger the Monarchy. "Every where," says the *Gazette de France*, "the democracy triumphs, and the Monarchy is sacrificed." The *Quotidienne* also has a paragraph, stating, that tri-coloured waist-coats are now openly sold at Paris; adding, that this is, doubtless, a preparation for the adoption of the cockade.

The hopes of the Bourbon family have experienced another disappointment, in the birth of a *Princess*, of whom the Duchess de Berri was delivered on the 21st. inst.

The Cardinals, Archbishops, and Bishops of France, have addressed a letter to the Holy See, filled with reflections of a melancholy nature on their own lot, on that of the Gallican Church, and of religion generally within the French empire. The letter complains that the clerical function has been weakened, and brought into disrepute; and that impious books spread abroad derision, satire, calumnies, and the most pernicious doctrines, against all religion.

THE NETHERLANDS.

Letters from Holland are most gloomy, representing the trade of that once flourishing republic as rapidly declining; and stating, that things must inevitably become worse as long as the Government so obstinately persists in its anti-commercial regulations.

SPAIN.

Spain has refused to ratify the cession of the Floridas to America. O'Donnell has been removed from the command of the Cadiz expedition, and appointed Captain General of Andalusia instead. The guerrillas are said to be making head in Spain. Ferdinand has officially declared his intention to marry a Saxon Princess, in compliance with the "ardent prayers" of various religious and public bodies in his kingdom.

ITALY.

Two very important decrees have been signed by the King of Naples; by which Sicily is at last blessed with a free trade in corn, so long the object of her wishes, and so obviously beneficial to her best interests.

GERMANY.

The persecutions of the unfortunate Jews still go on in Germany, the country which, of all others, now pretends to give the tone of liberal opinions, and hatred of persecution, to the rest of the world! Disgraceful scenes of outrage and violence against this unfortunate race have broken out at Pforzheim and Buhl, between Rastadt and Offenburg. Troops were obliged to be sent to Buhl before order could be restored. Similar scenes of violence have taken place at Grombach, near Bruchsal.

SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

The *Hamburg* papers notice the signature of the treaty between Sweden and

Denmark on the 1st inst. By the treaty thus spoken of, Sweden stands engaged to pay three millions of dollars (*Hamburg banco*), in ten yearly instalments, to Denmark, with an annual interest of four per cent. quarterly: the bonds to be deposited in Lord Straugford's hands, who, amidst circumstances of great difficulty, brought this long-pending negotiation to an auspicious close.

RUSSIA.

The port of *Odessa*, which in 1817 was declared free by an Ukase of the Emperor of Russia, was opened, on the 15th inst. to trading ships of all nations.

TURKEY.

Twenty-two heads were cut off in Constantinople last July, after quelling a tumult among the Janissaries.

ASIA.

Calcutta papers, to the 24th March, contain the details of the establishment of a British port at *Singapore*, the ancient maritime capital of the Malays, in the Straits of Malacca, by Sir Thos. Stamford Raffles. This station, which is secured to us by treaty with the Sultan of Johore, gives us the entire command of the Straits of Malacca, and secures a free and uninterrupted communication with China. In short, it is observed, that this spot cannot fail to become in a very few years one of the most flourishing and interesting settlements ever formed by Europeans among the Eastern islands.

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

Letters from Charleston state, that preparations were making in America, in expectation of a rupture with Spain, in consequence of her refusing to ratify the Florida Treaty.

The Americans are unremitting in their exertions to put afloat a respectable naval force.

By the *Quebec* papers it appears, that on the 20th of July a public meeting was convened, for the purpose of establishing a Society, under the title of the *Quebec Emigrant Society*, for the purpose of affording employment, information, and assistance, to destitute settlers in Quebec and its neighbourhood.

The commercial distress in the United States is still very severe. The scarcity of specie excites considerable alarm.

Letters from *Margaretta*, dated July 12, communicate the intelligence of the fall of the city of *Barcelona*, which was taken by the division of the Patriot army under the command of Generals *Marino* and *Sedeno*.

Christophe has issued a proclamation, dated *Sans Souci*, declaring that no asylum shall be granted in the empire of *Hayti* to the disaffected or run-away negroes from any of the West Indian Islands; and especially from those belonging to his Britannic Majesty.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Sept. 2. The business of Lancaster Assizes commenced. The Court was crowded to excess; and the object of curiosity was, the appearance of Mr. Henry Hunt, accompanied by Messrs. Harmer and Pearson, the solicitors.—On the names of the Grand Jury being called over, and before the Judge's charge, Mr. Hunt addressed Baron Wood, and represented that he intended to prefer indictments for murder, maiming, cutting, and stabbing, against certain Magistrates and other persons who were relatives of some of the Grand Jury; he instanced Mr. B. Wilbraham as in this predicament; and he therefore protested against such gentlemen acting as Grand Jurors when these indictments were preferred.—Baron Wood suggested that Mr. Wilbraham could retire when these bills were inquired into; and Mr. Wilbraham stated to the Court that he had already informed Lord Stanley, the foreman, that he should take no part in inquiries connected with these transactions. The usual proclamation being then read, Baron Wood shortly charged the Jury. The calendar contains 75 prisoners; among whom is John Adamson, indicted for sedition at Burnley; and Robert Jones, aged 32, Joseph Healey, 58, George Swift, 50, John Thacker Saxton, 42, Samuel Bamford, 31, and Robert Wild, 22, committed, "for that they, being persons of a wicked and turbulent disposition, did, at Manchester, in the said country, on the 16th of Aug. inst. combine, conspire, confederate, and agree together, to excite tumult and insurrection within this realm, and by force and violence to alter the government and constitution thereof as by law established."—Mr. Hunt and those who have been bailed, are of course not entered among the prisoners in the calendar.

Sept. 3. Bills were sent before the Grand Jury against the following persons, in reference to the late disturbances at Manchester:—Mr. Edward Tebbott, Mr. Thos. Platt, and Mr. Robert Derbyshire, members of the Manchester corps of Yeomanry Cavalry, for malicious cutting and stabbing, under Lord Ellenborough's Act; and against Mr. Richard Owen, a pawnbroker, of Manchester, for perjury, committed by him in some depositions sworn by him before the Magistrates; upon which they were supposed to have acted in the late dispersion of the Reform meeting at that place, by military force. In the evening the Grand Jury returned a true bill against Mr. R. Owen. The bills against the Yeomanry Cavalry have all been thrown out.

Sept. 6. This evening, being the 50th year from Garrick's Jubilee, a lecture (from the pen of H. Neele, esq.) upon the peculiar and characteristic merits of Shakspeare, was read at the Town Hall, in Stratford, by John Britton, esq. F. A. S. whose architectural taste and skill are so well known. While the enthusiasm of Mr. Britton in the cause of Shakspeare, and his exertions to keep alive the memory of the "Bard of Avon" in his native town, do honour to his head; his benevolence, in appropriating the whole profits of his lecture to a charitable institution in Stratford, is equally creditable to his heart.

Sept. 10. This evening the town of Warwick was illuminated in honour of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's visit to the Castle; and on the next evening, Warwick was again more splendidly illuminated than on the preceding night. The Warwick Arms Hotel, the Swan, the Woolpack, and the Globe, displayed allegorical and emblematic devices on the occasion. Many of the distinguished visitors, and most of the principal inhabitants, paraded the streets to a late hour, and brilliant fire-works were displayed in all the open spaces. The principal inhabitants, landowners, and visitors of Leamington, were convened to a public meeting by the Master of the Ceremonies, at the Royal Pump-room, and an appropriate address was unanimously drawn up and agreed to, expressive of their thanks for the Prince Regent's paying them a visit.—A deputation was appointed to wait on his Royal Highness at the Castle to present the address.

Sept. 11. An Address has been presented from the city of Oxford, thanking the Prince Regent for the measures taken to prevent the evil consequences which might have arisen from tumultuous and unlawful assemblies of the people; and also for the prosecution and punishment of the publishers and vendors of profane and blasphemous publications.

Sept. 19. The accounts from the North state, that at *Glasgow* and *Fairley*, Reform meetings have been held; and disorders have taken place, under circumstances at once criminal and disgraceful. We fear they were not sudden ebullitions of popular excesses, provoked by real or imaginary injustice, but a determined and preconcerted spirit of attack upon the public peace and private property.

Sept. 20. A Reform meeting was held this day at Hunslet Moor, near *Leeds*. The men walked six a-breast, as at Manchester. After about 1000 men had passed, near 400 or 500 women followed in black dresses, or white with black ribbands.

hands. Then followed several thousand men. Numerous banners, bearing inscriptions, were displayed. Mr. Chapman was called to the chair. The chief speakers were Mr. Mason, Mrs. Blackburne (President of the Female Reformers), Mr. Willan, Mr. John Blackburne, and Mr. Smithson. Several violent Resolutions were carried, as was a proposition for abstaining from spirits, tea, and other excisable articles. The meeting quietly dispersed.

A meeting was held at the Guildhall in the city of York, the Lord Mayor in the chair. Between 4 and 5000 people marched in regular procession, six abreast, preceded by flags bearing inscriptions. S. W. Nicoll, esq. one of the City Counsel, and Recorder of Doncaster, proposed a series of resolutions, asserting that the conduct of the Manchester Magistrates and yeomanry was illegal and unconstitutional, &c. Mr. Alderman Dunsley seconded the resolutions. Hon. L. Dundas M. P. next addressed the meeting. Col. Wheatley and Mr. Walker, and several speakers, followed; after which the resolutions, and an address to the Regent, were agreed to; and votes of thanks having been passed to Mr. Dundas and the Lord Mayor, the multitude dispersed without the least tumult.

Birmingham, Sept. 23. The inhabitants assembled at Newhall Hill, in immense numbers, to take into consideration the late unhappy disturbances at Manchester. Mr. Edmonds, of Birmingham, was called to the chair, and moved a string of resolutions. Sir Charles Wolley then addressed the meeting; and was succeeded by Mess. Russell, Lewis, and Lykens. All the speakers were in deep mourning; and on the shew of hands, some were blacked, some smeared with soot, and others in mourning gloves. The utmost regularity and order were preserved.

Tithes.—At Appleby Assizes was tried a tithe cause, *Robinson v. Williamson* (Clerk), before Mr. Baron Wood and a Special Jury; when, after a long trial, a modus for hay, which was held to cover agistment, was fully established. Mr. Baron Wood (who is admitted to be the highest authority on tithe-law in Westminster Hall), in summing up, said, “he doubted very much whether tithes could be claimed for improvements from waste lands, when there was a modus.”

The church of Newtown Butler, county of Fermanagh, was lately destroyed by fire. A man who was employed to shoot rooks which infested the church-yard very much, fired at some of them on the roof of the building, on which the burnt wadding lodged; and having been composed of shingles, they immediately took fire, and consumed the building before assistance could be procured.

OCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

“ Windsor Castle, Sept. 4, 1819. His Majesty continues in good general health, but without any diminution of his disorder.”

Monday, Aug. 30.

The fair Circassian left the residence of the Persian Ambassador, to return home *via* Constantinople. His Excellency remains in England till April or May next: he is going on a tour through England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Wednesday, Sept. 8.

Elizabeth Dunham, an unfortunate maniac, was examined at the Marshes House, upon a charge of stealing some keys from the porter's lodge at the Bank of England.—In consequence of a declaration she made on a former occasion, the officers brought from her apartment another chest of keys, which were most of them ticketed. Amongst them were the keys of the Houses of Lords and Commons, Carlton House, and the Treasury. The number of keys was about 3000. Her son-in-law attended. He said, she was a woman of good education, and had married to great advantage. About five years ago her husband died and left her a competency. She took a house, and had lodgers; amongst whom was one man, who, by a series of villainies, deprived her of the means of livelihood for herself and children, three of whom are now helpless and almost unprotected. She endeavoured to recover by the law; but she fell into the hands of persons in that profession who made her opinion of men and women. The Lord Mayor said, the poor creature must not be set at large. She was remanded for a week, that some provision might be made for her, and a security provided to prevent any more frantic depredations.—It was afterwards judged proper to put her on her trial; which took place at the late Old Bailey Sessions; when she was convicted, and ordered to be taken care of.

Thursday, Sept. 9.

A Court of Common Council was held at the Council Chamber, Guildhall, in pursuance of a requisition, signed by several members of the Court, for taking into consideration the conduct of the Magistrates and Yeomanry Cavalry of Manchester, in the recent melancholy proceedings at that place.—The Court was crowded, and the avenues to it filled with persons anxious to hear the debate; the greater part of whom, however, could not obtain admission.—The Lord Mayor took the Chair at 12, and opened the business by stating that he held the Court with great reluctance; because, whenever crimes were alleged to be committed, they ought to be referred to the proper tribunal before whom the necessary evidence would be

be laid, instead of discussing them elsewhere.

The requisition being then read, Alderman Walthman addressed the Court at great length; and, carefully avoiding extraneous topics, he discussed the question in all its various bearings; urging the necessity of calling for a full inquiry into the atrocities committed, which he considered not only unequalled in our history, but a great public outrage committed on the Constitution.—He concluded by moving a series of Resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. Hurcombe; but were opposed by Alderman Rothwell, Mr. Browne, Mr. Jacks, Mr. S. Dixon, Mr. James, and Sir Wm. Curtis; chiefly on the grounds of its being unjust and premature to pass a censure on men so highly respectable as the Manchester Magistrates, when the whole of the case did not appear; when the charges against them rested on imperfect newspaper accounts; and when the transactions complained of were to undergo the investigation of juries.—The supporters of the resolutions, exclusive of the mover and seconder, were, Messrs. Bumstead, Patton, Southgate, Crook, Eicke, Pearsall, and Taylor.—In reply to the argument of prejudging the question, Mr. Pearsall observed, that the Prince Regent's Letter of Thanks to the Magistrates and Yeomanry was given within three days after the knowledge of the transaction; whereas the Corporation of London had waited 20 days, for all the circumstances to transpire. Alderman Walthman replied to the arguments of the opposing speakers; and upon the question being put by the Common Sergeant, the difference of numbers was so great, that the Lord Mayor declared the Resolutions carried.

[Many other City, Town, and Borough Meetings have been held on the same subject, and with similar results.]

Monday, Sept. 13.

Orator Hunt this afternoon entered the Metropolis, amidst a procession of flags, &c. got up by Messrs. Watson, Thistlewood, Preston, and others of his friends, among whom there had been some squabbling on the subject. The procession consisted of horsemen with flags, Reformers in Hackney chariots, and the hero of the day, Henry Hunt, Esq. seated in a landauet, drawn by six horses, decorated with scarlet ribands, and preceded by a flag, having inscribed on it, "*Hunt, the heroic Champion of Liberty.*" The Procession commenced at Islington, and proceeded to Finsbury-square, Sun-street, Bishopsgate-street, Cheap-side, round St. Paul's, Ludgate-hill, Fleet-street, to the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, where a dinner was provided at seven o'clock, at 7s. 6d. a ticket.—The Procession was

closed by a crowd of pedestrians, extending back as far as the eye could reach. The crowds through which Hunt passed, and those by whom he was accompanied, were not less than 200,000.—As soon as Mr. Hunt had got out of his carriage, he addressed the assembled multitude. After thanking them for the high and distinguished honour which they had this day conferred on him; he declared he should at all times be ready to sacrifice his life, if required to do so, in defence of his principles and their liberty; he then advised them, as they valued the cause for which they were contending, to disperse quietly, and not by any ebullition of feeling to give their enemies any advantage over them. This speech was received with repeated plaudits. Hunt retired, and in a few minutes the crowd had nearly dispersed.

Friday, Sept. 17.

The Prince Regent held a Court at Carlton House, attended by Lord Sidmouth, Lord Liverpool, the Duke of Wellington, &c.—The Lord Mayor, in state, the Recorder, the Sheriffs, Mr. Alderman Walthman, and about 50 of the Common Council, preceded by the two City Marshals, &c. on horseback, arrived at Carlton House a little before 12 o'clock (the hour appointed by the Regent), with an Address lately voted to his Royal Highness at the Court of Common Council, deprecating the late events at Manchester, and praying the Prince Regent "to institute an immediate and effectual inquiry into the outrages that have been committed, and cause the guilty perpetrators thereof to be brought to signal and condign punishment." They were conducted into the Royal presence; when the Prince, surrounded by several of his Cabinet Ministers, Officers of State, &c. received the same, and was pleased to return the following answer:

"I receive with feelings of deep regret this Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

"At a time when ill-designing and turbulent men are actively engaged in inflaming the minds of their fellow-subjects, and endeavouring by means the most daring and insidious to alienate them from their allegiance to his Majesty and the established Constitution of the realm, it is on the vigilance and conduct of the Magistrates that the preservation of the public tranquillity must in a great degree depend; and a firm, faithful, and active discharge of their duty cannot but give them the strongest claim to the support and approbation of their Sovereign and their country.

"With the circumstances which preceded the late Meeting at Manchester,

you

hands. Then followed several thousand men. Numerous banners, bearing inscriptions, were displayed. Mr. Chapman was called to the chair. The chief speakers were Mr. Mason, Mrs. Blackburne (President of the Female Reformers), Mr. Willan, Mr. John Blackburne, and Mr. Smithson. Several violent Resolutions were carried, as was a proposition for abstaining from spirits, tea, and other exciseable articles. The meeting quietly dispersed.

A meeting was held at the Court-house in the city of York, the 1st inst. Between 4 and 5 o'clock a procession marched in regular ranks, preceded by flags and banners, in the same order of procession as at the Court-house. S. W. Nicoll, Esq., Counsel, and Recorder, presided over the conduct of the meeting, and yeomanry, militia, and national guards, &c.

The Court was crowded with spectators. The prisoner was arraigned upon the charge of having inflicted divers wounds upon the wife of his wife, Maria, on the 28th of August last, with intent to kill and murder her, or to do her some grievous bodily harm. He pleaded Not Guilty.

There was no Counsel for the prosecution, and Mr. Justice Best called Maria Sient, the wife of the prisoner, who was sworn. His Lordship then put various questions to her; in the course of which it appeared, that she had left her husband about twelve months; and that on the day of meeting him at the Saracen's Head, her feelings were so overpowered by his appearance, that she had no recollection of what happened, till she found herself in Bartholomew's Hospital.—The witnesses at the Inn were next examined; and their evidence established the charge against the prisoner; one of them deposed, that after he had wounded Mrs. Sient, the prisoner said, "I have accomplished my purpose; I wish for nothing more; I shall suffer for it, I know I shall." She directly exclaimed, "You have! you have, Henry! but I freely forgive you, and I hope the law will take no hold of you, and that no harm will come to you. I freely forgive you." She then asked him to kiss her. He knelt down and kissed her twice, which she returned. She said he was the best of husbands, and she was the worst of wives. The number of wounds inflicted were five, one of which in the windpipe, and a second in the right lung, were of a dangerous nature.—This was the whole of the case for the prosecution.—Mr. Justice Best now called on the prisoner for his defence; he said, he would leave his case entirely in the hands of his Counsel.—A number of respectable witnesses were then called on behalf of the prisoner.—Mr. Justice Best proceeded to sum up the evi-

which OCCURRED, stated that Mrs. Sient, the woman who appeared before the Court, on that day, had forsaken her husband, and, by proving unfaithful to him, had inflicted upon him the most poignant anguish, the most acute sufferings that a man devoted to a wife could possibly endure. This, however, could by no means be admitted as a justification of his crime.—The Jury then retired, and after consulting for about half an hour, returned a verdict of *Guilty*, but recommended the prisoner strongly to mercy, on account of his good character.

Friday, Sept. 24.

Mrs. Mary Ridding (aged 20), the wife of Captain William Ridding, was tried at the Old Bailey, for stealing the infant child of John Schrier, 14 months old, on the 28th of August. The situation of life in which this lady moved, as well as the circumstances attending her crime, excited a considerable degree of interest. She was attended by her aunt, and was much affected. It appeared she had taken the child from his mother, a boy aged 7, by sending him to buy some cakes. The child was taken for the purpose of imposing it on her husband as his own offspring; and would most probably have been maintained in a comparative state of affluence to that in which it would have been placed if left with its own parents. The Jury found her guilty, but recommended her to mercy. In consequence of this recommendation, instead of transportation for seven years (the usual punishment for this offence), she was sentenced to pay a fine of one shilling to the King, and to be confined for twelve months in Cold Bath Fields Prison.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Sept. 15. *The Steward; or, Fatin and Feeling*, a Comedy. This piece is merely an alteration from Holcroft's *Deserted Daughter*, which was brought out about 25 years ago. It was finely acted in all its parts, and very well received.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Aug. 23. *Pigeons and Crows*, a Comedy in three acts; said to be the production of Mr. Theodore Hook. The scene lies at Margate; the title refers to the deceptions practised on a City Alderman residing there. There is more of laughable farce in it, than of legitimate comedy; but it met with considerable success.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE, LYCEUM.

Aug. 30. *A Cure for Romance*, an Opera. A very agreeable trifling, turning upon the love of a young lady for every thing romantic. Successful.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

Aug. 25. Robert Kerr, esq. (commonly called Lord Robert Kerr), Secretary to the Order of the Thistle, *vice* Bertram, dec.

Aug. 28. Adm. Penrose, Knight Grand Cross of the Sicilian Order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit.

Sept. 4. Col. Washington, of the Bavarian Service, an Honorary Companion of the Order of the Bath.

Sept. 16. Rear admirals Beresford and Blackwood, Knights Commanders of the Bath.

Sept. 21. Sir W. A'Court, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Naples, a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

MEMBER RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Sept. 21. *Kinross*—G. E. Graham, esq. *vice* T. Graham, esq. deceased.

CIVIL PROMOTION.

Rev. Edmund Goodenough, of Christ Church, Oxford, elected Head Master of Westminster School, *vice* Page.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. William Blow, B.A. of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, Goodmanham R. Yorkshire.

Rev. J. Scott, LL.B. Lyneston R. Hants.

Rev. J. F. Benwell, B. A. Brereton R. Essex.

Rev. John Templer, M. A. Collumpton V. Devon.

Rev. L. H. Luxton, M.A. Prebendary of Wells, Hulcombe Burnells V. Devon.

Rev. Jos. Church, M.A. Felmingham V. Norfolk.

Rev. Thomas Calthorpe Blofield, M. A. Hoveton St. Peter with Hoveton St. John annexed V. Norfolk.

Rev. James Newsam, B.A. Pateley perpetual Curacy, Yorkshire.

Rev. G. Kelly, Witherwick V. Yorkshire.

Rev. E. Peacock, M. A. Fifehead Magdalen V. Dorset.

Rev. H. W. Salmon, M. A. Vicar of Sproton cum Saltby, Leicester, Redinile R. near Belvoir Castle.

Rev. J. Hawley, of Leybourne, Burham V. Kent.

Rev. J. Harding, Rector of Coychurch, Coyty R. Glamorganshire.

Rev. B. Marshall, Rector of Bow, Chawleigh R. Devon.

Rev. J. Faithful, late tutor to Viscount Cranbourne, Bishop's Hatfield R. and its sister Livings, Herts.

DISPENSATION.

Rev. R. Gatehouse, B. D. Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, to hold Stoke Charity R. Hants, and North Cheriton R. Somerset.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 3. The Grand Duchess Nikola-jewna of Russia, a Princess, who has received the name of Maria.—19. In Hertford-street, the Countess of Abingdon, a son.—23. In Grosvenor-square, the wife of Augustus Champion de Crespigny, esq. a son.—25. At Thetford, the wife of Lieut.-col. Denshire, a dau.—26. The reiguing Duchess of Cuburg, a Prince.—At Dawlish, Lady Frances Ley, a son.—28. In Curzon-street, Lady Caroline Ann Mac-

donald, of Clanronald, a son and heir.—29. At Clumber Park, Tuxford, the Duchess of Newcastle, a dau.—31. At Rosiere, near Lyndhurst, the Countess of Errol, a daughter.

Sept. 9. At Hawkhill, N. B. the Lady of the Lord Justice Clerk, a son.—17. At Scotter, the wife of the Rev. Henry John Wollaston, a daughter.—21. At Paris, the Duchess of Berry, a Princess; since named Louise Marie Therese Demoiselle d'Artois.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 6. At Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, Philip Henry Bridges, esq. Capt. of H. M. frigate *Trancomale*, to Harriotti-Louisa, only child of A. W. Young, esq. Commissary-general at the Isle of France.

March 9. At Madras, Sir Thomas Sevestre, K. T. S. to Emily Louisa, eldest dau. of Geo. Lys, esq. of Madras.

May 29. At Caraccas, C. J. Kruger, esq. of Hamburg, to Donna Justa Hidalgo, daughter of the late Don Jose Blas Hidalgo, of Madrid.

50. At Antigua, Henry R. Cassin, M.D. to Catherine, widow of the late Thomas Watts, esq. of E. I. C. Civil Service.

Aug. 3. Lieut. Mottley, R. N. to Maria Dundas Beatson, of Carnobelltown.

4. The Rev. E. Rice, of Christ's Hospital, to Miss Dickinson, of Bennett street.

17. J. Smith, esq. of the Stock Exchange, to Eliza, dau. of Thomas Edwards, esq. of the College, Ludlow.

19. The Earl of St. Germain's, to Harriet, daughter of Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew.

21. J. W. Grieve, esq. 2d reg. Life Guards, to Hon. Mrs. Sidney Bowles, youngest dau. of the late, and sister to the present, Lord Northwick.

Alex. Young, esq. of Crouch-end, to Patty,

Patty, third daughter of C. Garstin, esq. Slonne-square.

23. Capt. Alexander, R. N. to Anna Maria, 2d. dau. of the Rev. T. Price, Vicar of Merriott, Somersetshire.

24. Hardman Earle, esq. of Speke-lands, to Mary, daughter of the late Wm. Langton, esq. of Kirkham, Lancashire.

Edward Guoning, esq. to Sarah Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Thos. Gaskin, esq. of the island of Barbadoes.

Wm. Hornidge, jun. esq. of Gray's inn, to Frances, fourth daughter of A. King, esq. of Castle-street.

John Newman, esq. of Aylshury, to Miss Turner, daughter of the late J. Turner, esq. of Brill, Bucks.

26. Wm. Brooke, esq. Barrister at-law, of Cork, to Emily, only dau. of late Rich. Wilmot, esq. Deputy Recorder of Cork.

Mr. John Padmore, of Linerott House, Lichfield, to Charlotte, dau. of Wm. Smith, esq. of Hatchett House, Hammersmith.

27. Charles, eldest son of Right Hon. Charles Bathurst, of Sydney Park, to Mary, only daughter of the late W. Ferdail, esq. of Gloucester.

28. B. B. Williams, esq. of Finbury Place, to Mary Tolderry, fifth dau. of Benjamin Oakley, esq. of Tavistock-place.

Robert Jas. Harrison, esq. of Royal Horse Guards (blue), to Lucy, 4th dau. of the late Rawson Hart Boddam, esq. Governor of Bombay.

30. Richard Sankey, esq. to Miss Hughes, both of Holywell, Flintshire.

Henry Lindow Lindow, esq. of Chadlington, Oxfordshire, to Charlotte Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. R. C. Barnard, Rector of Witherfield, Suffolk.

Hon. Henry Caulfield, of Hackley Lodge, Armagh, to Eliz. Margaret, 2d dau. of Dodwell Browne, esq. of Rahines, Mayo, grand-dau. of Sir Neal O'Donel, bart. deceased.

31. L. M. Prior, esq. nephew of Lord Viscount Falkland de Montmorency, to Anna Maria, widow of Col. Robbins, late of the 69th regiment.

Thos. Ince, esq. of Berners-street, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late John Toms, esq. of Ballham Hill.

At Windlesham, Surrey, Jas. Montreux Standen, esq. of Upper Gower-street, to Henrietta Sophia, fifth daughter of the late Sir Wm. Fraser, bart.

Wm. Carter, esq. eldest son of Rev. Wm. Carter, of Ashted, to Miss Hunt, of Norfolk-street, Park-lane.

Wm. Harris, esq. to Mary Anne, only daughter of John Spence, esq. both of Barkway, Herts.

J. Eardley Eardley Wilmot, esq. of Berkswell Hall, Warwickshire, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Chester, of Bush Hall, Hertfordshire.

Lately. Thos. Broadhurst, esq. of Beech

Hall, Cheshire, to Mary, dab. of Rev. J. H. Jacob, of the Close, Salisbury.

Michael Law, esq. of Great Denmark-street, Dublin, banker, to Jane, dau. of Hans Hamilton, esq. M. P. of Sheep hill.

Sept 1. Rev. Wm. Johnson Rodher, to Isabella Mary, dau. of J. Lunn, esq. of Bedford-street.

D. B. Lonsada, esq. late of Kingston, Jamaica, to Rachel, fourth dau. of J. E. Lonsada, esq. of Devonshire square.

2. Warren Mercer, esq. S. C. L. of Trinity College, Oxford, to Sarah, second daughter of Rob. Butcher, esq. of Upland Grove, near Bungay.

Rev. Thomas Blackburne, Rector of Cruton, Yorkshire, to Emma Anne, youngest daughter of H. Hesketh, esq. of Newton, near Chester.

3. Edward Stanley, esq. of Cross Hall, Lancashire, to Lady Mary Maitland, second daughter of the Earl of Lauderdale.

At Old Mezzion, near Dublin, Francis, second son of the late J. Flanagan, esq. of Clough House (Roscommon), and of St. Catherine's Park (Kildare), to Catherine Maria, only daughter of the late Philip Molloy, esq. of Dublin.

4. Capt. Wm. H. Bacheus, of Brighton, to Miss Eliza Arthur, of Burton Crescent.

6. James Bradshaw, esq. to Charlotte, youngest sister to Sir Tyrwhitt Jones, bart.

7. Col. Thos. White, of the county of Dublin Militia, (eldest son of Luke White, esq. of Woodlands, M. P.) to the Hon. Juliana Vereker, daughter of Lord Viscount Gort.

Rev. Dr. Michel, Rector of Frierning, and Vicar of Eastwood, Essex, to Miss Barrel, of Weymouth-street.

Rev. Henry Watson Barnard, Vicar of Piton, to Eleanor, daughter of the late Major Thos. Clerk, of Westholme House, Somersetshire.

T. E. Cusack Smith, second son of the Hon. Baron Sir Wm. Cusack Smith, bart. to Louisa, daughter of the late Hugh Smith Barry, esq. of Marbury Hall, Cheshire, and of Forty, in county of Cork.

8. Sir Arth. Chichester, bart. of Yonston, Devonshire, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of Sir Jas. Hamlyn Williams, bart. of Clovelly Court, Devonshire.

9. Thomas, only son of Thos. Daniel, esq. of Bristol, to Augusta Louisa, dau. of the late Capt. Bridges, R. N.

Sir J. Walter Pullen, bart. of Redham, Hants, to Charlotte Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Rev. J. Craven, of Charlton House, Wiltshire.

Thos. Rogers, esq. of St. Alban's, to Emma, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Conder, of Hounerton.

Capt. Dickens, R. N. (son of Major-gen. Dickens, of the Royal Engineers), to Isabella, second dau. of Benj. Craven, esq.

Henry Tunnerlake, esq. of Southgate, to Miss Mary Welch, of Wells-st. Hackney.

OBITUARY.

RIGHT HON. AND VERY REV. WM. BERESFORD,
ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.

Sept. 7. At Tuam Palace, co. Galway, in his 77th year, his Grace the Right Hon. and Most Rev. William Beresford, Lord Decies, Baron of Decies, co. Waterford, Lord Archbishop of Tuam, Primate of Connaught, Bishop of Ardagh, a Privy Counsellor in Ireland, &c. His Grace was the third son of Marcus Beresford, Earl of Tyrone, and brother of the first Marquess of Waterford, born April 16, 1743, consecrated Bishop of Dromore in 1780; Bishop of Ossory, 1782, and translated to the Archbishoprick of Tuam, in 1794. Married June 12, 1763, Elizabeth Fitzgibbon, second daughter of John Fitzgibbon, esq. of Mount Shannon, co. Limerick, and sister of John Earl of Clarn, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland; by whom he had issue ten sons and six daughters, of whom six sons and one daughter died young; and the eldest son, Brigadier General Marcus Beresford, died unmarried at Barbadoes.—His Grace was created a Peer of the realm, Dec. 24, 1812, by the title of Baron Decies.—He is succeeded in his title and estates by his son, the Hon. John Horsley Beresford, now Lord Decies, in holy orders, who assumed the additional surname on his marriage with Charlotte, only daughter and heiress of Robert Horsley, esq. of Bolam-house, Northumberland.

The funeral of his Grace being private, the numerous families in Tuam and its neighbourhood were prevented from attending. So great was the respect in which his Lordship was held by all classes, that even at so early an hour as 3 o'clock in the morning (when the funeral procession moved from the palace), the streets were crowded with people, both on horse and foot, and for a few miles the procession was solemn and grand.

DR. CYRIL JACKSON.

Aug. 31. At his seat at Felpham, near Bognor, in Sussex, aged 73, the Rev. Cyril Jackson, D. D. who succeeded Dr. Bagot as Dean of Christ Church in the year 1783, and resigned that boonorable situation in 1809. He took his degree of M. A. in February 1771; that of B. D. in December 1777; and D. D. in July 1781. Dr. Jackson was admired for his learning, and revered for his virtues; and for six and twenty years presided at Christ Church with great firmness and dignity, yet so well tempered by kindness and urbanity, that he was respected and beloved by all the successive Members of that large and distinguished College. He

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might have risen to the highest honours of his profession, if he had not preferred a conscientious performance of his duties, and the enjoyment of lettered leisure, to the temptations of worldly ambition. The Prince Regent, during his late aquatic excursion, visited the Doctor, and expressed much concern on finding him so near his end. He had for some time past been declining in health; and the grief of his friends is alleviated by the reflection that he suffered no pain, but sunk into a state of lethargic quietude, under which he ceased to breathe. His death will be lamented by the most distinguished characters in this country, and will be an irreparable loss to the poor in his neighbourhood.

Col. Lake succeeds, as heir at law, to the estate of Dr. Jackson; his personal property he has bequeathed to his godson, a youth of 19, a most exemplary character. Among his bequests, the learned Doctor gave to each of his pall-bearers (which were of his selection, from the villagers of Felpham), a hat, round frock, half-boots, and 2l.

Dr. Jackson, though a profound reasoner, and master of a style that was very eloquent, and modelled after that of Plato, was much indisposed, through life, to go to press, and never published any thing. This, at least, is stated in a short biographical memoir of the Rev. Doctor, which appeared immediately after his decease, in a respectable provincial paper, called the *Oxford Journal*. "It is to be regretted, perhaps, (says the writer), that the Dean could never be persuaded to favour the world, which he was so well qualified to enlighten and instruct, with any publication; but during his long residence at the University, he was most honourably and signally distinguished for numerous and weighty excellencies,—for the depth and accuracy of his attainments as a theologian,—for the richness of his classical acquisitions,—for the dignified correctness of deportment and manners, as the head over his own large society,—and for the generosity of his spirit as a master, a patron, and a friend."—This character, from all that we have heard, is as conformable to truth, as it is beautiful in expression.

SAMUEL LYSONS, ESQ. F. R. S. F. A. S.

In our Number for July, p. 90, it was our painful duty to record the death of Samuel Lysons, esq. a gentleman extensively known for his literary and antiquarian pursuits, and his numerous acquirements; we trust that the following

memoranda

memoranda concerning so distinguished, and on many accounts, so estimable a person, will not fail to be acceptable to our readers.

Mr. Lysons was born May 17th, in the year 1763, at Rodmarton, near Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, of which parish his father was rector. The principal residence of his family is at Hempsted Court, near Gloucester, where his ancestors have been long settled.

Mr. Lysons having received the rudiments of his education under private tuition, finished his classical studies at the Grammar School of Bath, and being designed for the profession of the Law, he was, in June 1780, placed in the office of Mr. Jeffries, an eminent solicitor of that city. Here the peculiar energy of his mind, his various talents, and excellent qualities, soon acquired him the attention and esteem of many of the eminent persons then occasionally residing in Bath, by whom he was afterwards introduced to the first Literary circles in the Metropolis.

In October, 1784, he came to London, having been previously entered at the Inner Temple, and commenced the study of the Law under Mr. Walton. After remaining the usual time with that gentleman, he practised several years as a Special Pleader, and therefore was not called to the Bar till June 1798.

Though he had acquired a competent knowledge of his profession, other more congenial studies began at this time more particularly to occupy his attention, and ultimately led him to withdraw from the practice of it. Researches into the History and Antiquity of his Country became the favourite and almost exclusive object of his pursuits; and few persons have contributed so much valuable information upon the subjects connected with these studies as Mr. Lysons has collected and published.

He became a Member of the Society of Antiquaries in November 1786, and continued to the time of his decease one of its most zealous and useful members; he was nominated one of the Vice Presidents in November 1812, and for eleven years held the honorary office of Director, which he resigned in 1809.

He was elected a Member of the Royal Society, in February 1797, and was appointed Vice President and Treasurer of that body in the year 1810.

In July 1796, he was introduced by Sir Joseph Banks at Kew, to their Majesties and the Royal Family, who from that time continued to honour him by their frequent notice, and always manifested a lively interest in his pursuits and discoveries.

In December, 1803, upon the death of Mr. Astle, who held the office of the

Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London, he was honoured by his Majesty with that appointment, and under his direction, the office, which till then had been little known, soon became one of a very important and interesting nature. Its duties had been limited to the employment of one clerk, but by Mr. Lysons an efficient establishment of six assistants has been formed and kept in constant and active employment. Many interesting documents connected with the History, as well as the property of the Country, have been discovered among confused heaps of unknown records which had lain mouldering for ages: these have been carefully examined, sorted, and arranged, in complete order, for the purpose both of convenient reference and future preservation.

Mr. Lysons had been for some time engaged in preparing for publication a series of Royal Letters found among the Records, as well as of many extremely curious specimens of the earliest proceedings of the Court of Chancery: it is to be regretted that the illustrations intended to accompany these papers were not sufficiently advanced for publication; we are confident, however, that these interesting objects will not escape the attention of his learned successor in this office.

In the year 1818, when the Honorary Office of Antiquary Professor was revived in the Royal Academy of Arts, Mr. Lysons was requested, with the approbation of the Prince Regent, to accept the appointment.

The works which he has published are remarkable for the extraordinary industry and the accuracy of information with which they have been compiled. The principal of these, are: *The Antiquities of Gloucestershire*; the *Roman Remains* discovered by him at Woodchester; a collection of the *Roman Antiquities* discovered in various parts of Great Britain; and the *Magna Britannia*; the two first were published several years ago; of the third, only three parts have yet been printed, but the remainder of the work has been left in so advanced a state, as to allow of its immediate publication. The last and great *Topographical Work*, upon which he had for many years been employed, in conjunction with the Rev. Daniel Lysons, his brother, will probably now be discontinued, till some Gentlemen of equal zeal, industry, and talent, shall be found disposed to resume so difficult and so laborious an undertaking.

It is worthy of remark, that the whole of the Plates in the voluminous work on the Gloucestershire Antiquities, were etched by himself from his own drawings, as were also a very large proportion of the others. His drawings were made with much spirit as well as accuracy, and in

this talent and his great skill in etching, may be ascribed the surprising extent and variety of his graphic productions.

To his extensive knowledge of British Antiquities, Mr. Lysons united great classical learning; and the comprehensive powers of his memory, which enabled him to retain accurately and recal readily whatever he had read or heard, materially assisted him in his learned labours, and also gave peculiar attractions to his conversation, by supplying him with an inexhaustible fund of information and anecdote.

The singular enthusiasm with which Mr. Lysons devoted himself to his favourite pursuits, is well known to the literary world; but the warmth of his private attachments, and the affectionate feelings which he displayed in all the relations of domestic life, could be known only within the circle of his family and immediate friends. Among these his memory will always be associated with sentiments of deep regard; for they must have witnessed the invariable firmness of his friendship whenever circumstances of difficulty or distress called for his assistance, and have seen him sparing no exertion by which he could hope to advance the happiness, or secure the success, of those for whom he felt interested. He was never married; but in the several qualities which distinguish a man as a son, brother, and friend, it is impossible to do justice to his amiable and most affectionate disposition.

JAMES WATT, Esq. F.R.S.

Aug. 25. At his house at Heathfield, James Watt, Esq. He was a native of Glasgow, where he was born in the year 1736. Having finished his grammatical studies, and laid in a stock of useful elementary knowledge, he was apprenticed to what is called in the North an instrument-maker, whose business consists in making and repairing the various machines and articles used in different professions, as music, surveying, navigation, &c. After serving three years, he came to London, and worked some time with a mathematical instrument maker; but having contracted a complaint by sitting in winter at the door of the workshop, he went down to his native country where he set up for himself. While he was thus employed, the Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow engaged him in repairing the old model of a steam-engine, which by length of time had grown out of use. The Artist, in the course of his labour, was much struck with the contrivance, but he soon perceived defects which prevented it from being of more general advantage. From that instant he devoted himself to the improvement of this machine, particularly

with regard to the saving of heat in the production and condensation of steam. By repeated observations he found that near four times the quantity of steam was wasted in comparison of that which actually worked the machine. He therefore endeavoured to diminish this waste, and after many trials he completely succeeded. This was about the year 1765: at which period he married a lady of Glasgow, without any property, by whom he had two children, which obliged him to lay aside his speculations, till Dr. Roebuck, a gentleman of science and property, joined him in his schemes, but their means were not adequate to their objects. In this situation, Mr. Boulton fortunately becoming acquainted with Mr. Watt, instantly made him an offer of partnership, which was accepted; and Dr. Roebuck being reimbursed for what he had expended, Mr. Watt removed with his family to Birmingham, where he was employed in the most extensive concerns, and in the sale of his engines, for which a patent was obtained, and an Act of Parliament to prolong its duration. Mr. Watt was also the author of many other inventions, particularly of the Copying Machine, by the help of which, what has taken a person several hours to write, may be transcribed in a few seconds. Soon after his settlement in Birmingham, having lost his wife, he married Miss M'Gregor, of Glasgow.

Mr. Watt was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1784; of the Royal Society of London in 1785; and a Member of the Batavian Society in 1787. In 1806 the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the spontaneous and unanimous vote of the Senate of the University of Glasgow; and in 1808 he was elected a Member of the National Institute of France.

By the death of this truly great man, our country is deprived of one of its most illustrious ornaments. Mr. Watt may justly be placed at the very head of those philosophers who have improved the condition of mankind by the application of science to the practical purposes of life. His Steam-engine is probably the most perfect production of physical and mechanical skill which the world has yet seen; while in the variety, extent, and importance of its applications, it certainly far transcends every similar invention. So great was the activity and power of his mind, that he not only embraced the whole compass of Science, but was deeply learned in many departments of Literature: and such was the felicity of his memory, that it retained, without effort, all that was confided to it. He was still more distinguished, not only by that highest prerogative of genius, promptness, and fertility

of invention, but also by a rare and happy union with a calm and sagacious judgment, regulated and matured by those habits of patient attention and investigation, without which no great production of human art was ever carried to perfection. His manners were marked with the simplicity which generally characterizes exalted merit, and were perfectly free from parade and affectation; and though he could not be unconscious either of the eminent rank he held among men of science, or of those powers of mind by which he had attained it, yet his character was not debased by the slightest taint of vanity or pride. He had for many years retired from business, but his mind continued actively employed on scientific improvements. He perfected an apparatus for a medical application of factitious airs; and the amusement of his latter days was the contrivance of a machine for imitating and multiplying statuary, which he brought to a considerable state of perfection. Happy in his domestic connections, in the complete enjoyment of his extraordinary intellect, respected and beloved by the wise and good of every country; and having attained the great age of eighty-four years, his useful and honourable life was terminated, after an illness of short duration, rather of debility than of pain, by an easy and tranquil death.

His remains were interred at Handsworth, in Warwickshire. The funeral, according to his own wishes, was a private one; yet a numerous assemblage of his friends attended his remains to the grave; among whom were several gentlemen eminent in science and literature, from distant parts of the kingdom.

Mr. Watt contributed some communications to the Philosophical Transactions, the Philosophical Magazine, and the Memoirs of the Manchester Society. He was also the author of the following works:—

1. "Description of a Pneumatic Apparatus, with Directions for procuring the Factitious Airs," 1795, 8vo, second edit.
2. "Considerations on the Medicinal Use of Factitious Airs, and on the Manner of obtaining them," in two parts, 1795, 8vo.

HENRY NORTON WILLIS, Esq. F.R.S.F.S.A.

Henry Norton Willis, esq. (whose death was announced in our last, p. 190,) was the son of a surgeon at Andover in Hants. Early in life he had a place in the King's Household given him by Earl Talbot, then Lord Steward, and after some intermediate promotions (amongst which was that of Secretary to the Duke of Dorset, when Lord Steward), he was appointed, one of the two Clerks of the Household, who were officers substituted, under Mr. Burke's Reformation Bill in 1782, to the

Clerks of the Green Cloth. On a further reformation about four years ago, these officers were also dismissed, and Mr. Willis retired on a pension. He then took a house at Sunning-hill, which he made his summer residence, retaining his house in Kensington, where he was very useful as an active magistrate. When young he had a commission in the Hampshire Militia, and served in it when that regiment and that of Northumberland saved London from total destruction by Lord George Gordon's rioters. They arrived at the most critical hour; they did their duty, and the riot was ended. When his active service in that regiment was no longer wanted, he resigned his commission, but when new seditions were apprehended in the time of the French Revolution, he again engaged in the service of his country, and acted as Lieutenant-colonel of the Kensington Volunteers.

He was a man of strict honour and integrity, of considerable reading, of a ready wit, as his friends knew, and as appeared from many occasional poetical jeux d'esprit, and of the most companionable qualities; beloved and esteemed by all who had the good fortune to be acquainted with him, he will be much missed in every circle in which he mixed. He engaged in the formation of the Alfred Club, an institution which has proved that a rational society, in which cards are prohibited, may be formed and maintained in this town; it continuing so much and earnestly sought after, that when a vacancy happens (the number of members being limited) the applications for admission are very numerous. He held the office of treasurer to it (not a lucrative situation.)

When the Princess Charlotte had something of an establishment at Warwick-house, Mr. Willis had the superintendence—under what denomination we do not know. When her household was to be formed on her marriage, there is reason to believe her Royal Highness wished Mr. Willis to have had an appointment, but it not taking place, she was graciously pleased to let him know that the only thing in her power was, a keeper of her privy purse, which, trifling as it was, she wished him to accept.

He published in a small 8vo. vol. a description of Knole park in Kent, the seat of the Duke of Dorset, with an account of the portraits of eminent men which adorn that house, and short memoirs of them.

He has left a widow, one son, who is Chaplain General in India, and two daughters, one of whom is lately married. A.B.

MR. PROFESSOR PLAYFAIR.

Having fallen into error in stating in pp. 87, 179, that Mr. Professor John Playfair

fair was the son of Dr. James Playfair, the late Principal of St. Andrew's, we hasten to correct it; and at the same time shall give a slight sketch of his personal history.

This able mathematician and philosopher was the eldest son of the Rev. James Playfair, a highly-respected clergyman of the church of Scotland, who died in 1772. He was born in 1749, at the manse or parsonage-house of Benvie, a small village a few miles West from Dundee; and was educated by his father, who was a good Latin scholar, till his 14th year, when he was sent to the University of St. Andrew's.

It soon became evident he gave a decided preference to Mathematics; and at 18, he became the friend and companion of Dr. Wilkie, then Professor of that science.

Young Playfair not only obtained a bursary, but was highly noticed by the Earl of Kinnoul, then Chancellor of the University.

When Mr. Playfair's studies were finished at St. Andrew's, he obtained a license to preach, and occasionally assisted his father. He visited Edinburgh, and became a member of the Speculative Society, where most of the studious young men in that capital first exercised their talents in investigation and argument.

When his father died in 1772, he left five sons and two daughters; the three younger sons and the sisters all under 15.

By the kindness of Lord Gray of Gray, (after an anxious suspense of one full year, in consequence of Lord Gray's right of presentation being disputed,) John Playfair succeeded to the living of Benvie, and was thus enabled to maintain his father's family. He instructed his brothers with great care and affection, particularly in mathematics; and when in straitened circumstances, made great efforts to fit them for their intended professions.

His mother and two sisters resided with him at the parsonage till 1782, when he became tutor to Mr. Ferguson's two sons. This gave Mr. Playfair the opportunity of residing at Edinburgh. About that time Professor Ferguson resigned the chair of moral philosophy to Dugald Stewart, who then held the mathematical class; and Mr. Playfair became successor to Professor Stewart. When the Royal Society of Edinburgh was established, Mr. Playfair was appointed Secretary. The experiments and literary labours of Mr. Playfair were incessant; and he was a constant contributor to the Transactions of the Edinburgh Royal Society, in which many papers of his writing are to be found. He also contributed occasionally to the Edinburgh Review.

Besides the works already noticed in p. 87, he was also the Author of a

Life of Professor Robinson, and a Preface to the second part of the Supplement to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. All his works prove him to be no less a pure and eloquent writer than he was a profound and comprehensive thinker. Those who knew him will at the same time regret the loss of a man whose mild and generous virtues, whose unaffected simplicity and modest candour, whilst they formed an unexpected relief to extensive and abstract knowledge, made him the most agreeable of companions, and the most sincere of friends. His writings will be always read by those who have attained mathematical knowledge sufficient to comprehend them; his opinions, firm without intolerance, and liberal without extravagance, will ever be held in veneration by the lovers of truth; but the warmth and generosity of his heart, the kindness and equality of his temper, the benevolence of his manner, the cheerfulness and the variety of his conversation—though “all perishable”—will sink deeper in the hearts of those who had the good fortune of his acquaintance, or the proud distinction of his friendship.

The great reputation of Professor Playfair as a lecturer, arose principally from his manner, which attracted the Students to him in an uncommon degree; he was at once affable and impressive.

Three years ago, he went to visit the Alps and Italy: his principal object was genealogical observation. He went and returned by way of Paris.

Soon after his return, in the end of 1817, his health began to fail. Last winter he was unable to give lectures.—He had for many years been occasionally, though but seldom, afflicted with a strangury, which returned in a serious manner in the end of last June, from which time he continued in great pain. On the 19th July he caused his sisters and nephews to be called, and said every thing that was necessary relative to his affairs; and on the following day he almost insensibly and unobserved, breathed his last.

As Mr. Playfair, when a very young man, had to support his father's family, he never entered into the state of matrimony, but lived with his mother and two sisters, till 1805, when his mother died at about the age of 80.

In 1794 one of his brothers died, leaving a young family, which the professor at once took under his protection. Indeed the liberal and kind manner in which he behaved to those who depended upon him is beyond all praise.

His funeral took place July 26, in Edinburgh, and the ceremony presented a mournful spectacle.

At half past two the procession advanced from the Professor's house up Duke-

Duke-street, through St. Andrew's-square, and along Prince's-street and the Regent's Bridge, to the Calton Burying-ground, in the following order:

Mutes,

The Students of the University who had attended his Class.

Batonmen, Ushers, and Mutes.

THE BODY,

Supported by Pall-Bearers and Relatives.

The Magistracy and Town Council in their Robes, preceded by the City Officers and the City Maces with their insignia reversed, covered with crape.

The Principal and Professors of the University.

The Royal Society.

The Astronomical Institution.

The Royal Medical Society, with a numerous Train of Friends and Acquaintances.

The whole procession went four and four, and it is supposed the whole Train of Mourners consisted of not less than 500.

All the windows were filled with ladies, anxious to view so large an assemblage of learning and talent.

After the funeral, a meeting of his former pupils who had been attending it, was held in the College, when it was unanimously resolved, that they should testify the high admiration which they entertained of his genius and worth by some tribute to his memory, and the deep regret which they feel for an event that has deprived not only the University, but the nation to which he belonged, of one of its brightest ornaments. They accordingly appointed a Committee to consult with others who may have the same object in view, and in general to take such steps as may enable a future meeting, when more of the students shall be in town, to come to a particular and final resolution.

The following character of Professor Playfair is ascribed to the pen of Mr. Jeffrey.

No event of the kind certainly ever excited more general sympathy than the death of Mr. Playfair; and no individual, we are persuaded, will be longer or more affectionately remembered by all classes of his fellow-citizens: and yet it is to those very circumstances that we must look for an explanation of the apparent neglect by which his memory has been followed. His humble admirers had been deterred from expressing their sentiments by a natural feeling of unwillingness to encroach on the privilege of those, whom a nearer approach to his person and talents rendered more worthy to speak of them; while the learned and eloquent among his friends have trusted to each other for the performance of a task which they could not but feel to be painful in itself, and not a little difficult to perform

as it ought to be, or, perhaps, have reserved for some more solemn occasion that tribute for which the public impatience is already at its height.

We beg leave to assure our Readers, that it is merely from anxiety to do something to gratify this natural impatience, that we presume to enter at all upon a subject to which we are perfectly aware that we are incapable of doing justice; for of Mr. Playfair's scientific attainments, of his proficiency in those studies to which he was peculiarly devoted, we are but slenderly qualified to judge: but, we believe, we hazard nothing in saying that he was one of the most learned mathematicians of his age, and among the first, if not the very first, who introduced the beautiful discoveries of the latter continental geometers to the knowledge of his countrymen, and gave their just value and true place in the scheme of European knowledge to those important improvements by which the whole aspect of the abstract sciences has been renovated since the days of our illustrious Newton. If he did not signalize himself by any brilliant or original invention, he must at least be allowed to have been a most generous and intelligent judge of the achievements of others, as well as the most eloquent expounder of that great and magnificent system of knowledge which has been gradually evolved by the successive labours of so many gifted individuals. He possessed, indeed, in the highest degree, all the characteristics both of a fine and powerful understanding, at once penetrating and vigilant, but more distinguished, perhaps, for the caution and sureness of its march, than for the brilliancy or rapidity of its movements, and guided and adorned through all its progress by the most genuine enthusiasm for all that is grand, and the justest taste for all that is beautiful in the truth or the intellectual energy with which he was habitually conversant.

To what account these rare qualities might have been turned, and what more brilliant or lasting fruits they might have produced, if his whole life had been dedicated to the solitary cultivation of science, it is not for us to conjecture; but it cannot be doubted that they added incalculably to his eminence and utility as a teacher; both by enabling him to direct his pupils in the most simple and luminous methods of inquiry, and to embosom their minds, from the very commencement of the study, with that fine relish for the truths it disclosed, and that high sense of the majesty with which they were invested, that predominated in his own bosom. While he left nothing unexplained or unreduced to its proper place in the system, he took care that they should never be perplexed by petty difficulties, or bewildered

dered in useless details, and formed them betimes to that clear, masculine, and direct method of investigation, by which, with the least labour, the greatest advantages might be accomplished.

Mr. Playfair, however, was not merely a teacher; and has fortunately left behind him a variety of works, from which other generations may be enabled to judge of some of those qualifications which so powerfully recommended and endeared him to his contemporaries. It is, perhaps, to be regretted, that so much of his time, and so large a proportion of his publications, should have been devoted to the subjects of the Indian astronomy, and the Huttonian theory of the earth. For though nothing can be more beautiful or instructive than his speculations on those curious topics, it cannot be dissembled that their results are less conclusive and satisfactory than might have been desired; and that his doctrines, from the very nature of the subjects, are more questionable than we believe they could possibly have been on any other topic in the whole circle of the sciences. To the first, indeed, he came under the great disadvantages of being unacquainted with the Eastern tongues, and without the means of judging of the authenticity of the documents which he was obliged to assume as the elements of his reasonings; and as to the other, though he ended, we believe, with being a very able and skilful mineralogist, we think it is now generally admitted, that that science does not yet afford sufficient materials for any positive conclusion; and that all attempts to establish a theory of the earth must, for many years to come, be regarded as premature. Though it is impossible, therefore, to think too highly of the ingenuity, the vigour, and the eloquence of those publications, we are of opinion, that a juster estimate of Mr. Playfair's talent, and a truer picture of his genius and understanding, is to be found in his other writings; in the papers, both biographical and scientific, with which he has enriched the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*; his account of De Laplace, and other articles which he is understood to have contributed to the *Edinburgh Review*; the outlines of his lectures on natural philosophy; and above all, his introductory discourse to the Supplement to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, with the final correction of which he was occupied up to the last moments that the progress of his disease allowed him to dedicate to any intellectual exertion.

With reference to these works, we do not think we are influenced by any national or other partiality, when we say that he was certainly one of the best writers of his age; and even that we do not now recollect any one of his contemporaries

who was so great a master of composition. There is a certain mellowness and richness about his style, which adorns, without disguising the weight and nervousness which is its other great characteristic; a sedate gracefulness and manly simplicity in the more level passages, and a mild majesty and considerate enthusiasm where he rises above them, of which we scarcely know where to find any other example. There is great equability too and sustained force in every part of his writings. He never exhausts himself in flashes and epigrams, nor languishes into tameness or insipidity; at first sight you would say that plainness and good sense were the predominating qualities; but, by and bye, this simplicity is enriched with the delicate and vivid colours of a fine imagination; the free and forcible touches of a most powerful intellect; and the lights and shades of an unerring and harmonizing taste. In comparing it with the styles of his most celebrated contemporaries, we would say that it was more purely and peculiarly a written style, and therefore rejected those ornaments that more properly belong to oratory. It had no impetuosity, hurry, or vehemence—no hursts or sudden turns or abruptness, like that of Burke; and though eminently smooth and melodious, it was not modulated to an uniform system of solemn declamation, like that of Johnson; nor spread out in the richer and more voluminous elocution of Stewart; nor still less broken into the patch-work of scholastic pedantry and conversational smartness which has found its admirers in Gibbon. It is a style, in short, of great freedom, force, and beauty; but the deliberate style of a man of thought and of learning; and neither that of a wit throwing out his extempores with an affectation of careless grace, nor of a rhetorician, thinking more of his manner than his matter, and determined to be admired for his expression, whatever may be the fate of his sentiments.

His habits of composition, as we have understood, were not, perhaps, exactly what might have been expected from their results. He wrote rather slowly, and his first sketches were often very slight and imperfect, like the rude chalking of a masterly picture. His chief effort and greatest pleasure was in their revision and correction; and there were no limits to the improvement which resulted from this application. It was not the style merely, or indeed chiefly, that gained by it. The whole reasoning, and sentiment, and illustration, were enlarged and new modelled in the course of it, and a naked outline became gradually informed with life, colour, and expression. It was not at all like the common finishing and polishing to which careful authors generally

subject the first draughts of their compositions, nor even like the fastidious and tentative alterations with which some more anxious writers essay their choicest passages. It was, in fact, the great filling in of the picture, the working-up of the figured web on the naked and meagre woof that had been stretched to receive it; and the singular thing in this case was, not only that he left this most material part of his work to be performed after the whole outline had been finished, but that he could proceed with it to an indefinite extent, and enrich and improve as long as he thought fit, without any risk either of destroying any proportions of that outline, or injuring the harmony and unity of the design. He was perfectly aware, too, of the possession of this extraordinary power, and it was partly, we presume, in consequence of it, that he was not only at all times ready to go on with any work in which he was engaged without waiting for favourable moments or hours of greater alacrity, but that he never felt any of those doubts and misgivings as to his being able to get creditably through with his undertaking, to which, we believe, most authors are occasionally liable. As he never wrote upon any subject of which he was not perfectly master, he was secure against all blunders in the substance of what he had to say, and felt quite assured, that if he was only allowed time enough, he should finally come to say it in the very best way of which he was capable. He had no anxiety, therefore, either in undertaking or proceeding with his tasks, and intermitted and resumed them at his convenience, with the comfortable certainty that all the time bestowed on them was turned to good account, and that what was left imperfect at one sitting might be finished with equal ease and advantage at another. Being perfectly sure both of his ends and his means, he experienced in the course of his compositions none of that little fever of the spirits with which that operation is so apt to be accompanied. He had no capricious visitings of fancy which it was necessary to fix on the spot, or to lose for ever,—no casual inspiration to invoke, and to wait for, no transitory and evanescent lights to catch before they faded. All that was in his mind was subject to his controul, and amenable to his call, though it might not obey at the moment; and while his taste was so sure, that he was in no danger of overworking any thing that he had designed, all his thoughts and sentiments had that unity and congruity, that they fell almost spontaneously into harmony and order; and the last added, incorporated, and assimilated with the first, as if they had sprung simultaneously from the same happy conception.

But we need dwell no longer on quali-

ties that may be gathered hereafter from the works he has left behind him. They who lived with him mourn the most for those which will be traced in no such memorial; and prize far above those talents which gained him his high oame in philosophy, that personal character which endeared him to his friends, and shed a grace and dignity over all the society in which he moved. The same admirable taste which is conspicuous in his writings, or rather the higher principles from which that taste was but an emanation, spread a similar charm over his whole life and conversation; and gave to the most learned philosopher of his day the manners and deportment of the most perfect gentleman. Nor was this in him the result merely of good sense and good temper, assisted by an early familiarity with good company, and consequent knowledge of his own place and that of all around him; his good breeding was of a higher descent, and his powers of pleasing rested on something better than mere companionable qualities. With the greatest kindness and generosity of nature, he united the most manly firmness,—and the highest principles of honour, and the most cheerful and social dispositions, with the gentlest and steadiest affections. Towards women he had always the most chivalrous feelings of regard and attention, and was, beyond almost all men, acceptable and agreeable in their society,—though without the least levity or pretension unbecoming his age or condition; and such, indeed, was the fascination of the perfect simplicity and mildness of his manners, that the same tone and deportment seemed equally appropriate in all societies, and enabled him to delight the young and the gay with the same sort of conversation which instructed the learned and the grave. There never, indeed, was a man of learning and talent who appeared in society so perfectly free from all sorts of pretension or notion of his own importance, or solicitous to distinguish himself, or so sincerely willing to give place to every one else. Even upon subjects which he had thoroughly studied, he was never in the least impatient to speak, and spoke at all times without any tone of authority; while, so far from wishing to set off what he had to say by any brilliancy or emphasis of expression, it seemed generally as if he had studied to disguise the weight and originality of his thoughts under the plainest form of speech, and the most quiet and indifferent manner: so that the profoundest remarks and subtlest observations were often dropped, not only without any solicitude that their value should be observed, but without any apparent consciousness that they possessed any. Though the most social of human beings, and the most disposed to encourage and

and sympathise with the gaiety and joviality of others, his own spirits were in general rather cheerful than gay, or at least never rose to any turbulence or tumult of merriment; and while he would listen with the kindest indulgence to the more extravagant sallies of his younger friends, and prompt them by the heartiest approbation, his own satisfaction might generally be traced in a slow and temperate smile, gradually mantling over his benevolent and intelligent features, and lighting up the countenance of the sage with the expression of the mildest and most genuine philanthropy. It was wonderful, indeed, considering the measure of his own intellect, and the rigid and undeviating propriety of his own conduct, how tolerant he was of the defects and errors of other men. He was too indulgent, in truth, and favourable to his friends, and made a kind and liberal allowance for the faults of all mankind, except only faults of baseness or of cruelty, against which he never failed to manifest the most open scorn and detestation. Independent, in short, of his high attainments, Mr. Playfair was one of the most amiable and estimable of men, delightful in his manners, inflexible in his principles, and generous in his affections; he had all that could charm in society or attach in private; and while his friends enjoyed the free and unstudied conversation of an easy and intelligent associate, they had at all times the proud and inward assurance that he was a being upon whose perfect honour and generosity they might rely with the most implicit confidence, in life and in death; and of whom it was equally impossible, that, under any circumstances, he should ever perform a mean, a selfish, or a questionable action, as that his body should cease to gravitate, or his soul to live.

If we do not greatly deceive ourselves, there is nothing here of exaggeration or partial feeling, and nothing with which an indifferent and honest chronicler would not concur. Nor is it altogether idle to have dwelt so long on the personal character of this distinguished individual: for we are ourselves persuaded that his personal character has almost done as much for the cause of science and philosophy among his countrymen as the great talents and attainments with which it was combined, and has contributed in a very eminent degree to give to the better society of Edinburgh that tone of intelligence and liberality by which it is so honourably distinguished. It is not a little advantageous to philosophy that it is in fashion; and it is still more advantageous, perhaps, to the society which is led to confer on it this apparently trivial distinction. It is a great thing for the country at large—for its happiness, its prosperity, and its renown, that the

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upper and influential part of its population should be made familiar, even in its untasked and social hours, with sound and liberal information, and be taught to know and respect those who have distinguished themselves for great intellectual attainments. Nor is it, after all, a slight or despicable reward for a man of genius to be received with honour in the highest and most elegant society around him, and to receive in his living person that homage and applause which is too often reserved for his memory. Now, those desirable ends can never be effectually accomplished, unless the manners of our leading philosophers are agreeable, and their personal habits and dispositions engaging and amiable. From the time of Hume and Robertson, we have been fortunate in Edinburgh in possessing a succession of distinguished men, who have kept up this salutary connexion between the learned and the fashionable world; but there never, perhaps, was any one who contributed so powerfully to confirm and extend it, and that in times when it was peculiarly difficult, as the lamented individual of whom we are now speaking; and they who have had the most opportunity to observe how superior the society of Edinburgh is to that of most other places of the same size, and how much of that superiority is owing to the cordial combination of the two aristocracies, of rank and of letters—of both of which it happens to be the chief provincial seat—will be best able to judge of the importance of the service he has thus rendered to its inhabitants, and through them, and by their example, to all the rest of the country.

DEATHS.

1819. **AT** Calcutta, in his 35th year, Jan. 18. Capt. A. H. E. Jackson, of the 16th Native Infantry, Bengal Establishment, eldest son of the late S. H. Jackson, esq. M. D. of Hanover-street.

Feb. 18. On the march from Ruppel-poor to Jaulnah, Lieut.-col. Chas. Heath, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

May At Buenos Ayres, Thomas Patrickson, esq. of Blackheath.

July 25. At Cheltenham, the Rev. Jas. Symes, of Ballyarthur (Wicklow), Ireland.

Aug. 6. At Creavish, near Tricola, in Thessaly (while on his route overland from India), James Armstrong, esq. surgeon on the Bombay Establishment, youngest son of the late Charles Armstrong, M. D. of Upper Charlotte-street, and of Baling.

On board the General Hewitt East India-man, aged 18, John-Edward, second son of Capt. George Hooper, late of Hon. East India service.

Aug. 8. At Liverpool (a few days after his arrival from Savannah), aged 19, Elias A. second

A. second son of G. Woodruff, esq. Oak-land, Trenton, New Jersey.

Aug. 10. In Spital-square, Miss Bonwick, 35 years organist to the parish of St. Bartholomew by the Exchange.

Aug. 11. At Lyon Terrace, Paddington, George Hyde, esq. of Old Burlington-street, in which he had resided 55 years.

Aug. 14. At Reuslip, near Uxbridge, Martha, wife of Rev. D. C. Lewis, vicar of that parish.

Aug. 15. Aged 69, James Bolton, esq. formerly of the firm of Isherwood and Bolton, paper-hangers to their Majesties, of Ludgate-hill, and late of Peckham.

Aug. 16. In his 88th year, Sir Henry Etherington, bart. senior Alderman of Hull, Patron of the General Infirmary, and of many other charitable and religious Institutions at that place. He was created a baronet Nov. 11, 1775. He married Maria Constantia, daughter of Sir Thomas Carr, bart. by whom he had issue.

Aug. 17. At Botesdale, Suffolk, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Mills, of Facon's Hall.

Aug. 18. At Walton, Suffolk, in her 75d year, Mary, relict of William Lynch, esq. of Ipswich.

At Greenford-place, Middlesex, the widow of the late Joseph Honnor, esq.

At Kerchberg, Prince Frederick Charles de Hohenlohe-Kirchberg, Hereditary Marshal of Wirtemberg.—He was the oldest Prince in Germany, having attained his 90th year.

Aug. 19. At Ipswich, in his 77th year, Henry Seekamp, esq. senior Portman, and for many years one of the Assistant Justices of the Peace for that borough. He served the office of Bailiff in 1782 and 1790; in which latter year the bailivic was severely contested. He was a firm and staunch friend to King and Constitution, being an active supporter of what is termed the *yellow*, or *Loyal* party in that town. The assiduity which he manifested on all occasions in discharging the duties of a Magistrate was equalled by few, and will be long remembered by the inhabitants of Ipswich. His remains were interred in the cemetery of St. Matthew's, in that town, attended by upwards of 80 friends, in token of the high estimation which they entertained of his many virtues.

Aug. 20. At Beaminster, Dorset, of a decline, in his 55th year, the Rev. John Cox Russell, A. B. Rector of North Poorton in that county, and heretofore of Hertford College, Oxford.

At Ashton, near Preston, in his 46th year, Thomas Starkie Shuttleworth, esq. Deputy Clerk of the Crown, and Registrar of the Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancashire.

At Great Yarmouth, in his 78th year, Edward Frere, esq. of Bury St. Edmund's, formerly Major in the East Norfolk Militia.

Aug. 21. In the prime of youth, during his passage from India, to the deep regret of his family and friends, Lieutenant George Chavallier, of H.M.S. Phaeton, and third son of the late Rev. Temple Chevallier, rector of Badingham, Suffolk.

At Kilvington, near Newark, aged 32, John Colclough, esq. R. N. His remains were interred at Coddington, attended by a detachment of the Newark Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, of which he was a member.

Mary Selina, the lady of John Milnes, esq. of Beccingham, co. Lincoln. She was the eldest daughter and co-heiress of Wm. Gery, esq. of Bushmead Priory, Bedfordshire.

At Lympston, Devonshire, aged 68, William Jervis, esq. many years Comptroller of his Majesty's Customs at St. John's, Antigua. His death is truly regretted by his relatives and all who knew his many estimable qualities, the snavity of his temper, the mildness and urbanity of his manners, the kindness and benevolence of his heart. He returned to England in 1815, in good health; but his constitution, being impaired by his long residence in a warm climate, soon after began gradually to decline. His sufferings, though great, were borne with exemplary fortitude, with a dignified patience and Christian resignation. Notwithstanding the failure of bodily strength, his intellectual faculties continued clear, vigorous, and active; and his mind tranquil, calm, and collected to the last moment.

At Brighton, Sarah, wife of Richard Phillips, esq. of East-street, Red Lion-sp.

Aug. 22. Aged 74, Mr. Frances Gould, of Ware, Heris, formerly of the Drawing-room, Tower.

At the Garrison, Sheerness, Mrs. Hamber.

Aug. 23. The widow of Mr. R. Fox, of the Blue Bell Inn, Otley, Yorkshire.—Her death was occasioned by putting her legs and feet into cold water, while in a state of perspiration, which brought on a severe affection of the brain.

In St. Matthew's, Ipswich, aged 86, Mrs. Sophia Uvedale, last surviving daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Uvedale, rector of Barking and Combs, in the county of Suffolk.

At Durham, aged 83, J. Goodchild, esq. late of Pallion, Durham; a gentleman whose ancestors have been classed for nearly 300 years among the most respectable inhabitants of that neighbourhood.

At Twickenham, Henry Church, esq.

At Wormsley, Henry, second son of J. Fane, esq. one of the representatives for Oxfordshire.

Aug. 24. At Kenyon-house, Richmond, Surrey, aged 52, Mrs. Ann Dodd.

At Queen's-buildings, Brompton, in her 81st year, Mrs. M. Broughton.

At Malpas, the widow of the late Jonathan Nickson, esq.

At Lutterworth, in his 75th year, after a long illness, the Rev. P. Lieve, Vicar of Arnsby, in Leicestershire, (to which he was presented in 1803,) and Master of the free grammar-school, Lutterworth.

After a short illness, Mr. Delamare, formerly Master of the academy at Romford, having arrived at the extraordinary age of 93 years. The deceased retained his eye-sight and mental faculties to the last.

At Mount Prospect (Roscommon), John Browne, esq. son of the late Hon. Col. Browne, M. P. for the county of Mayo, and grandson to the Earl of Altamont.

At Barnadown (Wexford), A. Brownrigg, esq.

Aug. 25. In Warwick-street, Cockspur-street, aged 89, R. Tindall, esq. nearly 60 years a surgeon in his Majesty's Navy.

At Margate, Richard Owen, esq. late of the East India House.

In her 33d year, after a lingering illness, borne with the utmost resignation, Mary, wife of Frederic F. Seekamp, esq. a portman of the borough of Ipswich.—As a wife and a mother, her exemplary conduct will ever render her memory dear to her family and her friends.

At Clapham-rise, aged 92, Mrs. Warne. In her 54th year, Elizabeth wife of Mr. Wm. Broadhurst, of Macclesfield, co. Chester, after a series of heavy and protracted afflictions. The law of kindness, meekness and forbearance was ever on her tongue, and uniformly exemplified in her life. As a wife and mother she was a pattern of affection and kindness; and satisfied in the heat of evidences of her personal interest in the inestimable blessings of the Christian Redemption, she died in serenity and peace.

In London-street, Fitzroy-square, aged 76, Susannah, relict of Mr. Bayntun, one of his Majesty's late Consuls General at Algiers, and sole surviving child of Sir John Werden, bart. of Cheshire.—Of a numerous family, she has left two children, viz. Admiral Sir Henry Bayntun, and Annica Susan, wife of the Rev. Edward Goddard, of Cliffe-house, Wiltshire.

Aug. 26. At Cheltenham, the Rev. James Symes, of Bally Arthur, Wicklow.

At Paris, in her 20th year, Emma-Sophia, wife of Sir William Parker Carroll, Knight of Charles III. of Spain, &c. and only daughter of M. E. Sherwill, esq. of Kew-green, Surrey.

Mary, wife of Lieut.-gen. Doyle, and daughter of the late Hon. William Smith, Chief Justice of Canada.

At Winchmore-hill, Edmonton, in his 79th year, Thomas Browne, esq. formerly of Gould-square, and late of Stoke Newington.

At Harrogate (where he had gone for the benefit of the waters), Judge Fox, of Dublin.—His death was awfully sudden; at dinner he appeared to be slightly un-

well, but retired to his room as usual, after he had dined, and was found there two hours after, on the point of death.—He had retired from the Bench some time ago.

Aug. 27. Aged 45, suddenly, George Conway Montagu, esq. of Lackham-house, Wiltshire.

At Newington-green, aged 46, William Heale, esq.

In Newman-street, the wife of James Ward, esq. R. A.

At Charing, Kent, aged 74, Mr. Hawker, surgeon.

Aug. 28. At Ipswich, in her 72d year, Miss Mary Batley, sister to Wm. Batley, esq. one of the bailiffs of that borough.

Mr. Archibald Herring, silk-manufacturer, of Mitre-court, Milk-street.

At Smyth's Hall, Sarah Alexander, eldest daughter of the late Charles Alexander Crickitt, esq. M. P.

At Highgate, in her 22d year, Miss Eleanor Jane Holloway.

Aug. 29. At Brighton, Mr. John Corderoy, late of Upper Thornhaugh-street, Bedford-square, and formerly of the East India service.

In his 21st year, John, only son of John Whittaker, esq. of Fairwood, Wiltshire.

At Church Chobham, Surrey, in his 78th year, William Spencer, esq.

Aug. 30. Suddenly, in a fit of insanity, Mr. Thomas Gaitskell, junr. of Red Lion-street.

Martha, wife of Mr. T. Joy, of Oxford, and daughter of N. Phené, of Southgate, Middlesex.

At Highgate (within 24 hours), John Rollet, aged 96; — Clarke, aged 89; and John Roots, aged 79; whose united ages amounted to 264.—Rollet had pursued his daily labour on the public roads up to the 23th inst.; and, on receiving his wages, said he feared he should not be able to go to work again; he had a remarkably strong memory up to the day he died, and boasted that he had never known a day's illness.—Roots had been a constant watchman 46 years, and was on duty the night before his death.

Col. Galbraith Hamilton, of the Madras Establishment. He served at both attacks on Seringapatam, in 1792 and 1799; at the siege of Pondicherry, in 1793; and the reduction of Ceylon and its dependencies; and at all other services upon those territories up to 1817; when he was obliged to return to his native country in hopes of the restoration of his health.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, aged 68, Mrs. Dodd. She had attended Divine Service three times that day, and died within a few hours after her return home.

At Great Malvern, the wife of Sir Jonathan Cope, bart.

In her 26th year, Ann, wife of Mr. T. Faulder, of Holborn-hill.

Aug.

Aug. 31. In Cadogan-place, the wife of Lieut.-col. G. Napier, of the 3d Guards.

At Stowmarket, in her 27th year, Mrs. Woolby, the wife of Mr. Woolby, bookseller of that place.

At Caen, in Normandy, in his 21st year, Charles, eldest son of Capt. Pickford, R.N.

In the Island of Antigua, at the residence of her only son, Samuel Auchinleck, esq. the representative of the antient Barons of that Isle, a gallant and distinguished Lowland race, alluded to in Miss Porter's historic Novel of the Scottish Chiefs, Elizabeth, relict of the late Samuel Auchinleck, esq. many years Collector of the Customs at Antigua. Her memory is endeared by the remembrance of those amiable, domestic, feminine, and Christian virtues which adorned her while living, and render her lamented when dead.

Sept. 1. At Stoke Hall, Ipswich, in his 75th year, deservedly respected for his charity and hospitality, John Bleaden, esq. He was many years the truly respectable master of the Old London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.

In Princes-street, Edinburgh, in his 57th year, Robert Spear, esq. late of Manchester.

At Brighton, in her 25th year, Lonisa, daughter of the late William Lewis, esq. of Twyford-house, Bishop-Stortford.

Aged 21, Dorothea, third daughter of Mr. Edmund Tye, of Sibton Grange, Suffolk.

In Suffolk, in his 54th year, after a long and severe affliction, the Rev. Robert Marriott, A. M. He was educated at Calus College, Cambridge, A. B. 1789 (being the 8th Senior Optime), and A. M. in 1792. In 17—, he was elected a Fellow of that Society, and in 18—, was presented by it to the united Rectories of Bincombe and Broadway, co. Dorset.

In her 68th year, Mrs. Mary Moody, wife of Thomas Smith, esq. of the Star Brewery, Whitecross-street.

Sept. 2. At Chalk, Kent, aged 63, Sophia, widow of the late Philip Mair, esq. of Thong, Kent.

At the Grand Hotel de Paris, Boulevard de la Madeleine, at Paris, Sir Robert Wolseley, bart.—His funeral obsequies took place on the following Saturday with great pomp; as the deceased was a bachelor, his remains were conveyed in a hearse hinged with white, to the burial-ground of Pere La Chaise.

In his 66th year, the Rev. Henry Rowe, LL. B. Rector of Ringshall, Suffolk. He received the early part of his education at Eton; from whence he was removed to King's College, Cambridge. He was a descendant of the celebrated poet of that name, and a near relation to Samuel Rogers, esq. the ingenious author of the "Pleasures of Memory, &c." He published in 1799, "Poems," in 2 vols. 12mo,

in which, in the Poet's Lamentation, he feelingly and pathetically describes his own melancholy situation in very forcible and affecting language. He was the author, also, of "The Montem, a Musical Entertainment, 8vo. 1808;" and of "Fables in Verse, 8vo. 1810."

At Woolwich, aged 17, Cornelius Robert Smelt, gentleman cadet, youngest son of Colonel Smelt, Governor of the Isle of Man.

At Highgate, in her 21st year, Jane, daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Whitley, of Leeds.

In consequence of Hemiplegia, with which he was seized a few days preceding, Thomas Wilson, esq. of Clifford-house, near Sheffield.—He went out in the morning of the fatal attack, buoyant in health, with a fair prospect of living many years. In a few minutes he was brought home insensible and cold, and laid upon the bed, from which Providence had ordained that he should never rise but by borrowed strength. He was a man of a social and pleasant disposition; of an honest and benevolent heart; of correct deportment and most unassuming manners. His readiness to promote innocent mirth, and his wish to contribute his share to rational amusement, were ever conspicuous. His loss is greatly regretted, and his memory will long be cherished by numerous relatives and surviving friends.—By his will, made in 1806, he bequeathed 200*l.* to the Sheffield General Infirmary; 200*l.* to the School for Poor Boys, and 200*l.* to the School for Poor Girls, in that town. The rest of his property, real and personal, he has directed to be equally divided between his two brothers, Joseph and William Wilson; and his sisters, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Tennant, Mrs. Harrison, widow of Thomas Harrison, esq. of Weston-house; Mrs. Mackenzie, widow of the late Rev. Alexander Mackenzie, the much respected and greatly lamented minister of St. Paul's Church, Sheffield; and Mrs. Pearson, wife of the Rev. Henry Pearson, Vicar of Notton, in the county of Derby.—The will being made in 1806, and not having been republished, the eldest brother, Mr. Joseph Wilson of Westbrook, as heir at law, takes the landed property purchased since that period.

Sept. 3. In Great Queen-street, Westminster, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Longlands, esq.

Letitia, wife of J. Todd, esq. of Twickenham-park.

At Westerfield, Suffolk, Mary, relict of Cornelius Collett, gent. and mother-in-law of the Rev. John Davis Plestow, of Orchard-street, London.

At the Mitre Inn, Southampton, on his way to the Isle of Wight, aged 30, William Allison, Esq. of London.

At Crown, Inverness, in her 78th year, Jean, relict of the Hon. Archibald Fraser, of Lovat, and only sister of the late Sir William Fraser.

At Hoddesdon, aged 73, Henrietta, wife of Admiral William Peere Williams.

Sept. 4. at Edinburgh, Dame Matilda Theresa Cochrane Wishart, wife of Sir Thomas Cochrane, Knt. R.N. and daughter of the late Sir Charles Ross, Bart. of Balnagown.

At Temple Michael, at an advanced age, the Rev. R. Stephens, Vicar of the parishes of Grange, Kinsalebeg, Temple Michael, and Kilcocken, in the county of Waterford.—By his death the above four parishes have become vacant, the presentation of which belongs to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, who intends to disunite them, and to give but one parish to each Clergyman, and will not present a person to any living in his gift who will not reside in the parish.

Henry King, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

At Hertford, in his 79th year, John Dimsdale, esq.

Sept. 5. Murdered, at a farm-house, close by Chesford Bridge, three miles from Leamington, Mrs. Dormer, the wife of an opulent and respectable farmer. The family had gone on walk to the village of Asbowe, leaving Mrs. Dormer only and the servant maid at home. Some of the children returned in the course of an hour, and found the girl mopping up some blood; they asked what was the matter, and she said that she had been killing a fowl.—On observing some marks of blood on the stairs, they went up to the chamber, and, shocking to relate! found their mother with her head almost severed from her body, and her head, face, and breast cut in several places. The servant maid was immediately secured, confessed the murder, and is committed to Warwick gaol.

At Thoraby, Yorkshire, aged 25, Mr. Thomas Coates, solicitor, of Warrford-court, London.

Aged 58, Jemima, wife of Mr. T. Wilshire, silversmith, of Cornhill; and on the 7th (from the breaking of a blood-vessel) aged 27, James, his second son.

At Logie, North Britain, in her 29th year, Mary-Anne, wife of James Boucher, esq. and eldest daughter of the late S. C. Colclough, esq. of Beaconsfield, Nottinghamshire.

At Epping Forest, aged 67, John Morley, esq.

At Kentish Town, aged 73, Anne, relict of Thomas Hodson, esq. late of Knapton House, East Riding, Yorkshire.

In her 67th year, the widow of the late Edward Kershaw, esq.

Sept. 6. Rev. John Keet, A.M. formerly of King's college, Cambridge, rector of Bishop's Hatfield, Herts, nearly related

(probably nephew) to the late Countess of Salisbury, mother to the present Marquis.

By a stroke of apoplexy, Mr. Jas. Maud, of Water-lane, Tower-street, principal Dock Clerk and Cellerman in the wine business of Alderman Bridges, in whose employment he had been upwards of 20 years.

In her 79th year, Mrs. Eliz. Downer, of Hornerton.

At Louth, in his 85th year, the Rev. J. Emeris, M. A. formerly Fellow of C. C. C. Cambridge, A. B. 1758, A. M. 1761; for upwards of 30 years Head Master of Louth School, rector of Tedford, Lincolnshire.

In New-King-street, Bath, in his 70th year, Henry Parry, esq. senior Member of the Corporation of Bath, twice Mayor of that city, and a Magistrate for Somersetshire.

At Whitehagh, Aberdeenshire, in his 74th year, Theodore Forbes Leith, esq. M. D.

At Durham, David Betson, esq. formerly of the firm of Betson, Anderson, and Wilkins.

Sept. 7. In Half-Moon-street, aged 60, Hannah, relict of Richard Monkhouse, esq. late of Abingdon-street.

At Plymouth Dock, Mr. J. Morgan, better known by the name of Connellor Morgan, formerly a barrister-at-law in Wales; a man of sound learning, but of very eccentric habits.

At Ketton, Rutland, aged 62, the Rev. Jos. Smith, formerly of Elton, Huntingdonshire, and subsequently of Collyweston, Northamptonshire. He was a Graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge.

In the Minories, aged 79, Mrs. Anne Clark, late of Lawrence Pountney-lane.

In Aldgate High-street, William Moorhouse, esq. surgeon.

At St. Lawrence, Ramsgate, in his 17th year, the Hon. Wm. Boyle, youngest son of the Earl of Glasgow.

Aged 64, James King, esq. of Banbury, Oxfordshire, and of Elbow-lane, London.

Sept. 8. Aged 28, John Atkinson, esq. Mayor of Salisbury. He presided at the last City Sessions, was at Mr. Bennett's dinner, and returned from a shooting party at Mr. Lockhart's but two days preceding his death. A cold that he had caught was aided in its effects by his drinking a quantity of cold milk when he was warm. An inflammation followed, and in 48 hours his short but active career terminated. His brothers never left his bed-side. His father and mother were absent in Scotland.

Aged 102, Mary Schidmer, a native of Germany; her mental faculties were unimpaired to within a day of her death. She had followed her husband through several campaigns; and on his being killed in service, about five years previous to the commencement of the present reign, she repaired to Bath, where she has since chiefly resided. She was formerly a domestic

mestic to the family of the late J. Palmer, esq. and remained a pensioner on their bounty to the latest hour of her protracted life.

to his 79th year, John Pryor, esq. of Baldock, Herts.

Mr. G. Phillips, aged 60, of Charlotte-row, and late of Bermondsey-wall, sail-maker and ship-chandler.

Sept. 9. Suddenly, in Dorset-street, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, aged 76, Mr. Jeffery, a watch-maker in an extensive way. The deceased had become deranged from losses in business, and the death of an amiable daughter.

At Sudbury, Suffolk, aged 77, William Strutt, esq. merchant. He had served at various times the office of chief magistrate for the borough, with credit to himself, and impartiality to his constituents; and has died much respected.

Mr. W. Ridge Mittee, of Brighton, surgeon.

Aged 82, Mrs. Weeks, midwife, of Exeter, and also to the Exeter Lying-in Charity.—She followed her avocations almost to the last; was the mother of 22 children, all of whom were baptized; and had attended at the delivery of more than 11,000 infants!

At Limerick, aged 77, Col. Lefroy, formerly of the 9th Light Dragoons.

Sept. 10. The gallant Blucher closed a long career of glory this day. His latter moments were cheered by the presence of his Prince, and the sympathy and admiration of all around him. We shall give an account of him in a future Number.

Sept. 11. In a fit of apoplexy, Mr. Samuel Simmons, the comedian, late of Co-

vent Garden Theatre. W. Chapman, servant to Mr. T. Vardon, No. 5, Hanover-square, stated to the Coroner's jury, that the wife of the deceased had some business to do in the house, and at eight o'clock he called for her; but she not being ready, he waited till she was enabled to accompany him. At ten o'clock witness went to let the deceased and his wife out by the area-gate; and Mr. S. having ascended two or three steps in his way out, he suddenly fell backwards, his wife being close behind him.—Witness picked him up and carried him within the house; but he instantly expired.

In Oxford-street, the Right Hon. Lady Essex Ker, eldest surviving daughter of Robert duke of Roxburgh, by Essex Mostyn, his duchess, eldest daughter of Sir Roger Mostyn, bart. of Mostyn. Her ladyship had been long engaged with her late sister Mary, in contesting the property of her late brother, John duke of Roxburgh, and lived just long enough to recover about 200,000*l.* of it, at the expense of 35,000*l.* paid for law. This property, it is said, she has bequeathed to the Mostyn family.

Sept. 12. At Thornby, co. Leicester, after repeated attacks of apoplexy, the Rev. John Allinsoo, vicar of Thurnby and Evington, both in that county. He was a man of the strictest integrity, of tender feelings, and of great humanity towards the poor, who, with his afflicted widow, have lost a sincere friend. He was born at Stainton, near Penrith, Cumberland, and was in the 62nd year of his age.

At Canon-hill, Merton, in her 23d year, Miss Zipporah Sherwood.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for September, 1819. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Sept. 1819.
July	°	°	°		
27	64	73	60	50.15	cloudy
28	63	71	61	29.97	cloudy
29	60	71	60	,73	fair
30	59	61	58	,45	stormy
31	56	60	51	,55	fair
Aug. 1	54	64	51	,70	fair
2	53	65	61	,79	fair
3	64	72	60	,81	fair
4	66	70	66	,96	fair
5	64	65	55	,92	rain
6	56	66	51	30.09	fair
7	64	70	66	,14	cloudy
8	67	74	66	,22	fair
9	66	74	63	,22	fair
10	63	72	61	,15	fair
11	56	63	60	,20	cloudy

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. io. pts.	Weather Sept. 1819.
Aug.	°	°	°		
12	58	67	54	30.33	fair
13	55	67	54	,36	fair
14	56	71	61	,30	fair
15	60	71	42	29.95	cl. ra. at nt.
16	56	57	43	,84	fair
17	53	62	55	30.14	fair
18	61	67	56	,31	fair
19	55	60	48	,27	fair
20	49	61	47	,42	fair
21	51	61	47	,50	fair
22	51	61	47	,49	fair
23	50	62	50	,26	cloudy
24	55	64	51	29.95	fair
25	56	62	52	,70	rain
26	54	59	52	,56	showery

BILL OF MORTALITY, from August 24, to September 21, 1819.

Christened.		1744	Buried.		1348	Between	2 and 5		50 and 60	
Males	- 916		Males	671			5 and 10		60 and 70	
Females	- 828	Females	677	10 and 20			70 and 80			
Whereof have died under 2 years old				332	20 and 30		80 and 90			
					30 and 40		90 and 100			
					40 and 50					

Salt £1. per bushel : 4½d. per pound.	
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Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending September 18.

INLAND COUNTIES.					MARITIME COUNTIES.				
Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans	Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Middlesex 69 11 36	6 38	8 28	0 43	0	Essex 65 10 37	10 32	11 26	2 38	3
Surrey 69 3 39	0 34	0 27	3 42	6	Kent 72 5 35	0 35	0 27	6 40	6
Hertford 67 1 47	0 36	9 25	2 43	0	Sussex 68 10 40	0 39	0 28	6 46	0
Bedford 66 10 40	0 36	1 27	10 52	0	Suffolk 67 3 43	8 37	5 28	2 42	5
Huntingdon 65 3 00	0 39	0 24	8 43	4	Cambridge 63 7 37	2 36	0 23	2 45	5
Northampton 66 5 56	4 36	8 26	11 47	0	Norfolk 66 5 39	0 34	7 26	5 00	0
Rutland 66 0 00	0 39	0 26	0 00	0	Lincoln 65 11 40	0 37	10 21	9 51	10
Leicester 71 4 00	0 36	0 28	6 56	0	York 66 11 51	1 37	2 22	10 53	11
Nottingham 70 4 57	0 35	6 27	7 49	9	Durham 65 3 00	0 40	0 26	8 00	0
Derby 71 10 00	0 44	6 28	10 47	0	Northampton 66 2 41	2 34	7 25	9 40	10
Stafford 73 0 00	0 39	11 27	1 35	10	Cumberland 72 8 54	0 39	11 28	6 00	0
Salop 71 4 48	10 00	0 33	6 00	0	Westmor. 70 0 60	0 56	0 28	6 00	0
Hereford 75 2 57	6 35	11 29	10 52	5	Lancaster 71 9 00	0 00	0 28	2 00	0
Worcester 74 0 54	0 43	4 34	4 55	8	Chester 66 11 00	0 00	0 22	4 00	0
Warwick 68 8 00	0 42	4 31	8 56	5	Flint 66 6 00	0 43	8 28	10 00	0
Wilts 68 10 00	0 41	5 29	10 56	4	Denbigh 69 6 00	0 43	4 27	3 00	0
Berks 68 8 00	0 36	0 27	9 50	1	Anglesea 00 0 00	0 00	0 20	0 00	0
Oxford 69 4 00	0 38	6 37	6 52	4	Carnarvon 80 0 00	0 39	6 28	0 00	0
Bucks 66 5 00	0 41	0 31	4 49	7	Merioneth 80 4 39	0 00	0 30	6 00	0
Brecon 66 9 00	0 46	6 26	8 00	0	Cardigan 81 6 00	0 50	0 22	0 00	0
Montgomery 68 3 00	0 38	5 37	4 00	0	Pembroke 78 5 00	0 47	4 16	5 00	0
Radnor 78 1 00	0 42	8 30	4 00	0	Carmarth. 74 8 00	0 44	0 16	0 00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.					Glamorgan 75 0 00	0 40	0 24	0 00	0
71 11 44	5 39	2 27	1 48	5	Gloucester 71 0 00	0 40	2 29	1 00	0
Average of Scotland, per quarter.					Somerset 74 7 00	0 34	9 24	8 44	0
00 0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0	Monm. 80 0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0
					Devon 69 11 00	0 52	9 00	0 00	0
					Cornwall 70 10 00	0 35	0 27	10 00	0
					Dorset 74 0 00	0 36	0 26	0 00	0
					Hants 69 4 00	0 36	2 35	1 51	0

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, September 20, 60s. to 65s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, September 18, 29s. 0d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, September 22, 35s. 11d. per cwt.

PRICE of HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, September 27.

Kent Bags.....	3l. 0s. to 3l. 14s.	Sussex Pockets.....	3l. 0s. to 3l. 14s.
Sussex Ditto.....	2l. 16s. to 3l. 3s.	Essex Ditto.....	3l. 3s. to 3l. 16s.
Kent Pockets.....	3l. 5s. to 4l. 6s.	Foreign Ditto.....	2l. 0s. to 2l. 10s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, September 27:

St. James's, Hay 5l. 5s. 0d. Straw 1l. 9s. 3d. Clover 0l. 0s. ... Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 6s.
 Straw 1l. 11s. 0d. Clover 7l. 10s.—Smithfield, Hay 5l. 12s. 6d. Straw 1l. 10s. 0d. Clover 7l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, September 27. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.	Lamb.....	5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.
Mutton.....	5s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.	Head of Cattle at Market September 27:	
Veal.....	4s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.	Beasts.....	2905 Calves 250.
Pork.....	6s. 0d. to 7s. 0d.	Sheep and Lambs	17,050 Pigs 200.

COALS, September 27: Newcastle 35s. 3d. to 40s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 3s. 7d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 3s. 8d.

SOAP, Yellow 90s. Mottled 102s. Curd 106s.—CANDLES, 12s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 13s. 6d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in Sept. 1819 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 23, New Bridge-street, London. — Oxford Canal, 640*l.* ex Half-year's Div. 16*l.* — Nenth, 350*l.* with Div. 22*l.* — Swansea, 138*l.* ex Div. 10*l.* — Grand Junction, 225*l.* — Monmouthshire, 152*l.* ex Div. 5*l.* Half-year. — Thames and Severn Mortgage Shares, 40*l.* — Lancaster, 27*l.* — Kennet and Avon, 21*l.* 10*s.* with Div. 1*l.* — Huddersfield, 13*l.* — Grand Western, 4*l.* — Wandsworth Iron Railway, 10*l.* — Wilts and Berks, 11*l.* — West India Dock, 180*l.* 152*l.* 10*l.* per Cent. ex Div. 5*l.* Half-year. — London Dock, 72*l.* Div. 3*l.* per Cent. — Globe Assurance, 118*l.* 10*s.* ex Div. 3*l.* Half-year. — Imperial, 83*l.* ex Div. 2*l.* 5*s.* Half-year. — Albion, 45*l.* — Atlas, 4*l.* 2*s.* — Eagle, 2*l.* 5*s.* — Hope, 3*l.* 18*s.* — Original Gas Light, 66*l.* — City of London Ditto, 31*l.* Premium. — London Institution, 46*l.* 4*s.* — Grand Junction Water Works, 43*l.* ex Div. 1*l.* 5*s.*

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN SEPTEMBER, 1819.

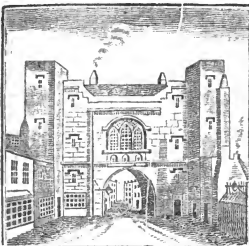
Days	Rank	Stock.	Red.	Pr. Ct.	3 <i>l.</i> per	1 pr. Ct	5 pr. Ct.	8 <i>l.</i> Long	Irish 3 <i>l.</i> Imp.	3 <i>l.</i> 50. Sea	per Ct.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills.	Com.	Omanum
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RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. Bank-Buildings, London.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

LONDON GAZETTE
GENERAL EVENING
Times—M. Advert.
N. Times—B. Press
P. Ledger & Oracle
M. Post—M. Herald
Morning Chronic.
St. James's Chron.
Sun—Even. Mail
Courier—Star
Globe—Traveller
Statesman
Packet—Lond. Chr.
Albion—C. Chron.
Eng. Chron.—Inq.
Cour. d'Angleterre
Cour. de Londres
11 Weekly Papers
17 Sunday Papers
Hue & Cry Police
Lit. Adv.—Lit. Gaz.
Bath 3—Bristol 5
Berwick—Boston
Birmm. 3, Blackh.
Brighton—Bury
Camb. 2—Chath.
Carli. 2—Chester 2
Chelms. Cambria.
Cornw.—Covent. 2



OCTOBER, 1819.

CONTAINING

Cumb. 2—Doncast.
Derb.—Dorches.
Durham—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax—Hants 2
Hereford, Hull 3
Huntingd.—Kent 4
Ipswich 1, Lancas.
Leices. 2—Leeds 2
Lichfield, Liver. 6
Macclesf. Courier.
Maidst.—Manch. 9
Newc. 3—Notts. 2
Northampton
Norfolk, Norwich.
N. Wales, Oxford 2
Portsea—Pottery
Preston—Plym. 2
Reading—Salish.
Salop—Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Sussex
Shrewsbury
Staff.—Stamf. 2
Taunton—Tyne
Wakefi.—Warw.
Wolverh. Worc. 2
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and of a BELL TOWER, formerly at SALISBURY.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London;
where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed. POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

A. J. K. begs to inform "a constant Reader," that he apprehends "he is perfectly correct in his conception that the *Scala Chronica* in question is alone to be found in Leland's Collectanea, where portions of it are printed under the title of "Notable things translated out into English, by John Leland, out of a booke called *Scala Chronica*, the which a certain Inglish man taken in werre prisoner, and brought to Edingburgh in Scotland, did translate out of French ryme into French prose." The passage A. J. K. cited in his remarks, evidently could not belong to the *Scala Chronica*; for that book, it appears, was not written in Latin. The quotation A. J. K. has given was selected from some historical collections he has endeavoured to form relative to the College of St. Martin-le-Grand. In the hurry of transcription, "*Scala Chron.*" was affixed to the passage instead of "*Ex veteri codice Roffensis monasterii, Fundationes monasteriorum.*" Leland's Collectanea, vol. IV. p. 71. The passage from *Scala Chronica*, which appertains to the subject, and should have been given, runs thus:—"King Cadwallain was founder of the College of St. Martin's, in the West part of London." Leland's Collect. vol. I. 512.

A. J. K. would feel exceedingly obliged to any Correspondent who might inform him whether the *Register of the College of St. Martin-le-Grand*, described by Tanner, as written on vellum, consisting of a hundred leaves, and lodged with the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, he still in existence, and by what means access to it might be obtained, if it should still remain. An ordinary application, however respectful and explanatory, would not succeed. But the difficulty is probably the effect of precaution.

In answer to V. K. M. p. 2, "who wishes to know why Oxford obtained the name *Rhædycina*?" D. L. observes, "that if he had consulted any of the members of Jesus College in that University, they could have told him that it is a British word latinized—*Rhyd ychen*—Oxford, by which name it is still known in the principality." [See the word fully explained in our vol. LXX. 920: 1136.]

Z. in reply to LATIMERIANUS (p. 2), says, "The Life of Mrs. Margaret Andrews of Lathbury, 1680," is now before me. The title is, "The Life and Death of Mrs. Margaret Andrews, the only child of Sir Henry Andrews, Baronet, and the Lady Elizabeth his wife, of Lathbury, in the County of Bucks, who died May 4th, 1680, in the 14th year of her age. London, printed for Nath. Ponder, at the Peacock in the Poultry, near the Church,

1680," 24mo. pp. 102. It is dedicated to the Right Worshipful Sir Henry Andrews, Baronet, and the Lady Elizabeth his wife; but the author has not subscribed his name. He speaks of their having nursed up this and many other children; but as she is spoken of in the title-page as their only child, we must suppose that all the others were then dead. Then follows a Latin Epitaph, but whether placed on a monument or tomb-stone, is not said. Some poetry on her death follows, and then an English poetical Epitaph; but whether really placed to her memory, is not said. Young as she was, she appears to have been entirely absorbed in attraction to Religion. She inculcated it to her servants and poor neighbours, whom she visited at their houses, and to whom she was very charitable. On her death-bed she asked her parents whether she had any thing of her own to dispose of; and having received their consent to it, she desired that the chancel of Lathbury should be paved with marble, and that 40*l.* should be given to the Poor of Newport Pagnel, and 15*l.* to those of Lathbury.—The author, speaking of the little care she took for the adorning her body, says, "some are so vain in this, that the workmanship of God, with all decent adorning, will not content them, but they must also spot and plaster their faces, &c."

M. observes, the form of ordaining or consecration of an Archbishop or Bishop, is in the English language, and printed with the larger Prayer Books. The words "*nolo tytiscopari*," are not in this solemnity. He inquires, if used at present, where are they to be found?

Our Correspondent "Ramhler," p. 38, who thought himself hoaxed at Stratford-upon-Avon, is referred to vol. LXXX. p. 322, for an engraving of the Seal-ring in question, probably Shakspeare's, with a description of it, by Mr. R. B. Wheeler.

J. TRESLOVE requests that some of our Readers would be so obliging as to point out to him any sources from which he may derive information relative to the rise and progress of two places of amusement, viz. *Mary-le-Bone Gardens*, and the *Pantheon*; by whom established, and the particular purposes for which they were originally intended. [Mr. Treslove is referred to Malcolm's "Manners and Customs of London during the Eighteenth Century."]

A. B. C. is requested to send any address he pleases to Rev. H. Berkeley, Forest of Dean, Gloucester, and the desired information will be readily given.

Character of Dr. CYRIL JACKSON in our next; with a review of "GODMACE HALL," &c. &c.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For OCTOBER, 1819.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 1.

I HAVE within the last few months travelled over a considerable part of England and Wales; in some districts, which I well knew many years since, I was struck with surprize to find how little alteration was visible, either in the people or their habitations;—and I take up my pen, through the medium of your Miscellany, to make a few remarks on the general State of Society at the present time, as compared with that of former periods, and to contradict the fallacious assertion which some persons now make, that a great majority of the inhabitants of this Country are much more distressed, and less satisfied with our Constitution and the general state of things, than either during the late War, or previous to its commencement.

Any one who will divest himself of prejudice, and take the trouble fairly and impartially to inquire into and consider the present situations and opinions of the inhabitants of this Country generally, will, in my judgment, determine that such an assertion is not founded in fact. Many inland parts of England were but little affected by the War, excepting in as much as they were burthened with additional taxes (greater than they now pay), and deprived of the means of keeping down the price of labour, without any of those advantages which the War created in other districts; so that their condition, during the War, was worse than either before it, or at the present time. It appears to me, that the inhabitants of some inland towns are as little altered, either in their sentiments, their manners, or their habits, for the last forty years, as it is possible to imagine; and even their houses and their furniture remain nearly the same; although in the

resorts of gaiety and fashion, in great commercial towns, and on our most public roads, the scene, within that period, has been completely changed, whereas of late on the Continent of Europe, Englishmen have become notorious for luxurious accommodations of every description, to the encouragement of viciated habits, and high charges. It seems to be natural to us all, to look back on past pleasures and advantages with much partiality; and with too little regard do we mark the progress of those events which promote our present comforts. Make but a fair allowance for this inclination of the human mind, and for the unavoidable and natural effects of a long War, and you will find much satisfaction in this Country.

I have been employed in active life for many years (but never by Government), and have occasionally mixed with persons of almost every description. I have marked with much attention the bearings and windings of the human mind; and whether I judge from my own observations, for near fifty years, or from records of those who have bequeathed their sentiments to succeeding generations, it appears to me evident, that the opinion of mankind in general, as well as their disposition, is less altered than the generality of men admit.

No doubt opinions vary according to the circumstances of the times;—like water, they are agitated and fluctuated; but, like the same element, by degrees they find their proper level. To form any thing like a correct judgment of the proportion of the distressed and discontented at this time, compared with those of the past, requires not only a general knowledge of the present state of the Country, but extensive information,

as to former periods. It would fill a volume, instead of a short letter, to state the result of such research; but we should find nothing in the history of former reigns, or in the occurrences of the present, to justify an assertion that the people of this kingdom, as a nation, have been better off, or much better satisfied, than at present.

There are at this time many excellent supporters of our Church and State to be found among our nobility and gentry, who live with contentment, and promote it around them. In less exalted stations of society, there are many in affluence and independence, others exercising a course of industry, and others in retired or social life, living with all the comfort and contentment which is common to the human race; and I trust there is yet a large proportion of well-disposed mechanics and labourers who enjoy all the comforts which, generally speaking, are attendant on their humble stations, and who know nothing of, or despise the refractory spirit which prevails in some of our manufacturing districts.

I give it as my decided opinion (not hastily formed), that a great majority of the inhabitants of this Country partake of as much prosperity, contentment, and happiness, as was found in our various situations twenty years since, or in those of our predecessors, at earlier periods. And I also assert, that a large majority of the population of England and Wales are friendly to our present Government, and a still larger majority would, on any trying occasion, firmly support our envied Constitution.

With much regret do I observe that discontent is far too prevalent among our young men. Born in the early part of a long War, they heard of the blessings of Peace, but never considered the attendant consequences. The difficulty of procuring desirable employment is certainly much increased; the Navy and Army are as it were full, the Professions are crowded, and Mercantile and other situations are at present less plentiful, and less advantageous. But these are results which former times have known; they are natural and unavoidable consequences: those who have the means must be content to pass their time in peaceful frugality,

and others must accept such situations as can be procured, and live accordingly. It is not in this Country only that the economy of things has been deranged, nor is the want of employment for young men; or distress among the lower classes, here only to be deplored.

To keep in check the present disturbers of the public peace, may be easy; to reform the present mad-headed Reformers, is impossible: but the wisdom of our wisest Legislators and our Magistracy, will be most beneficially directed to the formation of some effectual barrier against the diabolical doctrines with which these rebellious subjects are using every means in their power to poison the minds of the rising generation; they strike at the root of moral rectitude, and of all that is sacred and valuable in society. I much fear (and with reluctance name it) that either the present system of general education, or our boasted Liberty of the Press, must be restrained; and whether I consider the welfare of this Country in a moral, a religious, or a political point of view, still such unwelcome restriction appears to be essentially connected with our future prosperity. The foundation of the Christian Religion, I confidently trust, is too firm to be shaken; but in vain will the laudable intentions of the distributors of the Holy Scriptures be exercised in the lower classes of society, in vain will they attempt effectually to assuage the mind of the Poor by religious instruction and consolation, unless it be possible to stop the present extensive circulation of irreligious and seditious Publications;—let them remember the parable of the sower—“the weeds sprang up and choked it;” and equally in vain will our National and our Sunday Schools have been instituted, if deistical men are suffered to mix with the children there taught, and without restraint, under the specious veil of Freedom, insidiously to inculcate such evil doctrines as release the mind from all responsibility. Thus in vain would the principles of our excellent Church, or the tenets of the various Sects of Christian Dissenters, be taught to many of those who are now learning to read the Bible, if Christianity itself as to be misrepresented with impunity, and the lower orders are to be instructed

instructed (as at present in some of our populous towns), that all Religion is a political imposition invented to keep them in subjection and poverty!

In Wales the lower classes, generally speaking, are orderly and well satisfied; the Scriptures have been distributed with good effect, because no seditious, false, and wicked pamphlets have yet been printed in their native language, and the evil consequences of their circulation seems unknown or unthought of among the Poor.

The various inconveniences to which our bodies as well as our circumstances are liable in this world, are to our mortal sight inconsistent with the goodness of God, unless we admit them ordained by his Almighty power to promote our ultimate advantage; the hardships which exist in some parts of this country evidently are at this time operating to remedy evils of an opposite nature. I well remember full twenty years since that it was a common observation among Manufacturers, Artificers, and Agriculturists, that the high price of labour would be the ruin of this Country; and well might such result be dreaded, when the labourer would work but four days in the week, and spend the remainder of his time in drunkenness and dissipated habits (was his family better off than at present?), and when the husbandman would quit the farm on which his father had spent a peaceful life, unless he received almost a perpetual advance of wages. High wages and plenty of work then encouraged early marriages, and also the invention of machinery of almost every description; the effect of these circumstances is now in full operation. But I venture to assert, that at the above period, there was not more satisfaction, or more persons (generally speaking) who possessed the common comforts of life, than at present. The high wages then obtained created a desire for unprecedented earnings, and which desire, as well as the mode of living then adopted, is not easily forgotten; and until the formation of the human mind can be amended (as Mr. Owen supposes it may be), or rather until it shall please God to alter the course of this world; such causes must and will produce their corresponding effects.

AMICUS.

CONTRAST BETWEEN DEISM AND CHRISTIANITY.

MR. URBAN, *Blandford, Oct. 14.*
LONG had I flattered myself that the publication of Thos. Paine's "Age of Reason" had done a never-failing service to the world, by calling forth that highly-estimable Answer, "The Apology for the Bible," by the late Bishop Watson, an Answer which exposed in their proper colours, and as there was reason to believe, put to silence many, of the bold and unqualified objections of the first-mentioned Writer. The apparently unfortunate revival of the argument may, I trust, yet call forth the endeavours of some other advocate for revealed Religion, who in the event may still further prove the accuracy of the assertion, "*Magna est Veritas, et prevalebit.*" At any rate, it is to be hoped that a large circulation will be given, at a low price, to the animated Reply of the Bishop. Meantime it may not be without its use to extract that beautiful passage from the above Work, wherein the superiority of Christianity to Deism is most forcibly and concisely exhibited.

"There is nothing in Deism but what is in Christianity, but there is much in Christianity that is not in Deism. The Christian has no doubt concerning a future state; every Deist, from Plato to Thomas Paine, is on this subject overwhelmed with doubts insuperable by human reason. The Christian has no misgivings as to the pardon of sin through the intercession of a Mediator; the Deist is harassed, lest the moral justice of God should demand, with inexorable rigour, punishment for transgression. The Christian has no doubt concerning the lawfulness and efficacy of prayer; the Deist is disturbed on this point by abstract considerations concerning the goodness of God, which wants not to be entreated, concerning his foresight which has no need of our information, concerning his immutability which cannot be changed through our supplication. The Christian has assurance that the Spirit of God will help his infirmities; the Deist does not deny that God may have access to the human mind, but he has no ground to believe the fact of his either enlightening the understanding, influencing the will, or purifying the heart."

It may appear presumption in me to add to the above any further elucidation of the subject. Supposing myself, however, to have to do with those

those whose minds are impartially disposed to weigh the merits of the question, I would add,—the Christian's hope of future existence is not only ascertained by the Gospel, but the nature of his enjoyments hereafter defined, as clearly as present circumstances can permit. Shall any thing be impossible to Him who created all things? Shall not He who gave life at first, have power, when he has taken it away, to restore it? Shall not He who can controul all Nature, be able to re-unite those particles of matter which may be requisite to qualify me for the glories of that future world, where there shall be no more sorrow, nor pain, nor sin; but God shall wipe away all tears from my eyes, and make me completely happy in His presence, where is fullness of joy, and at His right hand where are pleasures for evermore? He can, and will. In that blessed abode, nothing shall be found to hurt or to destroy. The spirits of the just made perfect shall there unite in services suited to their immortal natures, before the Throne of God and of the Lamb. The wicked, who here so often subvert the laws of order, and deface the creation of God by their licentious conduct, shall there at length cease from troubling, and the weary be at rest. I shall behold the Almighty face to face, being presented spotless through the merits of my Redeemer, before his presence with exceeding joy, owned, accepted, and blessed by Him who died that I might live again.—Contrast with all this, the highest hope of the Deist, and we shall find it summed up in these few words:—To be we know not what, we know not where, through that mercy of which we have no assurance, unless we find it in the Gospel*; for, be it remembered, that this alone brings life and immortality to light; that this, and this alone tells us (to use the words of the learned Prelate, before referred to), what we are all most concerned to know, that we shall certainly be raised from the dead, that we shall

* How far we may forfeit our claim to this mercy, when we refuse to receive it on those terms on which it is offered, let the Deist well consider. The true antient Theist would gladly have received and cherished it.

certainly live for ever, and that while we live here, it is possible for us to do much towards the rendering that eternal life an happy one."

Yours, &c. M. CHAMBERLIN.

Mr. URBAN, Exeter, Oct. 16.

MOST of your Readers are doubtless aware that the Poet *Gay* was a native of Barnstaple. A curiosity formed *Chair* has lately been discovered there, which appears incontrovertibly to have been his property; on examination of this piece of furniture, a private drawer was found which contained various documents and interesting papers, some of them in the hand-writing of the Poet. The discovery was made by a cabinet-maker of Barnstaple; the papers are the property of Mr. Henry Lee, who intends publishing some of them, under the title of "*Gay's Chair*."

Mr. Lee is already known to the publick, as author of "*Poetic Impressions*," "*Dash*," a tale; "*Caleb Quotem*," &c.



Description.

Under the arms of the Chair are drawers, with the necessary implements for writing; each drawer turning on a pivot, and has attached to it a brass candlestick.

The wooden leaf, at the back, for reading or writing upon, may be raised or depressed, at the student's pleasure.

Under the seat in front, is a drawer for books or papers; and behind it is the concealed or private drawer, in which was found the manuscripts. It is curiously fastened by a small wooden bolt, connected with a rod

in front, not perceivable till the larger drawer is removed. The Chair is made of dark-coloured mahogany, and considering its antiquity in pretty good repair. K. EDWARDS.

From Mr. Thomson to his Sister Elizabeth.

"My Dear Sister,

"I received a Letter from Mr. Robert Bell, Minister of Strathaven, in which he asks my consent to his marriage with you. Mr. Gusthart acquainted me with this some time ago; to whose Letter I have returned an answer, which he tells me has showed you both. I entirely agree to this marriage, as I find it to be a marriage of inclination, and founded upon long acquaintance and mutual esteem. Your behaviour hitherto has been such as gives me very great satisfaction, in the small assistance I have been able to afford you. Now you are going to enter upon a new state of life, charged with higher cares and duties, I need not advise you how to behave in it, since you are so near Mr. Gusthart, who, by his good counsel and friendly assistance, has been so kind to you all along; only I must chiefly recommend to you to cultivate, by every method, that union of hearts, that agreement and sympathy of tempers, in which consists the true happiness of the marriage state. The economy and gentle management of a family is a woman's natural province, and from that her best praise arises. You will apply yourself thereto as it becomes a good and virtuous wife. I dare say I need not put you in mind of having a just and grateful sense of, and future confidence in, the goodness of God, who has been to you a "father to the fatherless." Tho' you will hereafter be more immediately under the protection of another, yet you may always depend upon the sincere friendship, and tenderest good offices of your most affectionate brother,

"JAMES THOMSON.

"By last post I wrote to Jeany about the affairs she mentioned to me. Remember me kindly to all friends."

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 7.

THE learned world are sufficiently acquainted with the objections which have been urged against Pope's Translation of Homer; and it is much to be regretted, that in so beautiful a version greater fidelity to the original has not been preserved. For the elegant turn of some of his periods, and for the insertion of some "Ovidian graces,"

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 6.
AS your pages are occasionally devoted to the preservation of Letters from eminent men, I send you copies of two Letters from the author of the "Seasons" to two of his sisters. These letters have never appeared in any edition of his Works. The original of the first is in my possession; the second was copied some years ago from the original in the possession of the late Rev. James Bell, minister of Coldstream, a nephew of the Poet's. Thomson had three sisters, viz. Elizabeth, married to the Rev. Mr. Bell, minister of Strathaven; Jean, married to Mr. Thomson, rector of the Grammar School at Lunark; and ———, married to Mr. Craig, father to the ingenious Architect, who planned the New Town of Edinburgh. (See Boswell's Life of Johnson, vol. iii. p. 151, 2d edit. 8vo.) Yours, &c. A CONSTANT READER.

"Dear Sister, London, Jan. the 12th, 1737.

"I have been very busy of late in finishing a Play*, which will, I believe, be acted here this season: this is the reason I have not hitherto answered your two last. As to the money I promised you lately, and which you say will enable you to live at Edinburgh pretty comfortably, you may chuse how, and in what manner you will have it paid, which shall be accordingly done. If Baillie Hamilton will advance it to you, let me be informed by your next, and I will immediately write to him for that purpose. What other things you ask, I will send by the first proper opportunity. Assure yourselves that nothing in my power to render your lives comfortable, and (if I can) happy, shall be neglected. Remember me kindly to sisters, and all friends. Let me hear from you upon receipt of this. Believe me to be ever your most affectionate brother, JAMES THOMSON.

"To Mrs. Jean Thomson, at the Rev. Mr. Gusthart's House in Edinburgh."

* The play here mentioned was his *Agamemnon*, which was brought upon the stage in 1738.

graces," not to be found in the text, a plausible excuse has been offered in the consideration of the difference of the two languages, and the amplification which rhyme requires. Thus he has rendered the following verse in this manner:

"Τὴν δ' ἐγὼ οὐ λύσω, πρὶν μιν καὶ γῆρας ἔπιουσιν."—*Iliad*, A. 29.

"Till time shall ride ev'ry youthful grace,
And age dismiss her from my cold embrace."

This, though it is an amplification of the original, is yet very beautiful; but in his translation of the concluding lines of the same book, he appears to have totally forgotten the sense of one verse. The learned Reader will judge—

"Ζεὺς δὲ πρὸς ὃν λίγος ἔσ' Ὀλύμπιος ἀστραπτοπῆς,

"Εἶθα πάρος κοιμᾶτο, ὅτε μιν γλυκερὺς ὑπνος ἱκάνει"

"Εἶθα καθνύει ἀναδίας παρὰ δὲ χρυσόθρονον Ἥρη."—*Iliad*, A. 609—611.

"Jove on his couch reclin'd his awful head,
And Juno slumber'd on the golden bed,"

It is evident that the line "Εἶθα πάρος, &c. is left unnoticed by the Translator. A judicious expansion or decoration of the text may in some cases be allowed, but an omission of the sense in translating, is an unpardonable fault. The following lines, perhaps, though inferior to the beauty of Pope, may come nearer to the original:

"The accusom'd couch receiv'd the
Olympian King, [wing,
Where late the power of Sleep, with balmy
The god compress'd, while near the splend-
did bed [head,"

A golden couch supports his consort's

Yours, &c.

C. W.

Original Letter of Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bart. Bishop of Winchester, to Mr. Archdeacon Echard.

"Sir, Chelsea, Feb. 16, 1718-9.

"YOU having in one of the newspapers, acknowledged a mistake in relation to the Hampden Family *, I am sure, by your very valuable History †, you have that true concern for the honour of our Church, that you will not refuse to do justice to the seven tower'd Bishops (at least, to me and the rest of us who were sent to the Tower), whom you have represented to have invited over the then Prince of Orange. To convince you that you have been misled, I send you a copy of my letter, wrote to the late Bishop of Worcester ‡ on that subject, and his Lordship's answer by his son, the Chancellor of Worcester, be not being able to write himself.

"I leave this to your considerations; and am your affectionate friend and brother,
JONAT. WINCHESTER.

"I have very good authority to believe not one Bishop of England wrote to invite him over, though in his Declaration they were said to have done so."

DE THIRLEWALL states, that about the 20th Eliz., Katherine, daughter and sole heir of Nicholas Carus of Kewst, Esq. was married to Rowland Philipson of Calgarth in the county of Westmoreland, Esq. He would be grateful to any of our Correspondents to say, who his mother and grandmother (by the father's side) were.

"An occasional Correspondent," (p. 194). enquires respecting an Essay on Duelling; T. W. presumes he must allude to Mr. Hey's two Prize Essays on Duelling and Gaming, published at Cambridge, in separate pamphlets, thirty years ago; and which are now reprinted with a third Essay on Suicide, in a single 6vo volume.

* The following appeared in the Post-Boy, Feb. 7, 1718-19:

"Whereas I have been some time since inform'd in Publick, and of late in Private, that I have given offence to the family of the Hampdens, in the second volume of my History of England, page 415, line 28, &c. in which I was misled by Mr. Sanderson's History of King Charles the First, page 623; I here freely acknowledge my error; and I promise to expunge that passage in the next edition of my History. I farther promise to do the same with respect to any other mistake or fault that shall before that time be fairly and justly charged upon me, since no man ought to be ashamed of doing justice, I shall ever think the retracting of an error less dishonourable, than the persisting in it.

LAU. ECHARD."

† "The History of England,"

‡ Bp. Lloyd.

St. Mary's Church, N.Y., 1850



Mr. URBAN, Dec. 24, 1816.

THE village of East Meon is situated in a beautifully romantic country, diversified with large and lofty hills, which are scattered in the most picturesque manner. From their summits, beautiful views open in various directions. The soil at their base consists of rock and marl, abounding in *cornua ammonis*, and other marine remains, both in their natural and fossil state.

Immediately above the Church, on the North side, rises a steep hill of considerable height (part of which appears in the View), on the side of which the Church stands. (See Plate I.)

East Meon is a vicarage, of which the Bishops of Winchester have been from time immemorial the appropriators and patrons*. It is one of the most extensive parishes in the county. The appellation of Meon, Mean, Mene, or Menes, is of remote antiquity. Camden supposes it to have been derived from the Meanvari, "whose country," says he, "together with the Isle of Wight, Edilwalch, King of the South Saxons, received from Wulpher, King of the Mercians, who was his godfather; and at his baptism, gave him this, as a token of adoption. Their country is now divided into three hundreds, with a very little change from the original name, viz. Meansborough (now Meonstoke), East Meon, and West Meon†." Gale, quoted by Camden, supposes the name to have been derived from the appellation *Iceni-Magni*, or *Ceni Magni*, mentioned by Cæsar‡. A late eminent Antiquary informs us that "the two villages of the name of Meon, now distinguished by East and West, were, in the Confessor's and Conqueror's time, known by the general name of Mene or Menes, and gave their name to this hundred§."

The Church is cruciform. It has

a side-aisle, both to the nave and chancel. This side-aisle has evidently been added since the erection of the Church. It is divided from the nave and chancel by pointed arches. The length of the Church is about 110 feet, the breadth about 36 feet, the length of the transept about 61 feet. At the intersection of the body and transepts rises from massive piers and arches below, an elegant Norman tower. The windows of the tower are richly embellished with the chevron and billet mouldings, the whole style greatly resembling that of the tower of Winchester Cathedral, erected by Walkelin, about 1080*. In one of the windows on the South side, hangs the Tintinnabulum, or Saint's Bell, which is quite plain, and without any inscription. Above the windows are circular apertures richly ornamented in the same style as the windows themselves. The spire (which appears to be of considerable antiquity) is an incongruous addition to the Norman tower, though it forms a beautiful object in the surrounding scenery. The South and West doors are both Norman, the former plain, the latter more ornamented. At the West end of the nave is some ancient carved and painted wood-work, evidently removed from some other place; and which, I conjecture, was part of the rood-loft. Fragments of this, elegantly carved, still exist in other parts of the Church. Against the N. W. pier of the tower stands an elegant stone pulpit. The reading-desk is ornamented with pointed arches. As reading-desks are of comparatively modern introduction, i. e. since the Reformation†, this, perhaps, is somewhat singular. The East window is large and handsome. It contains a fine piece of painted glass, bearing the arms of the see of Winchester, impaled with Argent, a Lion rampant sable. On each side of this window, on the outside, are shields, the one bearing the arms of the see of Winchester; the other, those of Bishop Langton, who died in 1500‡; from which, as well as from the style of the great Eastern

* "They are entered in that ancient record Domesday as the property of the Bishops of Winchester." Gough, *Archæol.* vol. XIII. p. 183.—See Warner's *Domesday for Hampshire*, pp. 48—50.

† Camden's *Brit.* vol. I. p. 217, edit. Gibb. 1772.

‡ Bell. Gall. lib. 5. p. 17.

§ Gough, *Archæol.* vol. X. p. 183.

GRANT. MAG. October, 1819.

* Milner's *Winchester*, vol. I. p. 194.

† See Wheatly on the *Common Prayer*, p. 111.

‡ See Grose's *Antiq.* vol. II. p. 224.

window,

window, it may be conjectured that he rebuilt this part of the Church. The side-aisle of the chancel, or side-chancel, appears to have been used as a Chancel; as the steps of the altar, and the bracket for supporting the holy water-bason, are still remaining.

The Church has undergone considerable alterations, probably at various periods. Only one of the original circular-headed windows remains; and the Pointed style prevails throughout, excepting in the piers and arches supporting the tower.

But the most interesting object in this Church is the antient Font, which from its celebrity, is probably known to many of your Antiquarian Readers, as one of the most curious in the kingdom. It consists of a block of black marble about three feet square, and 15 inches deep; and exhibits on its South and West side, the history of the creation and fall of man, and his expulsion from Paradise, displayed in rude sculpture.—To avoid trespassing on your valuable pages, I must refer, for a full account of this interesting relic of antiquity, to *Archæologia*, vol. X. p. 183, where is a detailed account by Mr. Gough, accompanied by a plate. I would observe, however, that the figures which he there styles dragons, birds, &c. are well elucidated by Dr. Milner, who, in describing the celebrated Font at Winchester Cathedral (which this greatly resembles), denominates similar figures, salamanders, emblems of fire; and doves breathing into the sacred chrisam, descriptive of the Holy Ghost; alluding to the words of St. Matthew, "He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost, and with fire*." The same eminent Antiquary refers to the portal represented on this font as a specimen of the architecture of our Saxon ancestors, at a period antecedent to the Norman conquest, and even as early as the ninth century †.

From the will of the pious and munificent Wykeham, it appears that East Meon partook of his bounty, "Item lego consimili modo Ecclesie de Estmeone unum aliud portiforium dictæ capellæ mee, et unum calicem."

At a small distance S. E. of the Church, there are the remains of an

antient mansion, which are in several respects very interesting; of which I may send you an account hereafter.

Yours, &c. CHARLES WALTERS.

Mr. URBAN, *Frasfield, Feb. 7, 1816.*
THE village of East Meon, Hants, is of high antiquity, situated at the foot of a lofty and stupendous hill, at the side extremity of a valley, interspersed with rich meadows, numerous woodlands, and extensive downs. Though we possess no authentic resources from which we may learn its state in the time of the Saxons, yet it seems pretty generally acknowledged*, that even at this early period, the very large and extensive parish to which it gives a name, with the addition of a fine tract of land to the South-west, was considered of some importance.

When the Saxon power was superseded by that of the Normans, this Parish appears to have engaged the particular attention of Walkelyn, the Conqueror's cousin; and this circumstance may, perhaps, be accounted for by the intimate connexion subsisting between the Parish and the opulent see of Winchester †. However this may be, it is a fact well authenticated, this enterprising prelate evinced his liberality and taste by erecting the present Church in a style of elegance, which, after a lapse of seven centuries, will not fail to command universal admiration.

This structure is built in the form of a cross, and consists of nave, chancel, South aisle, and transepts, with a tower at the intersection. The interior length of the Church is 108 feet, and the breadth of the nave and South aisle 36 feet. At the West front of the building, the attention of the stranger will be arrested by an original door-way which presents us with a fine specimen of the Norman arch, elegantly ornamented with Chevron and billeted moulding, supported by clustered columns. This door-way was formerly intercepted from view by a small mean-looking porch, which, within the last few

* Bede, *Ecc. Hist. lib. iv. c. 13.*

† From time immemorial, the Bishops of Winchester have been the patrons of the living. The customary tenants hold their lands by virtue of a *fine certain*; and no tenant forfeits his estate except in case of felony, or treason.

* St. Matt. chap. iii. v. 2.—See *Hist. of Winchester*, vol. II. p. 76.

† *Eccles. Archit.* pp. 29 and 31.

years, has been pulled down and entirely removed. At the same end of the Church is a beautiful window in the Pointed style, the tracery of which is exquisite, elegantly surmounted by a quatrefoil.

On entering the Church, the first object in the nave worthy of notice, is the *stone pulpit*,—a curiosity of which few churches can boast. It is apparently of excellent workmanship; but sorely disfigured by an execrable crust of thick white-wash. The front and sides are divided into several compartments; and from the arches and pannel-work it contains, the execution of the whole may perhaps be assigned to the reign of Henry VII. On the North side of the body of the Church, is an original lancet-shaped window. A little more to the East, the eye is disgusted at seeing the thick and almost impenetrable wall of the building broken through and disgraced by the introduction of a modern *square light*.

The strong massive tower, by far the noblest ornament of the Church, stands on four semicircular arches, supported by columns or pilasters, the capitals of which are ornamented with plain upright leaves. Like the area in the Church of St. Michael's, Southampton, so ably described by that eminent Antiquary Sir Henry C. Englefield, it forms a sort of vestibule to the chancel, and is open to the South transept, but separated from the North door by a modern wall, through which is a small doorway similar in design and execution to its neighbour the square window, before described.

The North transept is now used as a Sunday and day-school for the neighbourhood. I was much gratified to learn, that on Sundays no less than 160 children are collected in this room for religious instruction,—a considerable number, when it is recollected that the neighbouring tithings or hamlets, from which many of the children come, are, some of them at least, three or four miles from church.

It cannot but be a matter of regret, that when this room was first devoted to the purpose of instruction, it was not done with more taste and care. The present deal floor is raised six or seven feet from the ground, and a communication is made with

the Church by means of a narrow staircase. The East window has made way for a door, and the place of the North door is now occupied by a chimney. Underneath the above-mentioned deal floor is a dark room, in which fuel is kept for the use of the school.

I beg to suggest to the inhabitants of East Meon, that this now miserable room might, were the floor raised only twelve or fourteen inches, be converted into a decent *vestry*, a comfort and convenience to the officiating clergyman, much wanted here, as well as at most country churches. By such alteration, this part of the Church would no longer be prostituted to ignoble purposes, and the stability of the transept would, by the exclusion of damp, be effectually secured.

In the chancel are tablets, or monuments, erected to the memory of the ancient family of Dickens, formerly of Ripplington in this parish, but now merged in distant branches, and nearly extinct.

I copy the following inscriptions, as worthy of insertion in your Miscellany:

" M. S.

Francisci Dickins Arm^r,
qui multis domi militieq;
pro Rege ac Patriâ, labori exhaustus,
hic tandem requievit.

Et Magdalene Uxoris ejus,
quæ conjugi plures annos superstes,
neq ipsa morte divellenda comes,
non alios voluit inter cineres jacere.

Obijt { Ille } A.D. { 1703 } Ætate { 86 }
{ Illa } { 1721 } { 76. "

" M. S.

Francisci Dickins de Ripplington, LL.D.

antiquâ familiâ ortus,
antiquis ipse moribus,
apud Cantabrigientes
in aula S. S. Trinitatis
Juri Civili incumbens
à divâ Annâ

ad Cathedram Professoriam evectus est ;
quam summa cum laude
quadraginta per annos
implevit.

In prælectionibus
assiduus, facundus, doctus ;
in disputationibus
dulcis sed utilis ;
illustrissimam Academiam illustriorem
reddidit.

Dei cultor haud infrequens ;
homines omni charitate complexus ;
inter amicos
verax, candidus, festivos ;
parcus sibi, pauperibus dives,

obijt

obijt coelebs,
non sine maximo honorum omnium luctu,
A. D. 1755, ætat. 78.

Hoc grati animi testimonium
optimo Patruo poni curavit
AMASIVS DICKINS, Armig."

" M. S.

Reverendi Viri Joannis Downes,
A. M. hujus Ecclesie novissimi
vicarii; viri planè simplici et
innocui, in literis tam sacris
quam profanis minime hospitis;
denique ad omne bonum opus
semper prompti et parati, qui
apud vicinas ædes, brevi hujusce
vite stadio decurso, ubi natus ibi
denatus, hic tandem inter
patris cineres reponit suos virosque
resuscitandos securus.

Diem obiit supremum 15 Januarij,
1739, ætatis 50.

Marm. Downes, S. T. B.
coll. D. Joann'. apud Cant. soc.
defuncti frater germanus, natu
minimus, saxum hoc, amoris ergo
poni voluit."

" M. S.

Quondam Richardi jacet hic Joanna
Dunnei

nunc Salvatoris sponsa futura sui.
Abijt Sept. 3, 1659, ætatis 40."

From the extreme dampness of the walls in the chancel, it has been deemed necessary to interline the wall within the rails of the altar with a panneling of oak. It must be lamented, that it has not been executed in a style more suitable to the antiquity of the edifice. It is strange, that a tablet having a Latin inscription, the top of which is partly visible, should have been excluded from the observation of laudable curiosity.

Passing under an elegant Pointed arch, we enter the East end of the South aisle, which, till furnished with a more suitable appellation, I shall designate *our Lady's Chapel*. Here, doubtless, stood the Prothesis, or side altar, the remains of which are, perhaps, still visible in the present old table, which has occupied its station under the Eastern window from time immemorial. Two steps, extending the whole breadth of the Chapel, and leading up to the altar, still remain; as does also a projection in the wall, somewhat in the form of a cornice, on which was formerly placed the basin containing the holy water. Here, in two miserable boxes, on the top of one of which is painted *memento mori*, the archives of the Church are preserved.

The South transept is of the same size with the North transept, and measures within the walls 25 feet in length, and 17 in breadth. It is lighted by an acute-angled window, similar to one in the nave. Here is the burying-place of the highly-respectable family of the Eyles's. To the memory of different branches of this family, five mural monuments are erected, the simple elegance of which will secure attention.

On a small tablet of Sussex marble, on the West side of the transept, is the following inscription, which, from its simplicity, I take the liberty of inserting:

" HEARE LYETH THE
BODY OF RICHARD
SMYTHEN, WHO DE-
PARTED THIS LIFE IN
HOPE OF A BETTER,
MARCH Y^e 16, 1633."

The communication of the South transept with our Lady's Chapel on the East and the aisle on the West, is made by the segment of a circle, which appears to have been broken in each of the walls, when the addition hereafter to be mentioned was made to the Church. Passing under one of these segments, we enter the aisle, by far the most disgraceful part of the edifice. At the West end, near the steps leading into the organ-gallery, is another wood-house, which, since no fires are kept in the Church, appears to be altogether superfluous. At the opposite end of the aisle is a rude and unsightly gallery, the workmanship of which would disgrace the most ignorant village mechanic. Ascending the steps of this gallery, we observe in the South wall two oblong narrow windows; placed together after the manner of the latter end of the twelfth century, when the pointed arch was as yet scarcely known. "This disposition of lights," as the learned Antiquary of Winchester observes, "occasioned a dead space between their heads;" doubtless, the village Nestors had just discernment sufficient to mark the defect; and conceiving it would add to the beauty of this part of the Church as well as increase the reflection of light into the gallery, determined to fill up the space between the heads of the offending windows, by the introduction of a trefoil or a quartrefoil. But, unfortunately, the man employed to make the

the projected improvement was not possessed of the sapience of his employers; and instead of introducing either of the above-mentioned ornaments, actually perforated a hole in the wall, neither square, round, nor oval; and, without the least addition of moulding, or tracery, finished his undertaking, by placing in the aperture one solitary piece of glass!

When this gallery, commonly called *The Oxenborne Gallery*, was erected, I have had no means of ascertaining. In the titling of Oxenborne formerly stood a Chapel belonging to this Parish. Not the least vestige, however, now remains. The plough has repeatedly passed over the place where once stood the sacred fane dedicated to St. Nicholas. It is probable, that at the demolition of this Chapel, the people resident in the titling might be compensated by being allowed to erect the gallery in question. It appeared necessary that a place should be provided for this part of the parishioners; but the only subject of deliberation appears to have been in what manner the Church could be most effectually disfigured? This question was fully answered in the event. This assertion I shall exemplify by stating that the gallery, occupying the span of one arch only, fronts the pulpit, and looks into the nave of the Church. In this conspicuous situation, it might reasonably have been expected that some regard would have been paid to decency, if not to neatness. But alas! neither neatness nor decency were taken into consideration. Exclusive of the extreme clumsiness of the workmanship, an addition is made, which is, in the strictest sense of the word, intolerable. Over the column on which part of the gallery rests, stands a pew, something like an opera-box, which, suspended by a single rafter, projects into the nave, and overhangs the pews below, much to the terror of the alarmed spectator.

The whole of the exterior of the nave, transepts, and aisle, have been besmeared with a sort of yellow wash; and it was by mere accident, that the tower, the original work of Walkelyn, was saved from a similar fate. Like the generality of such buildings in Hampshire, this edifice is composed chiefly of hard mortar and small flints. The above-mentioned tower, how-

ever, is built with a durable stone, scarcely effected by the destructive band of time. It is perfectly square, and measures on the outside 24 feet. It rises square above the roof of the nave upwards of 20 feet, and is surmounted by a spire, which, whatever may be said as to its propriety or impropriety, certainly adds to the effect of the surrounding scenery, and constitutes an interesting and pleasing object. Though by no means to be compared in magnitude to the massive tower at Winchester, it is not saying too much to affirm, that it is equal in workmanship, and superior in design. Its treble circular arches, its numerous chevron and billeted mouldings, the capitals and ornaments of its columns, together with the modest magnificence of its outline and structure, are conclusive evidence of its antiquity.

The Church-yard of this Parish is uncommonly spacious; and from its extent, and from the fineness of its mould, seems peculiarly suited to the mournful purposes to which it is devoted. It is kept tolerably free from nuisances, and abused only by one foot-path. It still retains its antient appellation of *Liten*. At the West end of this cemetery is an elegant marble tomb, erected to perpetuate the memories of the different branches of the antient family of the Bonhams of this county.

Yours, &c.

J. D.

ON PHRENOLOGY, &c.

(Continued from p. 207.)

A REGULAR hand-writing may present several modifications, the most remarkable of which will be uniformity. These are traits which must be invariable, because they relate to the essential formation of the letters, but there are others which may be varied at will. When we see every letter made in one precise and uniform manner, we are led to believe that this singularity is connected with a great equanimity of disposition. It is almost needless to add, that this has been fully confirmed by experience. The hand-writing should always be legible; this is the first and most requisite quality, and one which a careful man will not fail to observe as indispensable. It is not enough to love order: if symmetry prevails in the hand.

hand-writing, the eye may be satisfied, but the mind is not so, if the rules of perspicuity be not followed. A trifler will carry his observation of these rules to a ridiculous excess. He will omit neither dot, stop, nor comma; and this remark is so generally true, that it has given rise to a proverbial expression to mark a man of this character.

We may admire what is beautiful without being able to imitate it, and those who have the power so to do, do not always profit by it. The painter endeavours to copy nature, because the beauty of the outline, of the colouring, and of the composition, constitute the excellence of the art. In writing, we seek to represent our thoughts, but they are entirely independent of the beauty of the characters by which they are represented. It is this reason which so often induces neglect; besides, even though we wished to acquire elegance in the style of our hand-writing, it is not always attainable. A certain talent for imitation, or a taste and skill with which all are not endowed, are requisite for this purpose, united to an application and practice which too many consider beneath their genius. To excel in this respect, supposes either that we have frivolously lost time in the acquisition of it, or that necessity has compelled us to cultivate a talent, from which we hope to profit as a profession. Literary men, and men of genius, are often reproached for the contrary defect: we may suspect that it sometimes proceeds from affectation, but it is in reality more natural than we are at first led to believe; the latter suffer themselves to be carried away by the power of their imaginations, the former cultivate it too little. One party attaches too much importance to outward forms, the other to mental ornament. There is, however, a style of writing, which without being beautiful is pleasing; it is not cramped by rules of art, but it possesses a grace, an elegance, a *je ne seai quoi* in its formation, which completely exonerates it from the charge of neglect, and prove that the taste is not confined to any single object, since it is extended to things which may be considered of minor importance; it affords also the evidence that the mind has been cultivated by a liberal

education. When we write for ourselves alone, we commonly display more negligence; but the man of taste will never forget what is due to himself, though he be his own judge. Whatever he does ought not to sink below a certain standard, whether it be intended for the inspection of others, or merely for himself alone. We put on full dress only on particular occasions, but when we are by ourselves we ought not to be totally devoid of grace and neatness. We write with more care when writing to others, and this care exerted on all occasions is a reasonable evidence of a constant desire to please. The hand-writing may be more or less ornamented, but however trivial its embellishments may be, vanity, affectation, and frivolity, will readily be discerned by the eye of the minute observer.

Beauty is not always compatible with the prevalence of the more violent passions; grief and anger disfigure the countenance, whilst love and joy irradiate it with charms unknown to it before. It was on this account that the ancient statuaries seldom represented any attitude which over-stepped the bounds of moderation. A lover, in writing to his mistress, if he is agitated by violent passion, will undoubtedly display it by irregularity in the formation of his letters. If he loves, and wishes his fair one to believe so, he will artfully write in a disordered manner—(a little deception is allowable when we really love); but the most passionate letter written in a stiff formal hand, would be sufficient to awaken the suspicions of the most infatuated being, if indeed any thing had the power to produce such an effect.

Art is easy of detection to one who has been accustomed to make minute observations on human nature. Fear, it is well known, renders the actions unsteady. Should any one therefore endeavour to express this emotion in writing, it would soon be discovered that his hand had been shaken with too much regularity; and if he sought to represent himself as hurried along by the impulse of strong emotion, it would easily be perceived that there was something forced and stiff in his attempt, very different from that impetuosity he sought to counterfeit. In short, if we only consider how difficult

sult it is to imitate the hand-writing of another, we need not be surprised at the many obstacles which present themselves when we endeavour to pourtray in our own, sentiments by which, in point of fact, we are not at the moment moved. In this forgery of feeling, the *individual* is always to be discovered; but not the *passion* by which he would fain appear to have been actuated.

It has been said that motion is life: it is therefore susceptible of the same infinite variety of distinctions. Vivacity supposes rapidity of action, but rapidity of action is not always a proof of vivacity of character. He who constantly writes with haste is desirous of finishing; he proceeds on with expedition for the purpose of sooner arriving at the completion of his performance, as a person may be laborious from idleness, and persevere with industry, in order that he may the more speedily obtain the enjoyment of repose. This desire is visible in the imperfection of the work; and the letters by being, if we may so term it, rough hewn, plainly evince that no great trouble was taken in tracing them. There is another sort of impatience, different from that on which we have just commented, a certain petulance, distinguishable in almost every movement of the pen. When it is moderate it has not much influence on the formation of the letters, nevertheless it may be seen that the hand has traced them, as it were, by fits and starts. When we write under the impression of anger, is it reasonable to suppose that the agitation of the soul will not also communicate itself to the hand? can it be for a moment imagined that the writing will be merely hasty, and that the pen will trace lightly what is felt so forcibly? Certainly not! it will rather partake of that energy which convulses the bodily frame, and will be remarkable for surpassing the limits of moderation, and impressing

on the characters an unusual coarseness of form and dimension. When the mind is, on the contrary, devoted to gaiety, in a person naturally so inclined, the hand seems to sport lightly over the paper. The deviations it makes are characteristic of carelessness, but they are not the impulses of passion. Certain extraneous embellishments may be used,—they may be elegant, but they are unaffected; and if the hand is not in possession of sufficient skill to flourish agreeably, it is at least exempt from stiffness, or unpleasant awkwardness.

Lavater has given, in his great work on Physiognomy, a specimen of the hand-writing of a melancholy and phlegmatic man, which exhibits the most decided marks of such a character. The letters appear to have been traced slowly, and apparently with regret; little attention seems to have been paid to their formation, yet there is not one superfluous stroke, the writing is void of energy, but not wholly destitute of delicacy. The tardiness of the hand when not governed by that of the comprehension, can only proceed from the want of practice, apparent in the stiff manner in which the letters are formed. This distinction, without due care, will sometimes lead us into error. Vivacity is almost invariably the temper of our youth, yet at that age we write slowly, and with difficulty, owing to our want of experience and practice.

The man who unites much consideration to firmness of mind, appears actually to be tracing furrows upon his paper. It is impossible not to allow that the writing indicates the strength of the mind; we have described in what manner it is influenced under the head of the energetic passions, and we have shewn the firmness of character (we should perhaps say boldness or decisiveness, for constancy is, in our opinion, the peculiar attribute of Woman*), which distinguishes the hand-writing of the male

* We are aware that there is, now and then, an exception to this "golden rule." To such of our readers, therefore, as may be inclined to receive the above declaration of our faith, in the stability of the fair sex, with an uplifted brow, and sceptical expansion of the forehead, we beg leave to state, that on this, as well as on many other matters, our opinions are generally founded on experience, which, albeit, but little, as yet, is sufficient to warrant this justification. Whilst, however, we chuckle over our own good luck, we entertain a due proportion of pity for the "*pauvres misérables*" who are unfortunate enough (upon equally reasonable grounds) to differ with us in the sentiment. We can only refer them for consolation to the trite but sagacious proverb, *Experimenta, &c.*

from that of the female sex. We may, then, very reasonably conceive, that a steady and rapid hand is strongly indicative of mental energy, since energy is, in point of fact, an union of vivacity and firmness; it would, nevertheless, be ridiculous to presume to calculate the degree in which it is possessed; it is sufficient if we can discover some traces of it. There is another mental power which consists, if we may so express it, in its duration, we mean perseverance, for constancy rather applies to the prolongation of the sentiment than the sentiment itself. In the first instance the hand-writing is well supported to the last; in the second it is always similar. A person of a wavering disposition may not grow tired of writing, but he will be incapable of writing long in an uniform manner.

There is another trait which it is very possible to recognize in the hand-writing, and which is but seldom allied to uncommon vivacity—it is mildness, or rather what the French would call *douceur*. Examples of this sort are often to be met with in the hand-writing of Women, and in them it is scarcely possible for an acute observer to be deceived. The distinguishing points on which to form a judgment of this style are, first the absence of strong and irregular marks from the hand-writing,—such as we have already proved to denote contrary qualities, and next, a certain softness and harmony in the form of the letters, with which (as has been foolishly said of the dull poetry of Denham) strength, to a certain degree is also combined. We know of no autographs which would more completely illustrate our remark than those of the “mild and inoffensive” Fenelon, the gentle Kirk White, and the Irish poetess, Mrs. Henry Tighe, who were, in truth,
“Flowers of meekness upon stems of grace.”

It is also possible to become acquainted in some measure with even the intellectual qualities through the medium of the hand-writing. We have already observed, that in writing, the hand follows the movement of the thoughts. The first remark with which this consideration supplies us, is the facility of discerning whether the writer be capable of continued attention. He who writes without

errors, proves his power of fixing his thoughts, and this proof is of greater importance than it at first appears to be. Many persons have been unable, after years of practice, to copy without erasures, for want of the power of confining their attention to the subject on which they were engaged. Regnard, in his character of the “absent man,” has taken care to represent him under this point of view, but with the addition of many humorous circumstances, suited to the genius of the comic Muse.

If, on the contrary, a man is supposed to be occupied with a subject which exercises his imagination, or his judgment, the ease and rapidity with which he traces his thoughts on paper, prove the facility with which he composes; and it was not without reason that Voltaire, speaking of the Telemachus of Fenelon, admired the neatness of the manuscripts and the rare occurrence of erasures. R. S.

NUGÆ ANTIQUÆ.

(Continued from p. 232.)

IN the former part of the reign of King Hen. VIII. there did not grow in England a cabbage, carrot, turnip, or other edible root—and even Queen Catherine could not command a sallad for dinner, till the King brought over a gardener from the Netherlands.—The artichoke, aprieot, and damask rose then made their first appearance in England.

Pocket watches were first brought from Germany 1577.

Coaches were introduced in 1580, before which time Queen Elizabeth rode on public occasions behind her Lord Chamberlain.

A saw-mill was erected near London, 1633, but was afterwards demolished that it might not deprive the labouring poor of employment.

Coffee-houses in London were opened in 1652.

The virtues of the loadstone were known in France before 1180. The mariner's compass was exhibited at Venice, A.D. 1260, by Paulus Venetus as his own invention. John Goya of Amalphi was the first who used it in navigation.

Windmills were known in Greece and Arabia as early as the seventh century, and yet no mention is made of them in Italy till the 14th century, nor in England till Henry VIII.

The

SECRET
SECRET



The Bell Tower at Salisbury

The art of making crystal glass for mirrors was practised by the Venetians in the 13th century.

A clock that strikes the hours was unknown in Europe till the 12th century.

Paper was not made earlier than the fourteenth century — and printing in the century following. The art of reading made a very slow progress. To encourage it in England, the capital punishment of death was remitted if the criminal could read, which is termed *Benefit of Clergy*. Yet so small an edition of the Bible as 600 copies translated into English temp. Henry VIII. was not wholly sold off in three years.

In the age next preceding Queen Elizabeth there were few chimneys even in capital towns; the fire was laid to the wall, and the smoke issued at the roof or door, or window. The houses were wattled and plastered over with clay; and all the furniture and utensils were of wood. The people slept on straw pallets, with a log of wood for a pillow. (Holinshed.)

The first silk stockings that were made in France were worn by Henry II. at the marriage of the Duchess of Savoy.

Queen Elizabeth in the third year of her reign received a present of a pair of black silk knit stockings; and she never wore cloth any more. — (Howel.)

London-bridge was of timber before the Conquest; it was repaired by King William Rufus; and was burnt by accident in 1176, Henry II. The stone bridge was finished in 1212.

The art of making glass was imported from France in 674, for the use of monasteries; glass windows in private houses were rare in the 12th century, and held to be a great luxury.

Thomas à Becket had his parlour strewn every day with clean straw; this was the practice in Queen Elizabeth's time even in her presence chamber: as industry increased, cleanliness improved, and established itself in England.

Achilles himself divided the roasted beef among his guests. Pope, judging it below the dignity of Achilles to act the butcher, suppresses that article, imposing the task upon his two friends; but "Pope did not consider," says Lord Kames, "that from

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a lively picture of the antient manners proceeds one of the capital pleasures we have in reading Homer;" and he might as well have preserved this passage, as have told us before that they generally killed and dressed their own victuals; Od. 19 and 20. And Achilles, entertaining Priam, slew a snow-white sheep, and his two friends flead and dressed it. Rousseau says, that the Macassars never taste animal food, and are acknowledged to be the fiercest of mortals.

The first societies were small — and small states in close neighbourhoods engender discord and resentment without end; the junction of many such states into a great kingdom removes people farther from their enemies, and renders them more gentle.

Before A. D. 1545, ships of war in England had no port-holes for guns; they had only a few cannon placed on the deck.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 29.

AT the time of the great alterations made in Salisbury Cathedral, in 1790, or thereabouts, it was judged expedient, in order to obtain a better view of the Cathedral, to remove an antient Building, originally a Bell-tower. As the splendid accounts of Salisbury, recently published by Messrs. Dodsworth and Britton, contain no representation of account of this Building, I beg you to preserve a slight view of it, taken about 1787 (see *Plate II.*) It stood on the North-west side of the Cathedral. Yours, &c. B.

Mr. URBAN,

London, Sept. 18.

A MEMBER of the Antiquarian Society, p. 183, after asserting that the reparations now in progress at Winchester Cathedral, "are not of the best taste;" proceeds to observe, that "the roof of that part where the transept is united, is in imitation of Henry VII." &c. With what propriety a work executed by Bishop Fox in the reign of Henry VII. can be said to be in imitation of the style of that period, I leave your Correspondent to explain; the fact is, that the roof is of timber groined and ornamented in the manner prevalent at the period mentioned. On the part between the stalls and the altar, the workmen were employed

employed when I saw it on Saturday, Aug. 21, and were doing the whole of it to imitate stone. I will not say there is *no* blue introduced in the part of the roof towards the West, but I confidently assert I *saw none*.

"Instead of painting that which ought to be so," he adds, "is done with a nasty glazy varnish." The stalls in this Chapel, which are of oak, and carved in a very chaste and beautiful manner, have been varnished; and the faint remains of the legendary paintings on the Eastern end of the North and South walls, in order to preserve them, have been varnished also; but I can discover nothing offensively glazy in their appearance, much less anything to be justly termed "nasty." It is scarcely possible your Correspondent can wish the *stalls* to be painted; and the *walls* could not, without obliterating the autient legends to which I have alluded, and which I conceive every Antiquary would be anxious to preserve. I am therefore at a loss to discover where this painting is required.

With respect to the statues of the four monarchs at the angles of the tower, which possess so little of kingly dignity as to be mistaken for "four Scotchmen playing on bagpipes," it will suffice to say, the blame can only attach to those by whom they were executed, and placed in the situations they occupy.

Whether the organ shall remain in its present situation under the Northern arch of the tower, or be placed at the West end of the choir, is not yet (as I understand) finally decided; if it remains, the arch towards the Southern transept must also, I conceive, continue to be stopped up; if it is removed ("a consummation devoutly to be wished"), both the arches opening to the transept will be cleared of their incumbrances; and therefore for *this* alteration, as well as for taking away the screen ascribed to Iulius Jones at the entrance of the choir, and the opening the first story of the tower (which would give to the choir the sublime and impressive effect so well delineated in the engraving by Radclyffe, in Britton's History of Winchester Cathedral,) I am an earnest and decided advocate. By the bye, this last alteration, if made, would occasion the removal of the offensive statues,

I now proceed to consider the *strange suggestion* of your Correspondent, for the removal of the whole Choir to the East of the transept; because to form an entire Choir Eastward of the transept, of the same dimensions as the present (and he does not intimate any desire that it should be curtailed) the Altar would block up the entrance to the Chapel of the Virgin; while the great East window, which terminates the *present* would be about half way down the *proposed* Choir, the height of which, in the Eastern half, would be thereby reduced from 78 to 44 feet. Nor is this all, for the tombs of William Rufus, De Lucy, De Foix, and several others, must be removed, and the chantries of Beaufort, Waynfleet, Fox, and Gardiner, (the combined effect of which in their present relative situations is asserted to exceed any thing in this country, if not in Europe,) must be destroyed, or at least erected in other, and less eligible places. The altar-screen too, so justly admired, must be taken down, and the height of the Eastern end of the proposed Choir would not admit of its being replaced, even if it could be effected without mutilation; besides which, another screen, placed at the Eastern extremity of the Presbytery, which has on its Eastern front nine niches enriched with elegantly-sculptured canopies, formerly containing statues of eighteen saints and monarchs, must be also displaced and rendered useless.

The persons who are now directing the repairs of the Cathedral are, the Rev. Dr. George Frederick Nott, one of the prebendaries, and William Garbett, e.q. architect, of Winchester. The grand principle by which they have been hitherto guided, is *renovation* in preference to *alteration*, and their primary object appears to be to reduce every thing (as far as circumstances will permit) to its pristine state, by removing all anomalous and incongruous ornaments and appendages, which vitiated taste has at different intervening periods introduced.

In elucidation of this remark, I beg to observe, that they are at this time restoring with great care, and a scrupulous adherence to the original design, the mutilated parts of the altar screen; while some urns, which a former

former member of this Church, whose liberality is more to be commended than his taste, had introduced into the niches formerly occupied by statues, as well as a gorgeous canopy of wainscot profusely ornamented and gilt, of the time of the first Charles, are to be removed; and the whole of this elaborate and beautiful piece of ancient sculpture exposed to view, devoid of every incumbrance, its centre being adorned by Watt's picture of "Christ raising Lazarus."

The concluding paragraph of your Correspondent's letter I consider as a most unjustifiable and illiberal attack on the character of the gentlemen I have alluded to; of whom I know nothing except from report, and an inspection of their works; but from which I have formed this (in my opinion) just conclusion—that their skill is unquestionable, and their arrangements extremely judicious. X. X15538.

PARTICULARS OF THE DISCOVERY OF
THE ROYAL INTERMENT AT WOR-
CESTER.

(Extracted from *Chambers's History of that
ancient City.*)

MR. CHAMBERS, having made use of Mr. Green's words relative to the state of the skeleton of King John, thus proceeds to correct the inadvertencies which he has fallen into, and which he was thoroughly enabled to do, from the very polite assistance afforded by Mr. Sandford, Surgeon, of Worcester; that gentleman, as Mr. Green justly observes, being convened with the Dean and Chapter, &c. on the opening of the tomb.

"We shall keep Mr. Sandford's remarks wholly distinct from those obligingly sent us by another gentleman, present on the same occasion, on whose accuracy we can depend, as also the memoranda of the late Mr. Jeal, sexton of the Cathedral, who made his notes before the Dean and Chapter were admitted, and consequently before the crowd of people were so great as to prevent a minute

inspection, leaving our readers to form their own conclusions."

"*Description of the Skeleton, &c. of
King John, as drawn up by Mr.
Sandford.*

"The body, or rather the skeleton, was found to have been adjusted in the stone coffin, precisely in the same form as the figure on the tomb, but the skull, which was loose, instead of being placed with the face in the usual situation, presented the fore-armen magnum, or that opening from which the spine proceeds, turned upwards; or, in simple terms, the skull was detached or lying on its crown*. The lower part of the os frontis was so much perished as to have become nearly of an even surface with the bottoms of the sockets of the eyes. The upper jaw contained four teeth, in very good preservation, and free from caries,—two of them were dentes molares, and two hincupides. The lower jaw was separated from the skull, and found near the right elbow; the coronoid processes were very perfect, as well as the condyles; there were no teeth in this jaw; the ulna of the left arm was detached from the skeleton, and lying obliquely on the breast; the ulna of the right arm lay nearly in its proper place, but the radius of each arm, and the bones of each hand, were missing; the bones of the ribs, pelvis, &c. were so much covered with dust, and the foldings of the decayed robe, as not to be clearly distinguishable; part of the tibia of the right leg lay in nearly its proper position, and was exposed to view; the knee of this limb appeared to have been contracted†, and not lying so straight down as the left. The bones of the toes were in good preservation, more particularly those of the right foot. The rest of the bones, more especially those of the lower extremities, were nearly perfect, and on the whole appeared to lay as they might naturally have done in the living subject. Some large pieces of mortar were found with the skeleton in the stone coffin‡, and vast quantities of dry skins of

* "Mr. Stafford, the present sexton, who was present at the opening of the tomb, assured me that the skull was found lying nearly on the right shoulder, where it was placed, as Mr. S. describes it, by some one before the Dean and others were admitted."

† "Could this have been occasioned by any adventitious circumstance?"

‡ "If mortar, it was remarkably white and very fine." Jeal.

maggots * : these are supposed to have been produced by some part of the original body having gone into putrefaction (a circumstance imagined sometimes to have happened notwithstanding the precaution of embalming) previous to its removal. The bowels and heart of King John were buried in Croxton Abbey, in Staffordshire, the abbot of which had been his physician, and performed the operation of embalming him.—(See *Hollinshed*.) Thus the maggots, having remained undisturbed, were, upon the present discovery, seen in such great numbers; or, that some part of the dress, being of leather, they might have been produced by the natural putrefaction of that animal substance. The skeleton measured 5 feet 6 inches and a half †.

“The Dress in which the body of the King was found, appears also to have been similar to that in which his figure is represented on the tomb, excepting the gloves on its hands, and the crown on its head, which on the scull in the coffin was found to be the celebrated monk's cowl, which was whole, in which he is recorded to have been buried, as a passport through the Regions of Purgatory. This sacred envelope appeared to have fitted the head very closely, and had been tied ‡ or buckled under the chin by two straps, parts of which remained, but the buckles or clasps, which were probably of great value, were gone. The body was covered with a robe, reaching from the neck nearly to the feet §; it had some of its embroidery still remaining near the right knee; it was apparently of

crimson damask, and of a strong texture: its colour, however, was so totally discharged from the effect of time, that it is but conjecturally it can be said to have been of any, but what has now pervaded the whole object; namely, a dusky brown:—the cuff of the left arm, which had been laid on the breast, remained. In that hand a sword ¶, is a leather scabbard, had been placed on the tomb, parts of which, much decayed, were found at intervals down the left side of the body, and to the feet, as were also parts of the scabbard, but in a much more perfect state than those of the sword. The legs had on a sort of ornamented covering, which was tied round at the ankles, and extended over the feet, where the bones were visible through the decayed parts; the string about the left ankle still remained ¶. The upper part of those coverings could not be traced, and it is undecided whether they should be termed boots, or whether they were a part of the under dress, similar to the modern pantaloons. It would have been fortunate had it been determined whether they were of leather, or of what sort of drapery; most probably composed of undressed leather.

“The Coffin is of the Higley stone of Worcestershire, white, and chisel levelled; wholly dissimilar in its kind to either that of the foundation of the tomb, its pannels, covering, or figure of the king. A very considerable fracture runs through it, in an oblique direction, one foot six inches from the left shoulder, to two feet nine inches from the right. The

* “The durability of these little semi-transparent animal substances was absolutely surprising; they bore some resemblance to the covering taken from the tale part of the shrimp, but not more than a quarter of the size. It is reported that some person intruded in this skio a live maggot, which he used as a bait in fishing, and from this originated the silly tale of a person fishing with one of the maggots found in the body of King John.”

† “Although the body measured 5 feet 6½ inches, and the coffin 5 feet 7 inches at the longest extremity within, there is no reason to suppose he could be so tall by several inches.” K.

‡ “Certainly not tied.” *Jeal*.

§ “Mr. Stafford informs me it was so strong, as with difficulty it could be rent. This statement and that of Mr. Jeal is corroborated by Mr. Sandford.”

¶ “The fragments of the sword scarcely retained the appearance of ever having been metal, being corroded completely through, and reduced to a kind of soft brown earth; or, as Butler observes,

‘Had eat into itself for lack

Of somebody to hew and hack’.” K.

¶ “The feet were in a wrapping of the same as the under robe, and tied round the leg with a lace of the same.” *Jeal's MS.*

coffin

coffin is laid upon the pavement of the choir, without being let into it: its original covering is that stone out of which the effigy of the king is sculptured, and now lying on the tomb, the shape of which is exactly correspondent with that of the stone coffin, and its extreme dimensions strictly proportionate to its purpose.

"Measures.

Depth of the cavity of the stone coffin in which the body is contained.....	0	9
Ditto of the circular part, containing the head.....	0	6½
Ditto of the outside of the coffin.....	1	0
Thickness of the sides, ends, and bottom.....	0	3
Length inside.....	5	7
Extreme length outside.....	6	1
Breadth at the head.....	2	2
at the feet.....	1	0
Length of the original cover or lid of the stone coffin.....	6	4
Breadth at the head.....	2	5
Breadth at the feet.....	1	2"

REMARKS BY GREEN.—"It hath already been said, that the foregoing discovery of the remains of King John had resulted from the strong assumptions of conjecture, founded on the opinions of former antiquaries of established character, and supported by those of others of the present times, asserting that the original sepulchre and interment of the royal body was in the Lady's Chapel of this Cathedral; nor has the least circumstance, from the recent disclosure of it in the tomb in the choir, arisen to invalidate those opinions and conjectures. Let then the reader form in his imagination the stone coffin, in which the remains of the king now repose, to be let into the floor of the Lady's Chapel, between the figures of the two bishops already laid there, and so deep as to have its top level with the pavement; and let him also suppose the sculptured figure of the king, now lying on the tomb, placed on the coffin as its covering, and which would apparently seem laid on the floor; he will then have the entire ancient sepulchre of King John, as originally constructed in that chapel, fully before his mind's eye. Those of the two prelates are precisely of the same fashion, laid the same depth in the earth, and in nothing different but the sculptures, and the kind of stone of which they are formed. It

is presumed, from the abundant evidences apparent on the view of the royal body and its appendages, that they have unquestionably undergone a translation since the time of their original interment in this Cathedral; the change in the position of the skull, the displacing of the jaws, the loss of the bones of the hand, and the radii of both arms; the mutilations of the sword and its scabbard, and the broken fragments of the mortar upon and below the abdomen, the large fracture, supposed to be entirely through the stone coffin, and lastly, the tomb itself, of modern construction, paired indeed, but not matched, with the ancient form, form together a testimonial phalanx of evidence much too strong to be resisted, with a view to prove, that the place in which the body is now found deposited, is not that of the first interment." The impatience of the multitude to view the royal remains became so ungovernable as to make it necessary to close up the object of their curiosity with some degree of precipitancy on the evening of Tuesday, July 18, 1797, the day after it had been taken down, and the royal remains laid open to the view of some thousands of spectators, who crowded to the Cathedral to see it, the tomb of King John was completely restored and finally closed.

"The difficulty of giving a clearer representation, by an engraving, of the position of the skull of King John, has prevented us from attempting what would rather add to the obscurity of that which we should attempt more clearly to explain. It will be seen by this statement of Mr. Sandford's, 'the lower jaw, not the upper jaw, was displaced from the skull, and found near the right elbow.' There was no appearance of grey hairs under the covering of the head, nor any toe nails visible*, and this is corroborated by Mr. Jeal's MS.

"Since drawing up of the above account, we have met with the following notice among Mr. Jeal's papers, and which has never been published:—"On Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1793, in the presence of the Dean, his son, Mr. Andrew St. John, Mr. K. vert,

* "No grey hairs; it must be a part of the stuff of which the cap was made. No nails on the toes, nor mortar." *Jeal's MS.*
Mr.

Mr. Plumptre, and Dr. Layard, the stone was removed under which it is supposed King John was buried. Upon removing this stone we discovered a heap of bones, in about half the length of a stone coffin, the upper or head part having been mostly taken away. One stone, which had the appearance of being the head stone, was placed at the upper end of this half coffin, the head and other bones were put into this half coffin, but there were no remains of lead, wood, or any thing else. Upon examining the ground, I found, close to this half coffin, the end of a brick vault; in which, perhaps, the daughter of Bishop Maddox was buried. I have measured the length of the vault in which the bishop was buried, and from the feet of that to this half stone coffin, and find it exactly the same length: from this I conclude that, in order to make this vault, they took away part of this stone coffin, which accounts for the bones being put towards the feet. Near the monument of Dean Eades, on the pavement, is the effigy of a bishop. The ground being hollow, we examined a little into that, and found the effigy covered a stone coffin, in which are bones; but, as no part of it was removed, I cannot ascertain if they lay in a regular order; if they do, there can be no doubt but the body was buried there. From the circumstance of finding this stone coffin covered only by the effigy, and the half stone coffin before mentioned, covered only by a stone, I am inclined to think, that before the altar was removed from under the East window, the effigy only of King John, now in the choir, covered this half, but then whole, stone coffin; and that, upon removing the altar, the effigy was removed to where it now is, and the present stone put down, but removed to make a vault for Miss Maddox."

CURIOUS COATS OF ARMS, CRESTS,
MOTTOES, AND CORONET DEVICES.

(Continued from p. 211.)

Colonel Jones, of Shropshire, used this motto, without figure, *NEC VI NEC VENTU*—Neither by force or chance.

Colonel Mallevory represented a hand holding a sword and a crown Imperial on the top of it, and another

sword held by two hands thrust through two books, the first inscribed *VERBUM DEI*, the other *LEX POPULI*, and this motto over all, *REX IN POTESTATE SUI PUGNANS*—A King fighting in the exercise of his power.

Sir Christopher Wray figured a hand with a drawn sword, and this motto, *THAT WAR IS JUST, WHICH IS NECESSARY*.

Colonel Allen made use of this motto, without figure, *MALEM MORI QUAM MANCIPARI*—I would rather die than be enslaved.

Colonel Lambert, of Yorkshire, figured a regal crown set on the top of a pillar, and a hand out of a cloud holding it on, with this motto, *UT SERVAT INCOLUMEN*—That he may keep it safe.

Colonel Sidney bore this only motto, without figure, *SANCTOS AMOR PATRIÆ DAT ANIMUM*—The holy love of our country imparts courage to us.

Sir Thomas Pearse, Knight and Bart. of Scotland, gave this motto, without figure, *FINIS CORONAT OPUS*—The end crowns the work.

Colonel Rainsborough figured a BUDE, inscribed *VERBUM DEI*, with a hand and flaming sword over it, and the motto *VINCIT VERITAS*—Truth conquers.

Sir Isaac Sedley, of Kent, bore this only motto, without figure, *FUGIENTI NULLA CORONA*—No crown to him that flies.

Colonel Doding, of Lancashire, when (as it should seem) he was in some distress, figured a ship at sea all on fire, and an angel appearing out of a cloud, with this motto, *IN EXTREMIS APPARET DEUS*—God appears in extremities.

Lord Inchiquin figured for his device an Irish harp, with this motto, *CONCORDES RESONEM DA DEUS ALME SONOS*—Gracious God, grant that I may once more resound with harmonious strains.

Lord Viscount Ranelagh bore this motto, without any device, *NON IN ÆQUO, SED AD ÆQUO VICTORIA*—It is not in the justice of our cause, but from the dispenser of justice, we expect victory.

Sir James Montgomery figured a house on fire, with this motto, *OPES NON ANIMUM*—as much as to say, the Rebels had destroyed his house and property, but not his courage. He had another device, wherein the sky

sky was stellified, and two branches of laurel, with this motto, *ERIT ALTERA MERCE*—*There shall be another reward.*

Lieut.-colonel George Dundas bore this motto, without figure, *BELLA BEATORUM BELLA*—*Fair are the wars of the blessed.*

Captain Burg figured a hand holding a sword, with an olive branch, motto, *IN UTRUMQUE PARATUS*—*Ready for either.*

Captain John Barne bore this motto, without figure, *IN MONTE VIDEBITUR DEUS*—*God will be seen in the mountain.*

Captain Trenchard figured an harp with the strings broken, and the motto, *VIOLATA FOIHA COEGIT*—*Violated faith has compelled me to this.*

Sir Wm. Sanders figured a hand and a sword, with *PRO DEO ET PATRIA*—*For God and my Country.*

Sir Edward Hartop, of Lancashire, represented in his coronet the waves of the sea dashing against a great rock, and the motto, *IRRITUS IN GENTI SCORULO FLUCTUS AMULTAT*—*In vain does the wave beat against a huge rock.*

Colonel Rideley, to show his dislike of Papacy, figured a hand and a sword from Heaven, penetrating a triple crown, and the motto, *DEUS EXURGAT ET DISSIPENTUR*—*God arises, and they shall be scattered.*

Major Whitby figured a heart, circumscribed *PRO DEO FUGIAMUS, PRO REGE ORAMUS, PRO PATRIA MORIAMUR*—*We fight for God, we pray for the King, let us die for our country.*

The tumultuary army of "Clubmen," which was formidable to both the Royal and Parliamentary parties in the year 1645, exhibited this motto on their colours, *IF YOU OFFER TO FLUNDER OR TAKE OUR CATTLE, BE ASSURED WE WILL GIVE YOU BATTLE.*—Each party endeavoured earnestly to gain over these Clubmen without effect; but having for some months stood on the defensive, and molested both armies, they were at last dispersed by the Parliamentary forces under the command of Lieut.-gen. Cromwell.

Major Welden figured a pillar, half brokeo, and the motto, *STAT ADHUC*—*It stands yet.*

Major Benjamin Cayne, of New England, depicted a falcon seizing on a heron, yet the heron draws blood

from the falcon's gorge, and the motto, *NON NISI COMPULSUS*—*Not unless compelled.* The same Major Cayne had another coronet device, wherein he figured a church, on the top whereof was a hand holding an anchor, which was fixed in the clouds, the motto, *PREMII, NEC PRECIBUS, SED PRÆLIIS*—*Neither by rewards, nor by entreaties, but by battles.*

Major Temple figured a bible, with this motto, *VERITAS EST MAGNA, ET PRÆVALEBIT*—*Great is truth, and it will prevail.*

Captain Washborne figured an armed man with a bible in one hand, and a sword in the other, with this rhyme for a motto,

MY OATH AND SWORD
MAINTAIN MY WORD.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 25.

IN the Classical Journal for December 1818, there appeared an essay on the Greek Pastoral Poets, in which the author contends that Theocritus is absolutely untranslatable.

If, however, it shall appear in almost every passage which is adduced to show the intractability, or rather intangibility, of the Sicilian Poet, Mr. Polwhele has represented (and not faintly) the features of his original; it will not only confute the positions of the Essayist, but convince us that Mr. P. is no unsuccessful translator. Of this, indeed, there cannot be a more satisfactory proof, than to take for specimens the passages already cited by the Essayist: here every possibility of unfairness or partiality will be precluded.

To set forth the felicities of Theocritus, in observing the slighter shades of nature, and in exhibiting paintings of persons, dresses, and animals, the Essayist quotes, from Idyll. I.:

"Ἰντα γὰρ πικρὸς,

Καὶ οἱ αἶν' ὀρμητὰ χολὰ πρὸς ῥινὴν καθήλκει."

Thus translated by Mr. P.:

"'Tis Pan we fear—amid the woodland scene—

Whilst on his nostrils sits a bitter spleen,"

but entirely overlooked by Fawkes.

In the same Idyll. a boy taken up by his own amusement:

"—μυδάει δὲ οἱ οὐτὶς ἐκ πικρῆς," &c.

Thus translated:

"He,

"He, idly-busy with his reeds,
Weaves locust-traps, nor scrip nor vine-
yard needs."

The images of Theocritus are always picturesque and particular. When he describes (says the Essayist) the woman who appears in relief on the cup, she is represented as "ἀσκήλα πικρὰ τε καὶ ἀμυγνὰ" her two lovers are ἀνδρες καλὸν ἰδυραζόντες, and ὕπ' ἱερῶς δὴθα κυλαδιώσας." Let us see, whether Mr. Polwhele has slightly or attentively noticed these picturesque expressions:

"Within—a female figure shines—
Her cowl, her vest—how soft the waving
lines!
And near two youths—(bright ringlets
grace their brows), [vows!
Breathe in alternate strife their amorous
On each, by turns, the faithless fair one
smiles, [wiles.
And views the rival pair with wanton
Brimful, thro' passion, swell their twinkling
eyes, [sighs!
And their full bosoms heave with fruitless
The description of the fisherman (says
the Essayist) is still more lively:

"γρηκύς τε γερών," &c.
[See the original.]

"——— Ho, grey with years,
On the rough summit of a rock appears;
And labouring with one effort, as he stands,
To throw his large net, drags it with both
hands!
Round his hoar neck, each swelling vein
displays
A vigour worthy youth's robust days!"

In Idyll. II. how soft and plaintive
are these lines:

"——— σιγῇ μιν ποῖλος, σιγῇ δ'
ἀπῆται" &c.

"See, smooth'd in calms, the silent waves
repose;
But, ah! this bosom no such quiet knows!"

In Idyll. VI. the following is a very
lively and singular picture:

"παλιν, ἄλ', ἴδε, ταί κινεῖ βαλλῆν," &c.

"Sweet as thou pip'st, she calls thee goat-
herd churl;

And yet thou dost not see the skittish girl
Still piping on, more senseless than a log—
There, there, the pretty wanton pelts thy
dog!

He on the lucid wave his form surveys,
And on the beach his dancing shadow bays!
Call, call him—lest he rush upon the fair;
Lest her emerging limbs the rover tear!
Yet, lo! the frolic maiden sports at ease,
Light as the down that floats upon the
breeze,

When summer dries the thistle's silver
hair,

Its softness melting into azure air!"

In the XIVth Idyll. there is an in-
stance of "delicate observation,"
which (the Essayist would insinuate)
the translators of Theocritus have
passed over; because Fawkes has
disregarded it. Fawkes had no notion
of any "delicacies," or "picture in
Poetry."

"ἀπο κροτάφου," &c.

"Time bringing white hairs creeps gra-
dually to the cheek."

"Age silvers the brow, to the cheeks steal-
ing on— [won!"

'Tis in vigour of youth, that the battle is

In the XVth Idyll. or "Sicilian
Gossips," we have "many nice traits"
(observes the Essayist)—as the strange
look of the little boy, when his mo-
ther spoke ill of his father, without
adverting to the child's being present;
Praxinoe's attention to her dress;
her care of her cats; her fear of a
horse and a serpent. Let us turn to
Polwhele's translation, where, I pre-
sume, these "nice traits" are none
of them neglected.

"Googo.

Hush, Madam! observe him, how earnest—
his eye!— [aj.

Don't talk of your husband, when Zopyu

PRAXINOE.

I don't mean your papa, my sweet little
jewel!

GONGO.

But he understands—No—papa's not
so cruel.

* * * * *

PRAXINOE.

Bring water—come quickly, you slut! what
a pleasure

These cats must enjoy on the down of a
bed! [lead!

Go, drive them away! But, you statue of
First bring me the water. See, see, how

you fill! [spill

Enough! And how dare you so carelessly

Such a flood on my gown!—Well—I'm
wash'd—God be blest! [chest.

Here, hussey! and give me the key of my

PRAXINOE.

Heavens! what shall we do? The war-
horses advance! [they prance!

Friend! do not ride over me! See how
Well—now I begin to recover my fright!

From a child I've been ready to faint at
the sight

Of a horse or an adder." * * * *

Thus much for section VIII.—In a
future Letter, I shall proceed with
the remaining sections of the Essay.

when I am much mistaken, if your Readers will hesitate to join the Poet MASON in his very favourable opinion of Mr. Polwhele's "Theocritus." [See Cadell's Edit. of Mr. Polwhele's Poems, vol. III. p. 142.] Equally flattering was the sentence of that admirable Greek scholar and severe critic, the late SAMUEL BADCOCK.

Yours, &c. SCRUTATOR.

MR. URBAN, Oct. 12.

IN Mr. Polwhele's very interesting "Prize Essay on the Immortality of the Soul," (see p. 47), re-published by Messrs. Nichols, some remarks are adduced (pp. 10, 11) relative to the Scripture phrase "gathered unto his fathers." It has been contended that this expression implied simply "to be buried;" and a text in the Acts of the Apostles (ch. xiii. 36) has been quoted as confirmatory of this opinion, viz. "David fell asleep, and was laid unto his fathers."

Now, it was not necessary that the author of the Acts of the Apostles, here contrasting the body of David, which "saw corruption," with the body of Christ, which "saw no corruption," should stop short, and in a parenthesis or a periphrasis, explain the meaning of the Old Testament phraseology—"fell asleep," or "was laid unto his fathers." He simply repeats the words of the Old Testament. See 1 Kings, ii. 29.

Ἐκσπνέον (the body) καὶ ΠΝΟΕΤΕΩΗ (the body and the soul), ὡς εἰς αὐτὸν αὐτὸν, καὶ σὺν (the body) διαφθόρον.

In the old Latin, and Beza's translations, "Obdormivit et appositus est patribus suis," and "ad patres suos." The whole man is here evidently described; and *appositus* and *appositus est* must be understood to include both body and soul. Such was the mode of expression with all antiquity, and I might bring various passages to illustrate the subject; but one, exactly in point, will be judged sufficient. Speaking of the "Amœna vireta, fortunatorum nemorum," &c. the Poet subjoins:

"Quæ cura nitentes
"Pascere equos, eadem sequitur tellure
repositos?"—Æn. vi. 655.

Whilst the body sleeps, the soul delights in old pursuits;—the soul, in Elysium, is all activity—its pleasures

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are of the most lively character. Yet, it is remarkable, the simple expression *repositos* only is used, precisely corresponding with the *appositus* of the Sacred Text.

SCRUTATOR.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 16.

YOUR Correspondent Sigismund, S. T. B. &c. have clearly shown that the graduated Clergy ought to wear *silk tippets or scarfs*, and also their respective *hoods*. One of the reasons assigned for their so doing is, that they would thereby be effectually and properly distinguished from those Clergy who have not had an university education, often termed *Northern Lights*, many of them having been born in the North parts of England. I beg leave, therefore, to send you the following quotation from a Letter to the late Bishop Watson (published in 1783), by which the propriety of the above-mentioned distinction will be further evinced and illustrated:

"The Northern Counties abound in free schools, where the children of the peasantry are instructed gratis, in the dead languages. It is a prospect flattering to the vanity of a poor country fellow, to have his son provided for in an order which seems to place him in the rank of a gentleman. One son is, therefore, of course destined for the Ministry; the youth is puffed up with this idea: he has, or obtains, a right to be admitted into the Seminary; the attendance required there does not interrupt his manual labours in the season when they are most requisite; he attends alternately the school and the plough; and after a novitiate performed with the barefoot mortification of an ancient pilgrimage; with the addition of a new coat, and the Perusal of *Grotius de Veritate*, and the four Gospels in Greek, a sham title and testimonial from persons who never heard of him before, our candidate starts up completely equipped for the office of an instructor of mankind; though for any essential qualification, your Lordship might as well ordain any boy out of our common charity-schools. You shall see a person who has blacked the shoes of a country school-master, in a little time, promoted to the rank of a petty usher; this man, on the first vacancy, is admitted into holy orders.—Such men, unincumbered with the dignity of birth, genius, or learning, are admirably qualified for all the vulgar arts of succeeding in the world: they can flatter without a blush; they can hunt with the 'Squire, get drunk with the 'Squire, swear with

with the 'Squire; he will find in their conversation nothing to reproach his own ignorance; they will submit to the most humiliating treatment; they will be patient laughing-stocks, on which a coarse jest may be safely broken, without the danger of re-action."

Yours, &c.

OXONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Morton, Sept. 7.*

TO the publicity you was pleased to give to the case of the unfortunate Redmile*, is to be attributed the liberality of many distant and anonymous subscribers. I take the liberty of submitting the following statement, the only tribute of respect, in my ability, due to you, and to every one who has had the goodness, on my individual representation, to alleviate the suffering of a most deserving man.

Total of Subscriptions received £.147 18 0

Paid Surgeon's Bill.....£.17 10 0

Repairs of Redmile's House, then in a state of ruin bordering on danger, by order of a Meeting of the Subscribers held at Bourn. 70 0 0

Postage, &c.....0 8 0

Laid out in the Saving Bank at Bourn, in the names of Wm. Thorpe, of Bourn, Banker; John Nicolson, Minister; and Samuel Hopkinson, of Morton, for the sole use of Redmile.....60 0 0

£.147 18 0

The same principle which first excited the compassion of the various Subscribers, will make them anxious also in this ultimate state, to hear an account of the Sufferer, from the last communication to this time.

The acme of his pains, it may be recollected, did not begin to subside till January. From thence to June there was a gradual abatement; but, what he endured by intervals, was excessive; nor did his sufferings entirely cease till two fragments of the blue rock were discharged, the one from the nose at the interval of eight, the other from the empty socket of the left eye, full nine months from the accident. Since that he has been enabled, by assistance, to walk to his chapel on a Sunday, to fodder his horse daily, and to attend habitually to various domestic concerns, wherein

he takes as lively an interest as in the lucid periods of his previous life. The house is now put into a state of substantial repair and improved convenience, as to enable his wife and children to carry on the united concern of a catcher and carrier on an easier and larger scale.

From his misfortune, more especially from his example under it, every considerate person may deduce a lesson advantageous to himself, "to be content while he is well;" and if ever any occurrence, either of ill health, of corporal calamity, or of common misfortune, should befall him, it will surely be advisable to compare it with the dreadful calamity which has befallen this son of affliction.

Thus, by comparison, aided by reflections arising from it, every serious man will be enabled to mitigate at least, though not entirely to annihilate, the evil. SAMUEL HOPKINSON.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 21.*

IN conformity with that unhappy passion for perversion, ridicule, and banter, by which the conductors of the *Edinburgh Review* are beset, and by the operation of which so much is deducted from the general merits of their publication, I find in vol. IV. p. 271, a sarcasm directed against the late Rev. Dr. Cyril Jackson*, so deservedly renowned in the three-fold capacity of a Divine, a Scholar, and an Academic Disciplinary. In that place, under a Review of Bp. Horsley's edition of Euclid, this eminent character is mentioned by name, and in a vein of the most sneering derision, as having assisted the mathematical labours of the Bishop, by abridging and translating into Latin the Tract on the Sieve of Eratosthenes. Nothing but the most wanton addition to ridicule, and a love of mistake unpardonable in one who undertakes the office of guide to others, could have induced the writer of the article in question to venture upon this assertion: For, Mr. Urban, would you believe that Bishop Horsley tells us, in his Preface, that the Tract in question was contributed by Dr. William Jackson, who was the Dean's brother! This statement

* See vol. LXXXVIII. i. pp. 300, 390. 386, 485; ii. 2.

* See a true character of Dr. C. Jackson in our last, p. 273.—EDIT.

is made with great particularity by the learned Bishop, in order, no doubt, that all possibility of a mistake between the two brothers should have been avoided;—but the Reviewer wished to raise a laugh at the expense of a great and good man; and before this potent though pitiful desire, all considerations of truth were to be brushed away.

Yours, &c. VERITATIS AMATOR.

REMARKS PHILOSOPHICAL AND LITERARY.

IT may generally be remarked, in surveying the tide of National affairs, or the state of National Literature, that where a certain Profession is held in pecoliar esteem among the great mass of those who are in any degree capacitated by nature or education to form a judgment on its merits, the numbers who devote themselves to its pursuit increase in a proportionate ratio. This principle holds good, whether it be applied to the Fine Arts, to Classical Literature, or to the more recondite and profound sciences. Independently of all ideas of gain, it flatters that principle of ambition universally inherent in man, to participate in those honours which are liberally bestowed on the successful exercise of this profession, of what nature soever it may chance to be.

An evil of no inferior degree is, however, often consequent upon the promiscuous attempts which will thus ever strive together to engross the largest share of public favour and public notoriety,—although the emulation thus generated will sometimes, on the other hand, be productive of good. The eager anticipation of fame among a contemporary age predominates over every better feeling, and too frequently shuts the eyes of the ardent individual to the abstract standard, and real capacity of his own powers. Inspired by the sole wish of appearing conspicuous amongst his contemporaries, he remains perhaps satisfied with flattering a predominating taste which rules and pervades a reading public, without sufficiently examining whether his sentiments are those of genuine nature, or his performances conformed, on the other hand, to the immutable principles of sound criticism.

Neither are such dispositions confined to the Poet alone,—they extend

also to his readers. Many who really possess these principles, but who, in the eyes of the world, are desirous of preserving the reputation of taste, reflect back to the author those praises with which the fashionable suffrage has already sufficiently furnished them, and whilst they are thus administering to the increase of self-gratulation, they oftentimes, it is to be presumed, concur in praising or in censuring those performances, or that system, upon which the general tone of criticism, among the mass, has stamped a sort of irrevocable impress.

With the facility, likewise, with which those in a humble station imbibe the manners and the opinions of their superiors, it is no less certain that there are classes in society who feel a like facility in admiring what persons moving in their own, or a superior sphere of life, have pronounced to be excellent. These influences are often supremely powerful, and often supersede the dictates of a better judgment in minds who, on other occasions, consult their own, and are wont to discriminate with clearness, and even with undeviating accuracy.

Hence may often, in a considerable extent, be traced that unanimity of opinion which is observable to characterize readers throughout so many departments, with regard to a well-known and extensively-read author of contemporary fame. Emulating the taste, or fearing the ridicule of constituted critics, few feel sufficiently assured of their own discernment, to oppose their individual opinion to generally-received notions of excellence. Consequently, whenever the marks of public favour are heaped in accumulated profusion on performances of a certain class or character, or when, on the other hand, genius moving in a particular line or sphere becomes obsolete, those individuals whose works respectively exhibit specimens of the one and the other, are either applauded, with enthusiasm, or suffer the slights of unmerited neglect.

Public testimonies, whether they be of praise or of censure, may be further said to receive a bias from those to whose guidance, in matters of taste or of criticism, they are often wont to submit themselves; and as the tone of literary and moral feeling is easily susceptible of those im-

premises which are delineated with ability and force, the influence thus imbibed is, perhaps, by no means slight.

The various Periodical Reviews which adorn the present state of literature in our Island, and unquestionably do credit to the exertions of British genius, may be thought sometimes one grand mean of producing the effect here spoken of. A wish to uphold the cause of some favourite writer, or to supersede the disagreeable necessity of offending parties where a latent interest is supposed to exist in conciliating them, has occasionally united with other motives in rousing their respective authors to energy and acute exertion of thought, in order, through the force of intellect, to establish the cause of an author which, unsupported by their eloquence, would appear under auspices less flattering.

These reflections may naturally be supposed to flow, whilst contemplating the general and prevailing features of genius as they have of late appeared in our Poetical Hemisphere,—whilst contemplating the unprecedented degrees of enthusiasm which have elicited themselves, within a short period of our literary history, from all ranks of readers, on the general perusal of certain works of contemporary notoriety.

Whilst surveying the present state of Poetry amongst us, it will on all hands be admitted, that genius and poetical invention is signally discernible in many of the various forms which she has chosen as the vehicles of her creative fancy, or her descriptions of nature and of life. A favourite characteristic of the age,—although the Muse has been unusually fruitful in variety,—she has likewise given proofs of her successful attainments in excellence. The genuine aspirations of Poetry are by no means foreign to our school of the present day,—the existence of many exquisite and classical performances proclaim our native soil to be still genial to growth and maturity of genius,—although it is, on the other hand, certain that the peculiar favour which the profession of this elegant and accomplished art has recently obtained from a reading public have contributed to fill our libra-

ries with a variety of ill-wrought and ill-imagined fictions which, it may not be deemed illiberal to say, will scarcely survive their generation.

Concerning the merits of some of the most admired productions (if indeed it be allowed to form a judgment from the flattering testimonies of public favour), it is not unreasonable to suppose that the criticisms of a mind in the habit of thinking for itself, divested of the partialities or prejudices which are apt to arise from personal or party consideration, should feel that, were his opinions about to be uttered before a public tribunal of taste,—they might, without doing injustice to truth, be characterized in terms somewhat like the following:—The indubitable marks of genius, might he say, which, under whatever form disguised, are recognized in every period of civilization and literary knowledge, although they do not always meet their adequate reward, shine forth pre-eminently in the compositions of a *Byron*. Inheriting from nature some of the highest requisites of Poetry, the powerful appeal to the heart and to the human sympathies with which the Poems of his Lordship seldom fail to be accompanied, as they may be termed unique in his own day, are perhaps sufficient to place him on a rank with those of other times, who, in other respects, are certainly his superiors. With a mind ranging with unbounded freedom through splendid scenes of thought and of possible existence in all its variety of shapes, he strikes into combinations of imagery and of sentiment which fasten spontaneously on the reader, and constrain him to admire the facility with which he sheds through his page such accumulated stores of what may not improperly be termed the intellectual and the ideal. We are sometimes in the habit of hearing from critics that certain poets possess too great a stock of learning to please,—that they bear too much to the side of authority and precedent, and scatter the lore of ancient times too thickly throughout their pages to merit the name of originals. This noble writer, however, as his original cast of thought precluded him, on the one hand, from too frequently sporting with the thoughts or the opinions of others, however

however excellent or happy, so his classical attainments, on the other, enabled him to enrich his fictions or his narratives with such propriety of allusion and reference to ancient story, as should in the eyes of scholars give him a certain appearance of dignity. His diction and selection of language are happily adapted to give force and grace of utterance to the variety and beauty of his thoughts, while the flow and general dignity of his numbers impart to his verse a life and energetic warmth of feeling rarely to be found, with equal effect, in any other writer.

With these excellences and endowments, the author of *Harold* presents in his writings much to provoke censure, not only on the general score of his moral sentiments, but also in his matter and composition.

Gloomy and despondent in his views of life, and of the mutual relations of happiness, as they reciprocally exist between all human beings, he exhibits, in his intellectual speculations, a glaring licentiousness of principle, associated with the querulousness of a dark and brooding misanthrope,—with the portrait of a man soured by early disappointments and thwarted hopes.—He consequently offers outrage to the correct principles of sober reason, while the imagination of the reader hangs with the liveliest interest and emotion on fine scenes of sentiment and of pathos which occasionally escape from his pen. If the hurried accents which sometimes infuse peculiar animation into his pages, and the flashes of impetuous passion which not unfrequently break upon the reader, cannot conceal the pernicious sentiments of which he makes his Poetry the vehicle, the elegancies of diction and of well-chosen language cannot on the other hand atone for a negligence of speech, a quaintness and prettiness unworthy alike of his general style, and of an author who writes for a literary immortality. With the complexion or general tendency of his sentiments, however, the mere reviewer of his rank and pretensions as a Poet has, perhaps, little to do; whatever be their faults, taken in a moral sense, they are referable, upon other grounds of merit, to other tribunals.

If the genius of Byron, in spite of his highly-exceptionable sentiments,

and the existence of many slipshances which ought not to characterize a great poet, has enthroned him on a pinnacle of high and established fame, the exhaustless fecundity of his contemporary Scott has blazed forth with unprecedented effect. Fascinated with his easy and glowing talent for imagery, in certain of her departments, and, at the epoch of his appearance, with the novelty of his subjects, all ranks of readers, whatever may have been the portion of their discernment or taste, paid their joint tributes of eulogium on the Minstrel of the North. It may be thought, however, that besides the peculiarly attractive nature of the fable, happily adapted to the views and exigencies of the public feeling, one great means of producing this effect is, that he never, in any of his speculations, soars beyond the standard of understanding which characterizes the bulk of readers in every nation, and his page usually glitters with lively pictures of description. Whilst likewise the genius of this distinguished author is admitted, it will hardly fail in being acknowledged, at the same time, that this genius has received a marvellous bias in favour of one particular train of thoughts and of images; the creation of his mind and the similitudes of his fancy have been circumscribed to the narrow range and limits of a path, which viewed apart from the applause of ephemeral judgments, is not, perhaps, by any means that which points to the most durable fame, in the exhaustless materials which present themselves to the eye of genius, and are stored up in the imagination of man. What, it may be asked, will unprejudiced posterity say at the sight of five long poems, of epic pretensions and character, unvaryingly treating upon Scottish chivalry, and the personal combats and individual details of semi-barbarous clans? They must doubtless think that the genius of their author extended not beyond the local subjects of his own native clans, and that the principle of ambition, which in him, as in all others, points towards fame, forgot the criticisms of a future generation in the encomiums of the present.

Melrose, 21st November B. P.

(To be continued.)

Mr.

"Orate : pro : h : statu : b'ni : Ric-
cardi : Haegh : n'nc : p'oris : monas-
terii : s'ci : Joh'is : evangelistæ : et :
co'u'e'tus : ista' : cenon'e : fieri." *

"Orate : pro : bono : statu : domini :
Ricardi : Haegh : nunc : prioris : monas-
terii : sancti : Johannis : evangelistæ : et :
conventus : istam : κοινωνίαν † : fieri."

"Pray for the good state of Richard
Haegh, now Prior of the Monastery of St.
John the Evangelist; and the convent
comes into communion that this (prayer)
may be made."

I find that, in the year 1469, Richard de Leeds was Prior of the Monastery of Monk Bretton, in the vicinity of this town, and I think it probable that he was the Richard Haegh whose name is recorded in the above Inscription.

They who are accustomed to inscriptions in the church text, in which I am not much conversant, will be able to determine whether I have succeeded in decyphering the words n'nc and cenon'e, and whether the latter be usually found in such inscriptions. It seemed odd to me that the reader should be required to pray for the "good state" of a man ("nunc") still living; since these petitions are generally offered for the souls of the dead; but the letters appear to me clearly to be those composing the word *nunc*; and it might be customary to offer such petitions for the sick. As for the other doubtful word, which I have rendered κοινωνία, it is distinctly composed of the letters *cenon'e*. Now, I find that diphthongs are not used in these inscriptions; so that the *e* is, probably, substituted for the diphthong *æ*, in the first syllable, and with the assistance of the dash placed over it, for the *ei* in the last. Monks were called Cœnobites; a monastery Cœnobiūm; and an abbot, Cœnobiarcha, from the circumstance of the community of living; and these words are all derived from the Greek theme κοινος, communis. This petition, therefore, was probably ordered by the Convent, in communion ‡, to be offered at the altar of this Church, by the Minister and congregation, for the "good state," or the health of

this Richard Haegh. Is it meant that the Monks came to the Communion-table, in a body, to offer the petition of which the tablet was intended as a memorial, whilst the Inscription calls upon the Minister and congregation to repeat it?

I shall be glad to receive a more satisfactory explanation than that which I have given. D.

ORIGINAL LETTERS TO THE
REV. W. GREEN*.

(Continued from p. 212.)

"Dear Sir, Grosvenor-street,
May 29, 1756.

"YOUR papers I have put into the hands of Dr. Yonge; who will return to Cambridge at the latter end of next week; and I thank you very heartily for the perusal of them. You have fully proved and established your point; but do not say that you have no talent for composition; leave your writings to speak for themselves. If Dr. Grey should publish the poetical parts of Scripture, I suppose he would do it in the same manner as the book of Job; but I like your method much better, with a new English translation and notes, which will be much more useful at home, and not much less useful abroad, so many learned foreigners learning the English language for the purposes of reading at least. If you should not proceed in the publication of the poetical parts of Scripture, I take it for granted you will engage in some other work of learning. A man accustomed to writing cannot well lie idle; and in the University you have fine leisure and opportunities for studying, which we cannot obtain in town, and therein you are almost envied by, dear Sir,

"Your most obedient servant,
"THOS. NEWTON †."

"Rev. Sir, Waterford, Oct. 5,
1756.

"I am under fresh obligations to you for your favor of Sept. 25; and, notwithstanding your polite attention to me in requesting that I would not acknowledge your Letter, allow me the pleasure of making you a short reply, to thank you for enriching my margin with farther remarks and emendations.

* We are incapable of giving a facsimile of this Epitaph, from a want of suitable types.—E. H. R.

† From κοινωνίαν—in communionem venio.

‡ i. e. in Council assembled.

* See p. 3.

† See p. 101.

"Ezek. xix. 7, I am happy to find your corrections in my notes. Hon-
biganat adopts them. Sixteen MSS.
and 2 cdd. read מרהטותן.

"I perceive that my note on Amos
xi. 13, is too concise; and wish to
add, after the word *weighty*, 'that it
might more effectually press out the
grain, when drawn over the sheaves.
See on e. i. 3.'

"I lately met with a pleasing in-
stance, how useful it is to distribute
the prophetic writings into hemis-
ticks, agreeably to the supposed mea-
sure. The Masoretic punctuation is
thus corrected, Ezekiel xxxvi. 25,
which is naturally divided thus:

'Then will I sprinkle clear water upon
you,

'And ye shall be cleansed from all your
defilements,

'And from all your idols will I cleanse
you.'

"I have two volumes of De Rossi,
as far as the end of 2 Kings. His pro-
legomena are very useful; but my
course of reading has not led me to
consult his various lections. Michaelis
is furnishing good helps in his Sup-
plement to Hebrew Lexicons, and his
Spicilegium Geographum post Bochar-
tum. He has translated the whole
Hebrew Bible into German, with
notes for the use of the unlearned. I
wish most sincerely that this work may
soon appear in English; as I apprehend
that very few of our scholars
understand German. A subscription
set on foot by the Bishops on your
Bench would soon compass this very
desirable end.

"If I had the honour of being your
Diocesan, I would charge you, on your
canonical obedience, to revise every
line of my Ezekiel. But, on looking
again into your Letter, I fear that
your health and age would not admit
of such a task. All our Hebrews
have quitted the stage, or are soon
to quit it. Secker and Kennicott are
gone; you and Lowth are going.
God grant us able successors! But I
fear that the labourers are too few
for the greatness of the harvest.

"I am an Oxford man, about ten
years older than your very worthy
and very learned Bishop, with whom
I am but very slightly acquainted.
God has blessed me with health, lei-
sure, and affluence. I have a wife
and eleven children; and attention to

the duties of my station, to the edu-
cation of my family, and to my books,
very adequately and very happily fills
up my time.

"With every good wish, and with
the most sincere respect, I am,

Rev. Sir,

"Your very faithful,
and most

humble servant,
W. WATERFORD*."

*Waterford, Oct. 31,
1788.*

"Rev. Sir,

"I am extremely thankful to you
for your Letter; and should have
had the pleasure of acknowledging it
much earlier, if I had not lately been
affected by an epidemical influenza,
succeeded by a great lassitude and
indisposition to any kind of business.

"The approbation which your can-
dour leads you to bestow on my late
work is very pleasing and encour-
aging. But I consider the observa-
tions with which you have favoured
me as the greatest mark of attention
to me which you could bestow. By
transcribing them in their proper
places, I have taken care that they
shall not depend on the uncertain ex-
istence of a letter.

"I have had the pleasure of hear-
ing that the late Dr. Jubb, Professor
of Hebrew in Oxford, has left behind
him some valuable papers on Daniel.
He has bequeathed them to Dr. Jack-
son, Dean of Christ Church; and has
modestly desired that his learned
friend will publish or suppress them,
as he shall think proper. I should
suppose that, with the addition of
these remarks to Secker's, a comment
on Daniel would want little more
than digesting. I wish that your
most excellent and learned Bishop
would join you in selecting a proper
person for such an undertaking.

"I thank you for your anecdote
relating to the Observations on the
conduct and character of Christ. I
could enlarge, and perhaps improve,
that work. But I feel a great un-
willingness to engage in the drudgery
of correcting the press; especially as
last winter I had a violent inflamma-
tion in my eyes in consequence of ap-
plication to that business.

"Give me leave to recommend the
late Dr. Thomas Leland's Sermons, in

* See p. 4.

three volumes, 8vo, as learned and eloquent performances; the first two, on the female character and attire, which seem likely to be read with pleasure by Mrs. Graen.

"I beg leave to present my best respects to her; and am, with great respect and esteem, Rev. Sir,

"Your most obedient,
and very
faithful servant,
W. WATERFORD."

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 12.

IN the Southmost of the two Chapels in the recess of the South transept of Winchester Cathedral is the following Inscription:

"Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Mary Young, the wife of James Young, Esq. who was a Gentleman of the Privie Chamber unto King Charles the First, and dyed in his sayd Maties service. She was the daughter of William Bridges, the sonne of Thomas Bridges, Baron Chandos of Sudley. She died the 14th day of December, 1687, aged 80."

Arms—In a lozenge Argent, on three piles Sable as many annulets Or, Young; impaling, Argent, on a cross Sable, a leopard's face Or, Bridges.

On examination of various accounts of the family of Brydges, and the printed pedigrees prepared for the House of Lords on the claim of the late Rev. Edw. Tymewell Brydges to the honour of Baron Chandos of Sudley, there does not appear to have been any Thomas Baron Chandos, nor any Baron Chandos within a period compared with the birth of the Lady above mentioned, who had a son named William.

The copious article which treats of the title of Chandos in the last edition of Collins's Peerage, by Sir Egerton Brydges, mentions no such individual.

Possibly some of your Correspondents devoted to genealogical pursuits may be enabled to solve this ambiguous and problematical point, which seems hitherto to have escaped the notice of all the writers on the subject of the Chandos Pedigree; and you will oblige me by offering it to the attention of your Readers through the medium of your Magazine.

Yours, &c.

DUNELMENSIS.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 9.

HAVING already presented to the Public in former Numbers of

the Gentleman's Magazine, my reasons why a new Translation of the Bible should not be attempted without the concurrence of various aids and talents, well known and well accredited for the execution of such a work, I could not be indifferent to the *Reasons in favour of a new Translation of the Holy Scriptures*, which lately appeared from the ingenious and eloquent pen of Sir James Bland Burgess, especially as these reasons appear not only incapable of the good proposed by their Author, that of promoting the cause of Religion, but to have a directly contrary tendency.

The main reason, on which the whole of the Tract is grounded, is of so grave and important a nature, as must (if substantiated) excite very uneasy feelings in the minds of serious and reflecting, but unlearned Christians.

The Tract is intended as an answer to the Strictures of the Quarterly Review on Mr. Bellamy's new Translation, and on his Reply to their Strictures; and the bulk of the Tract is occupied in discrediting the authority of the *Septuagint* and *Fulgate* Versions of the Bible, and of our authorized *English Version*, which the Author calls "little more than a servile translation of the *Septuagint* and *Fulgate*," (p. 124.) The question relating to the three Versions I leave in very able hands, which want no coadjutor to support them*.

The main ground, then, on which Sir James rests his *Reasons for a New Translation of the Holy Scriptures*, is thus stated by him: "As all our dearest interests, both temporal and eternal, depend on our obedience to the commands of our Maker revealed to us in the Holy Scriptures, nothing can be of more serious importance than to ascertain the fidelity of those Versions of the Sacred Text, through which alone a knowledge of those commands can be acquired by the majority of mankind. As many well-disposed persons, among whom were included many of our most learned

* The authority of Jerome's translation, and of our English Version, has been lately very decisively vindicated by the Rev. J. W. Whittaker, in his "Inquiry into the Interpretation of the Hebrew Scriptures." See our Review for the present Month. EDIT.

Divines, entertained considerable doubts on this point, the publication of Mr. Bellamy's New Translation of the Old Testament from the original Hebrew was favourably regarded by them." Again, towards the conclusion of the Tract, it is observed: "The question is too important to be left in a state of uncertainty. It has claims upon us of the highest and most serious nature, affecting all our dearest interests, both temporal and eternal. *In order to obey a law, it is necessary previously to know distinctly what that law is.* To the want of this certainty, arising from the manifold corruptions which have been introduced into the Sacred Text, must be attributed *the origin and growth of those impious and abominable heresies* by which the Christian Church has been invaded; every one of which, from those of the original Ebionites to those of the modern Unitarians, is founded solely on false interpretation of the Divine Law." (pp. 124, 125.)

Again (p. 152), after contrasting certain passages of the authorized Version with Mr. Bellamy's, and giving the preference to the latter, it is concluded that "the matter is highly deserving of attention. It is a question of no less magnitude, than the choice between a blind adhesion to error, and a pure and perfect knowledge of the revealed law of God."

This is a strong case; and, if it could be made out, a more important one was never laid before the publick:—a case involving "our dearest interests, temporal and eternal," inviting us to a deliberate choice between error and truth, between a "blind adhesion to error, and a pure and perfect knowledge of the revealed law of God;" and directing us to the *only* existing means of knowing correctly what the revealed law of God is, and of giving clearness and certainty, to that which all the labours of the Reformation, and the learning of succeeding times, have left in doubt and uncertainty.

But who, at the very first view of such a statement, can give any credit to it? Who will believe that Christ has so deserted his Church, and so forgotten the promise of his presence and grace, as to leave the world for seventeen centuries, that is, from the

death of the last of the Apostles*, in darkness and error, and without a competent guide to the knowledge of his written Word? A Church may err, as the Church of Rome has erred; and, by its superstitions, and novelties, and corruptions, may obstruct the light of the Gospel; copies of the Scriptures are liable to errors† in transcribing and printing; and the best Translators to occasional misconceptions of their meaning; but the most incorrect copy that ever was printed, and the worst Translation of the very worst Church, never left the substance of the divine law, nor the work of our salvation, in any kind of uncertainty; never left it to any individual of the nineteenth century to bring that life and immortality to light, which has been revealed to the world by the Bible and its numerous Versions since the first general promulgation of the Gospel: much less can it be imputed to the authorized English Version, that the "majority of mankind" have still to learn what the will of the Lord is; and that they must wait for this most necessary and indispensable knowledge till Mr. Bellamy has completed his undertaking.

Yours, &c.

S. T. P.

Mr. URBAN, Westminster, Oct. 4.

BEING a constant reader of the Gentleman's Magazine, I hope you will not refuse to oblige me by inserting a few lines, which I wish to meet the eye of Dr. Carey, who I see is a constant Correspondent of yours, requesting that he will condescend to satisfy me, and probably many other of your Readers, on the subject of that surprising facility in scanning Latin verse, which he professes to possess.

In the Preface to a recent edition of his "Latin Prosody made Easy," he states that he spent only six hours

* The first Latin translation of the Scriptures was, probably, made before the end of the first century.

† When the King asked Dr. Kennicott, on the completion of his great work, what was the result of all his labours; the Doctor told his Majesty, that, of the immense number of various readings which had been collected from manuscripts there was not one that affected the truth of any Scripture fact, or the certainty of any doctrine of faith or moral duty.

and

and a half in examining the whole of Virgil, and marking all the poetic licences, for the compilation of his *Clavis Metrico-Virgiliana*.

Though I am myself a tolerable prosodian, and sufficiently acquainted with the different poetic licences, I confess that assertion struck me as somewhat extraordinary, at the very first sight, and without entering into any calculations;—but when I found, a little further on, that this was at the rate of *thirty-two* lines per minute, I was still more astonished, and concluded there must be some mistake in the numbers; for, as every line of Virgil contains at least thirteen syllables, and many of them sixteen, Dr. Carey must have read, at the very lowest estimate, at least seven syllables in every second of time, which appears to me—I will not say impossible, since that gentleman has asserted it—but certainly very extraordinary, even with all the advantage that he may have derived from his mode of reading by quantity, to which he appears to attribute in a great measure the facility of his performance.

To conclude, Mr. Urban, I request Dr. Carey, if he should happen to notice these lines, to satisfy me, and others in my predicament, whether there is any error in his statement from a slip of the pen or of memory, or a mistake of his printer, and whether he really did examine and mark 32 lines per minute. Maacus.

Mr. Urban, Oct. 16.

I SHOULD hope the following cursory hints are not altogether unworthy of the notice of your readers.

Travellers can observe a great difference as to the degree of *attention* paid by the Magistrates and Road-surveyors to the following clause in the Highway Act, 13 Geo. III. c. 78, s. 26.

“The Justices at the Special Sessions shall issue their precept to the Surveyor, where several highways meet, and there is no sufficient direction-post or stone already fixed or erected; requiring him forthwith to cause to be erected or fixed, in the most convenient place where such ways meet, a stone or post, with inscriptions thereon, in large legible letters painted on each side thereof, containing the name or names of the next market-town or towns, or other considerable place or places to which the said highways lead, &c.”

The information to be derived from hand-posts is so apparent, that it seems strange they are so much neglected!

Churches, Chapels, Halls, &c. formerly seldom contained the modern luxury of artificial heat, or probably their original architect would have contrived a handsomer method of conveying off the smoke; that concern appears now to be left to the discretion of some inferior artificer, who frequently introduces an awkward horizontal length of pipe, or in many instances runs up a brick deformity on the building, with a glaring red chimney-pot on the top, interfering with the symmetry of the Church, &c. perhaps a beautiful fabric of stone, and a national ornament. Would a regular Surveyor suffer this?

Some highly approve of the entire removal of Pulpit sounding-boards, others do not—I think the latter opinion prevails.

Government, in order to enforce the observance of the Third Commandment, enacted the Statute of 19 Geo. II. c. 21. s. 13, and ordained that it should be “publicly read four times in the year in all Churches and Chapels, by the Minister, immediately after morning and evening prayer, on the Sundays next after March 23, June 24, Sept. 29, and Dec. 25; on pain of 5*l.* for every offence, to be levied by distress, by warrant of a Justice, or Mayor.” Many of the Laity are unacquainted of the existence of this Act.

Whilst on the subject, permit me to observe, that the introduction of the sacred name of the Almighty in Tragedy or Comedy (whether antient or modern) is highly improper; yet it has been done by certain Dramatic Clergymen!!

Yours, &c.

M.

Mr. Urban, Oct. 9.

IN reply to the queries of your Correspondent, G. H. W. (p. 194) you will favour me by admitting the following observations.

On the first, it appears to me that the quarterings in a shield are chiefly, if not altogether, introduced for the purpose of preserving the remembrance of a family, whose male line is extinct. Now the case in question supposes that the father of the lady has male heirs; therefore no reason exists

exists why her posterity should quarter his arms.

The present Dukes of Northumberland inherit the estates of the Percies through the line of Seymour, yet I believe the arms of Seymour do not occur among the numerous quarterings of that illustrious house.

Child, Lord Castlemain, inherited from the Tylneys of Rotherwick, by a daughter of John Glyne, of Henley Park, Surrey, yet the name and arms of Tylney were assumed by the Child family, without any regard to the name or arms of Glyne.

I am aware that the present custom of changing names, and quartering, or altering arms of inheritance by Royal Permission, or by Act of Parliament, proceeds in a manner altogether irrespective of the common heraldic rules of marshalling, yet I think the instances already given will sufficiently prove that the commemoration of the family which an heiress represents, and whose estates she conveys, is the chief object of the quartering, and that the introduction of her own surname, i.e. of her father's shield, is, to say the least, a matter quite immaterial.

But your Correspondent very properly observes, that the heraldic rules for marshalling will not, except in extraordinary cases, allow a shield to be quartered by those who do not inherit from its original owner, and from this fact, together with the instances already given, in which the lady's surname, or her paternal arms, are totally omitted, I think we may fairly conclude that the posterity of a lady who was heir to her mother, but not to her father, should quarter only her mother's arms.

As to the second question, I confess I have no objection to call the son of a created peeress "the second peer of the family;" for though fashion just now requires the use of the terms heiress and peeress, I see no need for the feminine appellations. The former is frequently, and I think correctly, written heir, "Joan, daughter and heir," "Anne, sister and co-heir," are expressions which convey no idea of impropriety, the gender of the word being fixed by the name of the person. Why the word peer should not be subject to the same rule, I know not, if when used with a female name it sounds less correctly to the ear, it

is only, I apprehend, because the creation of female Peers is less frequent than the births, marriages, and deaths of female Heirs.

Yours, &c.

S. J. A.

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 10.

I HAVE to apologize to your Correspondent, A. J. K. for suffering so much time to pass without noticing his able reply to my former communications upon the subject of the recent discoveries in the neighbourhood of St. Martin's-le-Grand. (See Part i. p. 608.)

In the letter which accompanied the two engraved plates of those ancient and very curious crypts (vol. LXXXVIII. ii. 393), I offered all the remarks which I intended to publish relative to the comparative ages of the two structures; avoiding the presumption, and aware of the difficulty, of fixing a period at which it is probable the most Western crypt was erected, chiefly from the absence of such decided characters as arches, groins, and mouldings; these objects are alone able to assist conjecture where uncertainty so extensively prevails as in this instance.

A Roman copper coin was certainly shown to me as found by one of the workmen in clearing away the ruins. I took an exact copy of it, and the drawing is now in the possession of Mr. Urban*.

I cannot think it derogatory to the transcendent abilities of Sir Christopher Wren, as an architect, to declare that he was totally ignorant of the principles, as well as blind to the beauties, of our ancient Church architecture. He did not scruple to express, at every opportunity which offered, his dislike for the style; and he has sufficiently proved his readiness to destroy ancient Churches, and certainly his ability to erect some of the most contemptible structures which are to be found in the country. He despised the venerable architecture of which we now boast, and of which so many magnificent examples remain. His upbraid, therefore, of this matchless style was like that of a late and deservedly-celebrated Grecian architect, who, when asked by a gentleman of profound learning and acknowledged

* It may possibly be engraved at some future opportunity. EDIT,

taste, of Oxford, if an alteration which the architect had planned for one of the Colleges was consistent with a particular style, replied with a careless indifference, "O! Sir, any thing that is not Grecian is Gothic!"

Yours, &c.

J. C. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Palmerston-row,*
Oct. 11.

A WISH is expressed in your Magazine for Sept. (p. 194) that the work, of which I gave a slight intimation, under the signature of "Bio-Dev." in your last Supplement, should proceed. This your Correspondent may rely upon being accomplished, should I live so long, in the course of next Spring. Yet I should not have troubled you with this trivial communication, but for the strange coincidence of the initials of that Correspondent's name (or the signature he has adopted) with those of my own proper name, lest it should be conceived to have been sent by myself*.

My design is, to print the Lives of celebrated Natives of Devonshire, who have flourished since the time of John Prince; but I have not confined myself merely to *Worthies*, although I shall adopt the title, and conform myself to the size of my predecessor's work. I have departed from his quaint manner, and hope I have been perfectly tolerant; the number of lives will be greater than Prince's, and the less worthy will inhabit the notes. I have long collected matter, and some is ready. I shall be exceedingly obliged by receiving communications on the subject, and request to be allowed access to *Manuscript* accounts of the persons named by me in your last volume, page 619, &c. and of all others who come within the scope of my design. I have received the promise of several original portraits; but am undetermined in what manner to make use of the offer thus kindly made, being entirely without any personal patronage whatever.

JOHN BADEOCK.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct. 4.*

I F you have not already satisfied your applicant of the 26th June, relative to his query respecting the

* It came, however, from another Correspondent. EDITOR.

"Cahets" of Miss Porter's "*Knight of St. John*," allow me, through the medium of your pages, to recommend to his examination two works which mention the existing remnant of such a caste of miserable people, yet to be found in the Southern provinces of France, under the nomination of "*Cahets*," namely, "*Ramond's Travels in the Pyrenees*," and "*De Gehelin's Essai sur la Mineralogie des Pyrenees*;" these will direct him to other authors upon the same subject; and to the ancient "*Tor of Bearne*," or Code of its Laws. Miss Porter's attempt to point out their origin is not only ingenious in itself, but, by particularly riveting the attention of her readers, landably rouses curiosity to search farther into so extraordinary a fact.—Indeed this effect is a very marked characteristic of Miss Porter's writings. Her stories excite an interest beyond themselves. Few readers, I believe, lay any of them down without immediately taking up some deeper work to which they refer; and thus the door of romance is made to open, by a variety of unexpected avenues, to interesting historical facts, and traits of celebrated Biography.

E. G.

ANCIENT ANECDOTES.

(Continued from p. 200.)

Mr. URBAN, *West-square, October 2.*

AS you have been pleased to admit into your respectable Miscellany my first selection of *Ancient Anecdotes* from *Valerius Maximus*, I now send a continuation, to which I hope you will show equal indulgence.—On the suggestion of a friend, I have added references to book, chapter, and section, that the classical reader, if desirous of seeing them in the original, may be enabled to find them without trouble. And, with respect to other readers, I wish to remind them, that my plan of selection from the different chapters in regular succession forbids my giving precedence to the most interesting, which, therefore, must wait for their turn.

Yours, &c.

JOHN CAREY.

After the destructive battle of Cannæ, in which the Romans were defeated by Hannibal, with prodigious slaughter—there being hardly a family in Rome that was not in mourning for the loss of some relative slain on

on that disastrous occasion, the Senate found it necessary to issue an edict, limiting the period of mourning to thirty days*, lest the rites of Ceres should be neglected, for want of a sufficient number of matrons in fit condition to perform them; as the established usage required that the ladies attending her altars should be arrayed in white.—*Lib. 1, 1, 15.*

The Athenians banished the philosopher Protagoras, for having publicly declared in writing, that he knew not whether any gods existed; and that, if any did exist, he knew not what kind of beings they were.—*Lib. 1, 1, Ext. 1.* In some editions he is named "*Diagoras*," but, more correctly, "*Protagoras*" in that of Kap-pins, whose text I have followed in the pocket edition (of the "*Regent's Classics*") which I have mentioned as lately published under my inspection.—*Diagoras*, surnamed "*the Atheist*," was a different person, who explicitly denied the existence of a Deity, as recorded by *Cicero*, who mentions both those philosophers, and notices their leading tenets (*De Nat. Deor. lib. 1, capp. 1 & 23*)—adding, that Protagoras's writings were publicly burned in presence of the assembled people at Athens.

When the sculptor Phidias proposed to the assembled Athenians that their intended statue of Minerva (afterwards so celebrated) should be of marble rather than of ivory, because the marble would much longer retain its original glossy brightness, they so far listened to him with complacent attention. But, upon his further observing that the marble would be the cheaper article, they immediately silenced him, and refused to hear another word on the subject of cheapness.—*Lib. 1, 1, Ext. 7.*

Sertorius, a fugitive from Rome, who, at the head of an army of barbarians, long and successfully opposed the Roman arms in Spain, was accustomed to lead about with him a tame white hind, and made his rude followers believe that by her advice (as inspired by heaven) he regulated all his movements.—*Lib. 1, 2, 4.*

Pisistratus, who had seized on the government of Athens, and been, after

some time, expelled by his adversaries, contrived to obtain his restoration by the aid of a woman personating the goddess Minerva, the tutelary deity of Athens, and, in that character, conducting him back into the city, and putting him in possession of the citadel.—*Lib. 1, 2, Ext. 2.*

About a hundred and forty years prior to the Christian æra, the Prætor of the foreign department † at Rome ordered all the astrologers to quit the city, and depart from Italy within ten days.—*Lib. 1, 3, 2.*

The elder Tarquin proposing to make certain innovations in the form of the Roman state, the augur Attius Navius publicly declared that he must not proceed, unless authorised by a sign from heaven [the flight of birds]: whereupon the king, to put the bird-seer's augurial skill to the test, asked him, whether a certain thing, which he had in contemplation, could be accomplished? The augur answering in the affirmative, the king ordered him to cut a whetstone in two with a razor: when (wonderous to relate and much too wonderous to believe) the augur immediately achieved the exploit, and thus proved the reality of his pretensions to infallibility in divination.—*Lib. 1, 4, 1.* (Thus far history. But the reader, I presume, will readily agree with me, that, although there was but one *Navius* in the business, there were two *knaves*, who colluded together, to impose on the ignorant multitude.—The stone, no doubt, was previously divided; and the two confederates had slightly stuck or laid the parts together, so that they should (miraculously!) come asunder at a touch of the bird-seer's razor.)

After the almost total destruction of Rome by the Gauls (about 390 years before the birth of Christ), a motion was brought forward for abandoning the ruined city, and emigrating to Veii; a measure, to which the populace were strongly inclined. But an accidental expression—(apparently accidental, at least, though most probably preconcerted by those who were averse to the plan of emigration)—that expression, I say, prevented the adoption of the scheme. For, a body of soldiers returning from duty at

* Here I beg leave to refer the reader to my hint on "*National Mourning*"—*Gent. Mag.* vol. LXXXVIII. part ii. p. 484.

† The *Prætor peregrinus*, who took cognisance of all causes and affairs relating to foreigners.

some of the out-posts, and marching through the Forum at the very time when the business was in debate, their commanding officer called out to the ensign, "Plant your standard: here let us halt" [literally, "here we shall best remain"]—which words reaching the ears of the Senate, who were then in session near the spot, they immediately exclaimed, that they "*accepted the omen*:" and, the populace imitating their example, the project of emigration was laid aside.—*Lib. 1, 5, 1.*

(*To be continued.*)

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 16.

IN your last Supplement (p. 612), Clericus Britannicus questions the expediency of the formation of the Cambrian Society, and censures and disapproves its objects. From the result he anticipates, one would expect that the *achievements of Caracacus* or of *Owen Glendower* had been proposed. But let it be recollected that the subjects for the Welsh Odes were—the Death of our late venerated Queen, and the Death of Sir T. Picton—of that Queen who sat on England's throne, and of that Picton who so nobly and so gloriously terminated his mortal career on the plains of Waterloo, fighting for our present revered Monarch. Are such subjects, with all the lofty conceptions which they involve, at all calculated to alienate the affections of the Welsh from the English?

To wish the extirpation of the language and customs of one's country, shows a narrowness of mind, that will be found only among Cambria's more degenerate sons. Is it possible that the cultivators of Literature can wish the annihilation of a language, which, having survived the convulsions of empires and the changes of time, is at this day as purely spoken, as correctly written, as it was 3000 years ago? No: the Nobility of Wales, and every one in whose veins there flows one drop of *Gomer's* blood, will warmly and strenuously labour for the preservation of a language which his fathers, amid all their misfortunes and all their privations, have handed down to him unmingled and unpolluted.

There is, respecting the Welsh, a remarkable prophecy of Taliesin, a bard who flourished in the year 545, the translation of which into English,

by an eminent Welsh scholar, is as follows:

"Still will they chant their great Creator's praise,
Still, still retain their language and their
But nought preserve of all their wide domains,
Save Wallia's wild uncultivated plains."

This prediction has hitherto wonderfully borne, and as far as human calculation can go still bears, the stamp of an everlasting truth. Of their poetry the Welsh are enthusiastically fond; and thus do they deliver down from father to son, in its pristine purity, this venerable language. My feelings were more than ordinarily moved, on hearing, at the recent Eisteddfod, an old gentleman, greatly labouring under bodily infirmities, thus exclaim, "I shall not heed the sufferings of another year in hopes to have a repetition of this mental feast."

The objects of the Cambrian Society are, to search into the beauties of the antient Bards—to see what sublimity of ideas and originality of conceptions may be discovered in the writings of those who had no acquaintance with Grecian or Roman Literature—to rescue from oblivion what may be deemed valuable to succeeding ages—and to keep up among the Bards of the present day that emulation which alone can preserve in its primitive purity our antient language.

If the Welsh language is possessed of so many hidden charms: if its poetry, in the harmony of its numbers—in the nicety of its metrical regulations excels, as the ablest Scholars have advanced, every language under the sun; surely no one, whose study is the cultivation of Literature, can wish to bury in the gulph of oblivion this divine, this sacred language. If, again, there are some individuals on whose ears the numbers of Welsh versification descend in such soothing melody as gives pleasure to their existence; and if their enjoyment of this their delight, as an associated body, neither endangers the public tranquillity, nor intermeddles with the concerns of the world around; what, in the name of reason, is the objection that can for a moment be advanced against this Banquet of the Muses, of which the Sons of Cambria are now invited to partake?

Yours, &c.

A YOUNG BARD.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

47. *The History of Antient Wiltshire, Northern District.* By Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. F. R. S. & F. A. S. fol. Lackington & Co.

NOVELTY of information is the great desideratum of all literary publications, and in none is it more wished for than in Topography.

We have now before us the continued History of the Northern district of a County abounding in British remains, some of which have been very little known and partially illustrated. The same mode of minute description has been observed in the Northern as in the Southern district; and, if we regard the matter it contains, it may be said to be superior in interest to the former portion of the work.

1. The chief objects of our attention are, a very curious British enclosure at Marden.

2. A British Ridgeway issuing from South Wiltshire, and passing into North Wiltshire, through the whole of Berkshire, to Streatley upon Thames.

3. A long Dissertation on the once celebrated British Circle at Abury, accompanied by Plans and Views.

4. The course of the grand boundary, called Wan's Dyke, through the counties of Somerset and Wilts.

Many conjectures have been formed respecting the origin of this grand boundary; and a singular corroboration of opinion which an ingenious antiquary, the Rev. Mr. Lemao, had formed, has lately, by means of a track-way cut through Wansdyke on the road between Devizes and Marlborough, been verified; for in this section, of which there is an etching at page 123, the different strata of chalk and vegetable earth clearly demonstrate the subsequent elevation of the boundary, which was probably first raised by the Belgæ.

At page 5, our Author describes a British earthen work, but little known hitherto, and unfortunately mutilated within the last year, for the sake of a little paltry soil, on which an enormous tumulus formerly existed. He supposes it to have been one of the *loci consecrati* (mentioned by Cæsar)

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in which the Druids assembled every year, to decide controversies, &c. &c.

At page 18, commences the account of the course of Wansdyke, which is accurately delineated on a sheet map, from its supposed beginning, Westerly, near the Camps on Leigh Down on the Avon near Clifton, and its termination in Berkshire near Lutapan; for our author has never been able to discover any further traces of it in an Eastern direction.

At page 45, our Author gives an account of the antient British Trackway, proceeding from South Wiltshire, crossing Wansdyke, and then pursuing its course over Hakpen-hill, into Berkshire, as far as Streatley upon Thames. The earth works, &c. on its line, are also noticed.

At page 55, we come to the description of Abury, once the most magnificent monument which Britain ever possessed.—To the scrutinizing investigation of this relict of antiquity, we stand most indebted to Dr. Stukeley, who fortunately made his researches at a period when much more remained than at present. But our Author has been fortunate in discovering a curious manuscript, intitled, *Monumenta Britannica*, and written several years before Dr. Stukeley. His first discovery of the Temple at Abury deserves notice.—He tells us that in the year 1648, he was invited to the house of Lord Francis Seymour, and that they met with their pack of hounds at the Grey Wetters, where their sport began, and the chase led them through the village of Abury, where he was wonderfully surprized at the sight of those vast stones, of which he had never heard before, as also at the mighty bank and grass about them. See page 58.

In the year 1663, King Charles II. having heard of Abury, commanded Aubrey to write a description of it, as well as of the camps and antiquities of the neighbourhood, and together with the Duke of York, visited it, and walked up to the top of Silbury-hill.

At page 63, he relates a curious anecdote about Dr. Toope, a physician

cinn of the neighbourhood, who on hearing that great quantities of human bones were dug up by the labourers, when searching for stones, came and stored himself with many bushels, with which (to use his own words) "he made a noble medicine that relieved many of his distressed neighbours."

The interval of 80 years elapsed before the antiquities of Abury attracted the notice of Dr. Stukeley, who made repeated visits, and spent much time in the investigation of it: and although the learned Doctor deals rather too much in fancy and conjecture, yet the literary world is chiefly indebted to him for the history and dilapidation of this truly interesting monument of antiquity.

It would be a tedious task to follow our modern Author throughout his antiquities, or to trace their many intricacies and particularities; we must therefore refer our readers to his original work, concluding with his own words:

"The object I have had in view, has been to illustrate, by existing evidence, the history of those early Britons, who resided on the Wiltshire hills. I have endeavoured to collect and arrange all that has been written and published concerning them: to glean the most important matter from the unpublished manuscripts of Mr. Aubrey and from the printed volumes of Dr. Stukeley; to correct some of their errors; and by the assistance of accurate plans, maps, and views, to transmit to posterity the History of an Abury, a Marden, and a Stonehenge.

"In short, having recorded what I have read, and faithfully described what I have seen, I shall, in the words of Dr. Stukeley, 'leave the Reader to form his own judgment, without endeavouring to force his assent with fancied proofs, which will scarce hold good in matters of so remote an age;' and in the words of my countryman and fellow-labourer in the fields of Antiquity (Aubrey), 'hoping, that my Readers will receive as much pleasure in reading of these British relics, as I have had in seeing them.'"

When we see the names of Basire, Carey, and George Cooke applied to the numerous Engravings and Maps, we cannot entertain a doubt concerning their able execution.

The Author informs us, that having concluded his History of the Ancient Britons, he has actually engaged about the Roman Æra, which is far advanced, and will complete the second volume.

48. *A Short Narrative of the Creation, and Formation of the Heavens and the Earth, &c. as recorded by Moses in the Book of Genesis.* By Philo. 8vo. pp. 119. Longman and Co.

THE Cosmogony is evidently a subject of much curiosity and interest. The present book appears to be the production of a Hebrew scholar, professing to treat the work in a religious view; and it proposes to unite this with a proper attention to the manifest laws of nature.

The Mosaic account is certainly not discordant with reason, in any part of it. We have only to mention, that God is the Essence of all Being; and have only to object to the use of certain words, which mislead the mind. God is called a *spirit*, which conveys the idea of a gaseous substance. The meaning is not this. God is the principle, by virtue of which all matter acts according to its respective properties. What we call a law of Nature is a Divine property conferred upon it. Thus gravity is the divine property annexed to matter; and so all the distinctive qualities of every sort of thing which exists. By attributions of this kind, every thing in creation is simplified and brought to its clear origin. God being universal in power and being, of course creation was an affair of pure will. He had only to dictate the form and the mode of action.

In the beginning, says Moses, God created the Heaven and the earth. By the Heaven we are to understand, all the worlds which we do not inhabit. The earth is said to have been without form and void; *i. e.* according to philosophers, in a state of fluidity, where the chaotic particles were held in solution. By communicating to them the laws of gravity, centrifugal force, and the chemical affinities, and placing the earth in a state of revolution on its axis, air would arise from the mass, water next, and other bodies recede from the centre of gravity in the ratio of their specific gravities. The germs of all the animals, and other existing beings, were called into their intended sphere of action by conferring the attribute of life upon them. In short, not to pursue a subject, possessing no difficulty in reality, Moses merely affirms, that God created all things, and that his powers, or, as he terms it,

it, his spirit gave them all the properties of life and action. All this he divides into a period of seven days; for though there is, properly speaking, no such thing as time, it being a mere arbitrary annotation of revolution of the earth round its axis, and its solar centre, action is not universally simultaneous, nor can be where matter is connected with the subject. The waters could not subside for the earth to appear, and the animals be set in action to move upon the latter with order, if all had been of contemporary motion.

The great difficulty is the trees of Eden. Our author has produced numerous quotations to show, that *trees* were used for emblems (p. 95), and he is of opinion, "that the trees of Eden were not only intended and adapted for the material senses of Adam, but as a plan or book from which he derived and retained a knowledge of spiritual things, he having God for his instructor." p. 96.

We know the figurative forms of Oriental diction; we know, the curious opinions of various commentators concerning the seduction of Eve; and we also know, that John Hunter, in his enquiries concerning the various species of the genus man, declared that Adam was a Black. "When Doctors so disagree," it cannot be expected that we should chuse to commit ourselves.

49. *Moderation: A Sermon, preached at the Octagon Chapel, Bath, Jan. 31, 1809. By the Rev. J. Gardiner, D. D.*

The Author of this Discourse is eminently distinguished as a preacher at Bath; where he attracts a large and most respectable congregation.

Dr. Gardiner is not an ornamental or showy writer, like Mr. Allison; he does not seek to please; neither does he attempt, by burst of eloquence, like the late Mr. Skellan the Irish orator, to transport his hearers into warmth and passion. His eloquence is of the middle kind: his art is exerted in selecting the most appropriate arguments, in stating them with the greatest force, and arranging them in the most natural order.

This Sermon exemplifies our observation; the manner is extremely insinuating; but excellent as is the composition, we think it greatly in-

ferior to the discourse contained in a volume formerly published by the Author, which are distinguished by their animated and persuasive addresses, and are written on the true principles of pulpit eloquence: but this inferiority, the author satisfactorily accounts for: "he makes, at the request of some of his hearers, a discourse public, which was written merely in the ordinary course of supplying provision for his own flock."

The following quotation will show that the Author has high claims both upon attention and approbation. Having touched with a delicate and gentle hand the preconceived opinions of those who are dissatisfied with every thing they hear which does not flatter their own views of things, whilst he laments that "all efforts by reason and argument to enlighten and convince them will, in general, be of no avail," he expresses his disapprobation of measures, which the zeal of party too often dictates.

"We are still left," the Preacher proceeds, "to have recourse in their behalf to that power, superior to any on earth, which alone turneth the hearts of men; and how much more efficacious and Christian-like a method is this of taking an interest in their welfare, than that of upbraiding them for their imbecility or perverseness; and of trying to degrade them by ignominious names; of treating them with contemptuous sneers or supercilious looks; or, what is still more irritating, of making their failings the subjects of pleasantry and derision? No measures can be more likely than these to confirm them in their delusions, since they will either consider themselves as suffering persecution for the cause of Christ, in which they will glory—or they will take refuge in a sullen conceit of their own spiritual superiority over those who revile them. All effervescence of spleen, or acrimonious spirit of party, manifested by invectives against them in public or private, is sure to defeat its own end, and will augment the very evil it attempts to reform. The heart's desire to God of every true disciple of Christ is, to save others by making them sound Christians; but how absurd to employ for this purpose methods, which in spite of your vehement profession of orthodoxy, too clearly indicate that you have not yourself imbibed the true spirit of Christianity! Blessed be God, there have been for some time past, and there still are, an active religious zeal, a Christian emulation, stirring in this kingdom on all sides; and amidst the contests of Divines

Divines of the same Church; for pre-eminence of soundness of doctrine, too much examination and caution cannot be employed in deciding for the true faith. But how deplorable will it be, if any, under a pretence of *striving for this faith of the Gospel*, should make their religion principally consist in attacking that of others, in detecting and severely exposing their erroneous opinions; or, what is still worse, in thwarting and disconcerting their laudable projects."

Want of room forbids us to continue the quotation. The whole of the sermon is excellent: we wish it to be read by all the Evangelical party, and by all who oppose Evangelical preaching: it contains so much good sense, due moderation, and Christian piety, that it will be read with pleasure by the unprejudiced, and cannot fail of producing the happiest effects on those who are open to conviction.

50. *Sermons on Public Subjects and Occasions.* By Francis Skurray, B. D. Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford. 12mo. pp. 261. Cadell and Davies.

THESE Discourses "on Piety and Patriotism," seven in number, are the production of a Clergyman, who, during a lengthened residence in a populous village, marked the devastation of noxious tenets, and endeavoured to supply antidotes against their contagion; and are inscribed to Lord Colchester, who, at the time of their publication, was Speaker of the House of Commons.

"Connected by ties of affection and interest with our venerable seminary of learning, inclination concurs with duty in selecting its Representative, who will not fail to countenance efforts emanating from congenial principles, and animated by kindred ardour."

An extract from one of these Sermons, preached at the Abbey Church of Bath, was given in the second part of our last volume, p. 36. A second of them is noticed in the same volume, p. 585.

From the latter Sermon we shall now give another specimen:

"Whilst we are not insensible to the evils of separation, nor to the disingenuousness of enthusiasm, we detract not from the merit of good intention in their devotional activity. If it be objected, that 'they creep into houses,' (2 Tim. iii. 6.) it must be conceded, that, with more liberal views, they 'compass sea and land to make one proselyte.' (Matt. xxiii. 15.) They have borne the light of the Gospel

into retreats where its rays had never glimmered. They have awakened in our torpid Church the energies of zeal, and roused it to a sense of its duties and its dangers. 'Some, indeed, preach Christ of envy and strife, and some also of good will. What then? Notwithstanding every way, whether in pretence or in truth, Christ is preached; and I therein do rejoice; yea, and I will rejoice.' (Phil. i. 13, 18.)

"But behold more recent instances of ministerial defection from our communion; 'of whom is Hymeneus and Philetus, who, concerning the truth have erred.' (2 Tim. ii. 17, 18.) After public confessions of 'one baptism for the remission of sins,' they have submitted to a repetition of the rite, thus appropriating to their party the denomination of ana-baptists. Whether the consistent and respectable members of the Baptist persuasion consider our seceders 'as helpers of their joy,' (2 Cor. i. 24,) is unknown. Men who have betrayed one cause are not usually respected in a new connection. This schism, commencing in a breach of plighted faith at ordination, and in violation of contracted vows at induction, presents a subject of awful consideration; but the answer of antinomianism is at hand; 'Who shall lay any thing to the charge of God's elect? It is God that justifieth, who is he that condemneth?' (Rom. viii. 33, 34.)

"May our once 'familiar friends, with whom we took sweet counsel, and walked in the House of God;' (Psalm lv. 14, 15) be brought to the honest confession, 'all we, like sheep, have gone astray, we have turned every one to his own way' (Isaiah liii. 6.) And let not the Minister of God's word cease to remember them, when, in the customary services of the temple, he prays, that 'it may please the Almighty to bring into the way of truth all such as have erred, and are deceived.'"

51. *The Travellers; a Poem, in two Cantos.* By Thomas Anstey, Esq. 1818. 8vo. pp. 52. Cox.

WE are particularly happy, that a Poem like this has come under our notice. Unless the laws of Providence can be reconciled with those of Revelation, we do not admit pretended religious claims to our approbation. Calvin has been proved to be the founder of rebellion and treason, under the mask of the Bible*, and the age is too enlightened, to permit the murderer of Servetus to qualify his baseness and criminality, by such sacred hypocrisy. Calvin was a

* See Dean Kenney's recent Work noticed in Part I. p. 522.

powerful writer upon popular prejudices; but he did not write like Adam Smith, Lord Kames, and many others. All was scholastic and artificial; but imposing through ability.

The work before us is a bitter, acrimonious satire upon all persons, not professing Evangelical principles, in the modern sense of the term. We do not like satire, as a vehicle of reform.

In a barbarous state of society, Methodism is useful, but education and civilization are modes far better, because these unite worldly advantages, auxiliary to virtuous habits. Providence civilizes by means of luxury, because luxury is the plan, by which, through diffusing comforts among artizans, the inequality of station is corrected; and Scripture does not deny the use of the creatures, only that we are not to abuse them. A participation of luxury alone reconciles mankind to government and property. Luther was a plain, honest man, of generous sentiments: Calvin was artful and designing; adapting his system to local ideas especially. With the philosopher, probity of conduct, purity of life, energy of philanthropy, and uprightness of honour, are the first principles of high character. With Calvin and his followers, it is mere external deportment, not service to the public, or noble-minded disinterestedness. Pride, ambition, avarice, and selfishness, all passions sacrificing the public interest, are venial, provided the persons are men of exterior gravity. Yes! but in the present age, Le Sage and Harry Fielding and Wyndham have numerous admirers, not from moral corruption, but knowledge of the world. These admirers know, that the love of pleasure and the love of action are the sole motives of human conduct; and they also know, that Calvinism betrays the grossest ignorance of the laws of Providence. For instance, because a back-parson happened to be tipsy, once in his life perhaps, when his services are required, the most moral private characters of this kingdom, the parochial Clergy, are, according to this writer, vermin fit only to be hunted by persecution. Are we to judge of Heaven by the fallen angels?—Philosophers know, that regular drunkards will bear too much to in-

cur the probability of the censure here mentioned. Many inn-keepers drink from five to twenty glasses of spirits and water every day, and carry it off. The poor unfortunate fellow not used to bad habits will be soon carried to bed. Who knows but the unthinking, offending parson was enjoying the prosperity of a friend, who treated him too far; like Tom Jones at the recovery of All-Worthy. In the present era, Parson Thwaekum and Philosopher Square are not oracles.

It is also our opinion, that real holiness never rails, because it is too sublime and too charitable. It only pities. "Things as they are, and things as they ought to be," are quite different. Contracted ideas render virtue unamiable, and from disappointment of extravagant expectation, deter its votary. The Clergy are men of liberal education, and, if their moral conduct is unexceptionable, entitled to all decorous pleasures.

Calvin, who was a clever fellow, in one of the most petty republics of Europe, is thought a proper person to dictate to the most powerful nation in the globe, who have natives far superior*. And what was the real origin of this man's system? not Greece, or Rome, or Judæa: but the monastic introduction of abstemious living from the climate of Asia, where life is luxuriously supported without clothing, or fire, or labour beyond mere amusement. Adam Smith has justly said, that a life of austerity, as such, confers no good to the publick. It is true, Bunyan was the first writer on the Calvinistic system, who ever existed. But he was in error. All pleasure was sin, especially showy pleasure. Adopt his plan; horses must be extirpated. The coach-makers, the jewellers, the taylor, the shoe-maker, &c. &c. &c. must turn mendicants. Mankind must resort to cabins, purely engaged in contemplative life; and the world become a desert; and this from religion? Ah! do Christ and his Apostles say a word of the kind? They do not, and they mingled in approbation with festive society, if innocence was observed. We are sorry to have gone these lengths; but we do so, because we know that Calvinism is only the re-

* Queen Elizabeth, a woman of first-mind, despised the Genevieve trash.

vival of barbarous misconceptions derived from hot climates, not from Scripture; and it threatens the ruin of civilized society; for this always implies that degree of luxury, which comes under the denomination of comforts. Besides, an age of religious bigotry is always followed by one of profligacy.

To these remarks, we are purely invited by the subject of Mr. Austey's Poem. We see nothing but the ruin of science and taste, when men of talents try to support absurdities, by becoming the advocates of unphilosophical nonsense. We will give a catalogue of *Sins*, specified by this Author, only observing, that we shall ever take pleasure in committing some of them, without caring for the doctrines of the Genevese Reformer:

"Hot Cross-buns; Parties on Sundays (always festivals); the Theatre; Christening Dinners; Rational Piety; Dr. Mant's Regenerated Doctrine; Dancing; Going to Bath; any Innocent Amusement whatever."

One sin of Calvin's is here omitted: viz. Difference in opinion from him, or his followers, and that is the *summum malum*.

52. *Night. A Descriptive Poem; in Four Books. Foolscap 8vo. pp. 144. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy.*

THERE is much genius and energy in this Poem; though why it is denominated *Night*, we can no otherwise imagine, except that the Author seems to regard the sable goddess, much as a young man does a pretty girl.

The Poem is divided into Four Cantos, and we wish that the good old fashion had been preserved, of fixing an *argumentum* of the contents. The subjects are of course all melancholy, and the reader of the beautiful Idylls of Gessner, may justly wonder at the hypochondria of our modern Poets, who prefer murders, and villanies, and sufferings, to the display of Nature in the felicitous indulgences of fine sentiments, picturesque situation, and the pure joy of innocence of soul.

The subject of the last Canto is Napoleon, who is too much ennobled. Caution (says Giucardini, we believe) is the result of long experience in the art of war; and whenever a General forgets caution, he commits an act

of bankruptcy. We consider Buonaparte's talents as limited to military science. We are led to these remarks because the last and best Canto of the Poem before us chiefly turns upon the retreat from Moscow. It is a story of misery, unparalleled in History, but disregarded because humanity was forgotten amidst the beams of triumph and disgust at French ambition. We do not believe that any Poet or Narrator can do justice to a three weeks *hiemac* in Russia, during winter. It can only be conceived, on seeing a human subject undergoing the operation of a continued gaze from the gorgon's head stiffening in crystallization.

We might quote many fine illustrations and figures in this poem; but we must distinguish one peculiarly happy. It is the description of a number of perishing Frenchmen huddled together in a heap, and dying in slow process: i.e. Nature in her mercy inclines frozen people to sleep, under which indulgence dissolution is certain.

"They slumber on th' interminable waste,
What are they? Ha! it moves; that hulk
 luck moves."

The concluding representation of the whole globe being one mass of ice, is exceedingly grand; but the horror, we think, might have been improved by exhibiting its analogy in such a situation to simply exercised sculpture; that owes its interest only to attitude and motion, which confers the idea of life: but once existing objects, represented in pure death, is genuine ghastly horror; what modern poets like.

As we have a great and sincere respect for this Author, we must beg to suggest some useful hints. First, to take a good story for his subject. The first is founded upon a pretty Welch girl, promised with her own full consent to a dark man of her own country, but afterwards falling in love with a young brawny Scotchman, and being murdered for her infidelity; the event, by awkward circumstances, occasions the Scotchman to be hanged, and the Welchman to commit suicide: *all the three* become ghosts (though one is enough at a time), and terrify the innocent villagers. All this is usual in the way of trade; but extraordinary events, to have due interest, should be

be owing, not to human folly, but to perverse circumstances, originating in insidious interventions of Providence. Then all characters are innocent, and all excite commiseration.

The other hint regards euphony—
 “Young damsels! oh, pluck the ripe
 flower as ye rove,

Oh! snatch the frail flower ere it fade. p. 14.

It is an exertion to read these lines.

53. Evelyn's *Memoirs*, &c. Colburn.
 (Continued from p. 234.)

IT would not be possible for us to give a regular analysis of a work, which consists of materials entirely miscellaneous. Of very interesting particulars, concerning manners and customs, and the private life of the age, the whole work consists; and this character proves its pretensions, *per se*, for such works are very rare. We have political details in abundance where we see actors, not men. Of what high gratification, of what literary turtle-eating, would be a diarial life of John Duke of Marlborough, kept by a domestick, nothing adding or diminishing, but impartially narratory.

We can only give a few extracts of curiosity on well-known subjects, or of important bearing on high topics.

The frequency of Dutch paintings is thus explained:

“We arrived late at Rotterdam, where was their annual *marte* or *saire*, so furnished with pictures (especially landscapes and drolleries, as they call those clownish representations) that I was amazed. Some I bought and sent to England. The reason of this store of pictures and their cheapness proceeds from their want of land to employ their stock, [Mr. Evelyn should have said *capital*, but the term, in its modern acceptance, was probably out of use]; so that it is an ordinary thing to find a common farmer lay out 2 or 3000*l.* in this commodity. Their houses are full of them, and they vend them at their *saire*s to very great gaines.” p. 13.

The inference from this passage is, that the abundance of such paintings proves the excess of the population, which could not find more profitable employ; and the gains show, that they were sold by the artists very cheap. But excellence in the arts, and frequent occurrence of their objects, exhibits a considerable portion of private misery and want, much of the same character, as that of clever

bears and dancing dogs, lashed and starved into merit of a singular kind. A lace-merchant may make money, but a lace-maker is poor; it is a fabrick of singular ingenuity and elegance; yet, from the waste of time and labour, fit only, in the view of the philanthropist, for machines, which do not eat or drink. A few good authors and painters are sufficient for the wants of society in its highest state; and more improvement would ensue from the sale of casts of the Apollo and the Laocoon, than of the coloured trash, hawked by the Jews. It injures taste, and, by consequence, hurts the sale of superior works, and nips the improvement of the workman in the end.

Another passage will enable us to enlarge upon what we conceive to be a common mistake.

Mr. Evelyn (pp. 37, 38.) mentions one Mr. John Wall, an Irishman, and excellent disputant. He baffled all the Doctors of the Sorbonne. Mr. E. enlarges elsewhere with much pleasure upon extraordinary instances of precocious intellect.

Now we are of opinion, that the story of the *admirable* Crichton (so far as the use of that epithet goes) is an absurd hyperbole. Under the Aristotelian physicks, and scholastic divinity, what could be more easy than the creation of insoluble quibbles. The pretended explanations of phenomena and doctrines, from mere arbitrary data, most, *per se*, suggest the materials of their own overthrow. For instance; the thesis, “Whether a goat capering in a vacuum could kick up a dust,” was agitated before the invention of the air-pump, and supported or denied, simply as the disputants themselves thought fit to affirm. Of course, incontrovertible objections were easily raised. It is a just opinion, that to exhibit the powers of the human mind in the highest perfection, they must be confined to one object, upon the principle of the division of labour. This incapability of the utmost possible success in more than one pursuit, is made by the Abbé Du Bos the distinction of pre-eminent genius, which, he says, must necessarily have its powers contracted, and be thus distinguished from that versatility, which denotes the more humble characteristic of simple talent. No reasonable man will presume to

say, that the genius of Sir Isaac Newton was inferior to that of Crichton, yet is it probable that Sir Isaac would have been superior to Milton, if he had written poetry, as well as his mathematical disquisitions? Crichton however excelled as a linguist and a proficient in the fashionable mechanical exercises of the day. So does many an accomplished gentleman; many a non-reading officer or traveller. They shine at the dinner-table and in the drawing-room. The fact is, that no accurate test can be formed of the powers of any man, but from his writings; any other method is little better than determining the speed of a race horse by looking at him in the stable.

As to precocity of intellect, we do not think that the willow, because it is the tree of quickest growth, produces timber equal to the oak; or that rapidity of mastication implies strong digestive powers in the stomach. The facility of combining and dissociating ideas in high perfection, the quality which marks superior intellectual power, is very different from a simple sponge-like quickness of absorption and retention; and the capacity of a vessel is no test of its strength. Swift, Thomson, and many others, were men whose powers were very slowly developed; and one of Mr. Evelyn's extraordinary instances of precocious understanding, Wolton, the author of "*Reflections on Ancient and Modern Learning*," is now known only by name. In short, we are decidedly of opinion, that original composition in the native language of the puerile student is the best artificial method of maturing ability. The boys from the public schools are allowed to excel in Latin Verses, but often in nothing else; and we know youths of sixteen and upwards, who, by early habituation only to themes in English, far exceed them in intellectual powers.

The following passage is worthy the serious consideration of many in the present age. We know, that men of strong sense, liberal education, high knowledge of the world, and correct character, do denominate the advocates and professors of certain modes of popular preaching "*Fools*;" meaning, no doubt, that they are men of weak judgment. For our own parts, we are of opinion that the

vulgar have no judgment (properly so called) beyond the track of their respective avocations, and that Religion is of little or no vital power, where it is not preceded by Education: at best, it is only training a learned pig, or arithmetical poney, into a resemblance of human distinctions. We do not like instruction by passion and feeling, so much as by conviction and reason, because we believe the former to produce only prejudice, and a dislike of the trouble of study and ratiocination; and to end in making great talkers and furious bigots.

"On Sunday afternoon (says Mr. Evelyn) I frequently stay'd at home to catechise and instruct my familie, those exercises universally ceasing in the parish Churches, so as people had no principles, and grew very ignorant of even the common points of Christianity, all devotion being now placed in hearing sermons and discourses of speculative and notional things." p. 287.

(To be concluded in our next.)

54. *Address from the Committee of the Society for superseding the Necessity of Climbing Boys, with the Report of the Committee of the House of Lords, on the Chimney-sweepers' Regulation Bill, &c. &c. 8vo. 1813. pp. 32. Baldwin, Craddock, & Co. Published for the Benefit of the Society.*

IT is an old remark, that habituation to scenes of cruelty deadens the impression. We are often compelled to shudder at the misery of Algerine captivity and African slavery, but little reflect that we have scenes at home equally shocking.

The Committee of the House of Lords has selected the following passage from the publication of Mr. Porter, once himself a climbing-boy, by which it will be seen, that the misery of this class of infants is not exaggerated.

"I believe that one half of the apprentices in town are better fed than taught; and that the other half are miserable beyond conception; the master, being only a lodger, has one room for himself, his wife and children; his soot and the apprentices have another, commonly a cellar, sometimes without a fire-place, but mostly without a fire in the coldest weather. The mistress is commonly a harrow-woman, and sells fruit and vegetables about the streets to help towards a living; in which case she has but little time to attend to her domestic concerns: the boy is of course neglected,

neglected, and left a prey to filth, which frequently breeds an incurable disease. If we could view this poor apprentice as he really is, let us view him in a winter's morning, exposed to the early blast or falling snow, trudging the streets half naked, his sores bleeding, his limbs contracted with cold, his inhuman master driving him beyond his strength, while the piteous tears of hunger and misery trickle down his cheek, which indeed is the only means he has to vent his grief: follow him home, and there will be found misery unmasked: we shall see this poor boy in a cellar, used as a soot warehouse on one side, and his lodging-room on the other. I would have said his bed-room, but he has seldom any other bed than his sack, or any other covering than his soot-cloth."

It appears too that they are subject to a peculiar disease, called the Sooty Wart, or, Chimney-sweeper's Cancer. p. 25.

As the machine here recommended supersedes the practice, there can be no apology for enduring such horrid brutality. It is a national disgrace, for it is a wanton and unnecessary sanction of murder. Let us recollect that the subjects are infants, and that the callous feelings of avarice and indolence alone support the nefarious custom. At one remark, p. 17, note*, we are rather surprized:

"Though climbing chimneys may not be an antient discovery, it is not so modern that we can trace its original; but from its nature it was probably the desperate expedient of a criminal, or the last resource of some poor negro to prolong a miserable life."

Beckman's inventions is not a rare book: but as it shows that the employment of climbing-boys began with the modern construction of chimneys, we shall give the account:

"While chimneys, says the learned Professor, were built in so simple a manner, and of such width as they are in old houses, they were cleaned by a wisp of straw, or a little brush, well fastened to a rope; but when they became narrower, or several flues were united, boys became necessary. The first chimney-sweepers in Germany came from Savoy, Piedmont, and the adjacent country. The Lotharingians also undertook it. The first Germans who condescended to clean chimneys were miners. Those of Paris are still Savoyards," vol. II. 105, 106.

In short, we cordially recommend parishes to follow the laudable example of those of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and St. George the Martyr—i. e. purchase a machine, which is only

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2l. 15s. keep it in the work-house, and train some paupers to work it, for general use when required.

One use, and the only one we know, in support of climbing boys, is the following, which is a fact:—A lady had taken lodgings at Bath, which proving inconvenient, she gave notice to quit. The landlord insisted upon her occupation, or payment for another quarter. She applied to an attorney for redress. He told her, that it was not worth her while to subject herself to a lawsuit upon the occasion; but that, if they insisted upon further occupation of their apartments, she would send them a chimney-sweeper for a tenant; and he hid her add, that he would justify her right so to do. The experiment succeeded, and she heard no more of the matter.

We are sorry for the failure of the Bill, and hope that it is but temporary. To us the objectionists seem to act upon the exception, instead of the rule: for, if instances occur where the machine is not efficient, why not legislate a proper construction of chimneys to render it so?

55. *An Eulogium on Sir Samuel Romilly, pronounced at the Royal Athenæum of Paris, on the 26th of December 1818, by M. Benjamin Constant. Edited by Sir T. C. Morgan. 8vo. pp. 78. Colburn.*

In a Prefatory Introduction the Translator says,

"Having been present at the delivery of the following eulogium, and participating in the enthusiastic approbation it excited in a very numerous audience, including many of the most remarkable political and literary personages of the French capital, I conceived that I should render an acceptable service to the public by committing a translation of it to the English press. The strong impression which Sir Samuel Romilly has made upon the British nation, by his virtues, his talents, and the noble independence of his political life, will long attach an interest to whatever is connected with his name or associated with his memory; and the well-known abilities of M. Benjamin Constant cannot fail of adding to the public curiosity, concerning this most unprecedented testimony of respect for British worth, from a foreign nation, when it neither appealed to their immediate interests, nor dazzled by the splendour or the immensity of its influence. For those who are not acquainted with Paris

Paris, it may be necessary to add, that the *Atheosm* is a philosophic institution supported by individual subscription, upon a plan resembling that of the Royal and the London institutions, &c. in England, and totally unconnected with any political party. T. C. M."

36. *A Plume for Sir Samuel Romilly; or, The Offering of the Fatherless: an Elegy.* By Miss Stockdale. 8vo. pp. 90.

57. *A Shroud for Sir Samuel Romilly: An Elegy.* By Miss Stockdale. 8vo. pp. 34.

PERHAPS the best account of these two Poems will be the fair Author's relation of "a simple fact," much to the honour both of Sir Samuel's head and his heart.

"For two years after the death of my well-known, and lamented Father, my widowed Mother and myself sustained a degree of unremitting persecution and oppression, from men who should have been our protectors, that would have disgraced the annals of a nation of savages.—Turned out of doors, bowed down by grief and care, with wasted spirits and almost ruined health, I struggled under adversity; watching over the wreck of a much-loved mother, till increasing persecution, from my relentless foes, seemed to leave me little but despair.—Every avenue appeared closed against escape; every exertion only rendered me more and more hopeless; when, in a happy moment, some guardian angel put it into my heart, to apply for advice to that friend of the human race, Mr. William Wilberforce.—I did so; and after hearing what I had to say, he thus addressed me: 'Go to Sir Samuel Romilly: stop not short of seeing him yourself, tell your own tale; cast yourself on his humanity, he is a father, and will feel for you.'—The advice I asked, I followed. Trembling with weakness, agitation, and fear, I approached Sir Samuel; but for some short space of time, was so overpowered by my own afflicting sensations, that I began to doubt the capability of making myself intelligible to him. The kind interest however with which he listened to me, afforded me so much encouragement, that in a few minutes I sufficiently recovered to complete the relation of my tale of woe:—but language would fail me were I to attempt to paint the astonishment and delight which filled my soul, when having ceased to speak, he thus replied: 'Send your Solicitor to me; tell him I will not see him professionally, but as your friend.'—Such was the blessed result of an application to two entire strangers. I returned to my unhappy mother with looks that at once gladdened her heart. I returned a new creature, with the fullest conviction

on my mind that success would now be mine: in which conviction circumstances afterwards proved I was not to be disappointed. On the 27th of April and the 15th of June 1816, this benevolent man pleaded the cause of the widow and the fatherless, in a way that reflected equal honour on himself, and the cause he had so warmly and disinterestedly espoused.—God crowned his efforts with the success they deserved; and after an absence of eleven months a very few days saw us restored to our house, under the protection of an order of the Court of Chancery."

The "Plume" is a repetition, in verse, of the same story.

"The 'Elegy' was composed during the short interval, between the death of my illustrious and ever to be lamented Friend, and the time fixed for his funeral."

"How short is the period, scarcely three months, between celebrating the triumph of this great man in the meridian of his glory, and dropping tears of undescribable anguish over his premature grave!"

58. *A detailed Statement of the Case of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.* 8vo. pp. 104. Williams.

THIS publication, which details the Case of a Member of the Royal Family, who has so long distinguished himself by his countenance and support of the various benevolent and charitable establishments of his Country, will be perused with deep interest and regret. His Royal Highness, having determined to part with his favourite villa* at Castle Hill† near Great Baling, in order the sooner to liquidate his pecuniary embarrassments, and resume his permanent residence in his native country; his friends, who are fully informed that, "had his just claims been attended to, he would not owe one shilling in the world," have judged it necessary, in justice to his character, to bring forward this statement, that the public may judge for themselves, "whether His Royal Highness's conduct merits animadversion for extravagance, or commendation for the fortitude and patience with which he has struggled, during a long series of years, against a succession of misfortunes, disappointments, and privations, such as

* This elegant villa is admirably well described in our vol. LXXXIX. t. p. 199.

† The property at Castle Hill has been valued by Mr. Denew at 53,000*l.*; and he declares that the erection of a similar establishment would now cost 100,000*l.*

are not frequently to be met with in common life, and scarcely ever in the exalted station in which Providence has placed him."

In order to put our Readers in the possession of the principal facts of the Case, we shall extract the substance of a Memorial addressed by his Royal Highness to the Prince Regent in January 1815, through Lord Liverpool, upon his general claim for relief; at the same time referring to the work itself for another Memorial (pp. 87—92), presented through Lord Sidmouth, upon the particular one of the heavy losses which he sustained as Governor of Gibraltar, from the new regulations adopted with regard to fees upon the license of wine-houses, and upon all wine drunk in the garrison. To enter more minutely into the statement, even in an abridged form, would lead us into too great length.

"I. That your Memorialist has been for a long time past labouring under severe pecuniary difficulties, which have at this time accumulated to a very large and distressing amount, from causes which are in a great measure known to your Royal Highness not to have been occasioned by a life of extravagance, but to have been produced from a variety of disappointments, a succession of losses, and unfavourable occurrences, scarcely to have been guarded against by human prudence.

"That your Memorialist, although unwilling to intrude on your Royal Highness's time with a detail of all the events which have led to his present embarrassed situation, yet deems it necessary to submit a few of the principal causes; and will be ready to afford any further information that may be required upon the most minute inquiry into the merits of his case being instituted.

"That your Memorialist, from the year 1785 to 1790, had scarcely what can be termed any allowance from his Majesty for personal expenses; and consequently during that period incurred a considerable debt, which, with interest from that time until 1806, when it was paid off, bore very hard upon him.

"That in 1790, when first sent to Gibraltar, he had no allowance for outfit, nor any provision for his establishment, except the small sum from his Majesty's privy purse of 5000*l.* a year, for his expenses; which he continued to receive until 1799, when it ceased, and he got the Parliamentary allowance of 12,000*l.* a year.

"That your Memorialist has incurred a debt of 36,450*l.* for principal and interest on successive losses sustained in baggage

and necessaries whilst on the passage to America, and in the West Indies, as was proved per original certificate from his agents, Messrs. Greenwood, Cox, and Co. and from Francis Freeling, Esq. the secretary to the Post Office, formerly delivered to the Treasury.

"That your Memorialist, having been brought up in early life with the Duke of Clarence, and in every way treated alike by his Majesty, expected that at the age of twenty-four years he should have obtained the same allowance of 12,000*l.* a year from Parliament, which the Duke of Clarence at that age had received; that that allowance would have enabled him to have paid off all his debts incurred up to that period, and prevented the unpleasant situation in which he is now placed by not having received that Parliamentary allowance until 1799, when he was thirty-two years of age.

"That your Memorialist, being on the foreign service of his country from 1790 to 1798, was prevented from urging his claim in person to the Parliamentary allowance, until his return to England at the last-mentioned period, after he had completed his thirty-first year.

"That your Memorialist has, in justice to his creditors, endeavoured to pay off those debts, by devoting half his income since 1807 to trustees for that purpose; but owing to the increased rate of every necessary of life, he is unable to continue that sacrifice for the discharge of his debts, and at the same time to support himself in any degree as his rank requires, although the strictest economy is observed in every department of his household.

"Your Memorialist therefore appeals to your Royal Highness's justice and liberality for relief from his difficulties, by being placed on an equal footing with the Duke of Clarence; first, in point of income from the age of twenty-four years (which was repeatedly promised by Mr. Pitt), and secondly, in point of that assistance which the Duke of Clarence has at different times received from the Treasury, to enable him to extricate himself from his pecuniary difficulties, to the amount of 34,000*l.* sterling, whilst your Memorialist never received more than 5000*l.* for the same object.

"That your Memorialist, after the most minute revision of every circumstance connected with his present situation, and the causes which have led to it, has the satisfaction to think that his conduct will bear the strictest scrutiny, and that his having pecuniary incumbrances will appear to have arisen wholly from the unforeseen losses he sustained whilst abroad on the service of his country, and from his having been deprived of that Parliamentary allowance and those other benefits which the

the Duke of Clarence received, and to which your Memorialist cannot but feel himself, in strict justice, equally entitled.

"That, in order to exhibit the hardship under which your Memorialist labours, and to bring the situation of the Duke of Clarence into fair comparison with his, a statement has been prepared, and is herewith annexed, to show that the Duke of Clarence has, since he attained the age of twenty-four years, received, in income and other advantages, to the amount of 238,000*l.* sterling beyond what your Memorialist has had, and for which great difference there does not appear any just ground.

"Your Memorialist therefore, in concluding this statement, begs to express his firm reliance on the wisdom, liberality, and justice of your Royal Highness; and in that confidence now solicits your favourable attention to his just claims, to which alone he can look for that relief which will enable him effectually to overcome his present difficulties.

(Signed) "EDWARD."

The result of these several applications will be learned from the following substance of a letter from the Earl of Liverpool:

"Sir, *Fife House, Feb. 22, 1815.*

"I have received his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's commands to return the following answer to your Letter and Memorial:

"The Prince Regent sincerely regrets that it is not in his power to afford to your Royal Highness the relief which you solicit. The Prince Regent feels it impossible for him to enter into the circumstances which may have induced his Majesty to settle the period at which the allowance of the different members of the Royal Family should commence; his Royal Highness does not recollect that he was ever particularly apprised of them, and he can only therefore express his full persuasion, that in the arrangements so made his Majesty was never actuated by any undue partiality.—The Prince Regent must however observe, that the situation of the younger branches of the Royal Family was brought under the consideration of Government, and ultimately of Parliament, by Lord Grenville in 1806; that an increase was then made by Parliament to the yearly income of his Majesty's younger sons, with the exception of the Duke of York, of 6000*l.* a year; and that if a consideration was ever to have been had of any difference in their original situation, this was the period at which it might naturally have been brought forward; and the arrangement which then took place must be regarded as a conclusive bar against antecedent claims, even if any such claims

could ever have existed.—With respect to the relief which was afforded by the Prince Regent's direction to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, in the course of last year, the Prince Regent was induced to grant that relief to the Duke of Clarence out of a fund which, under special circumstances, was at the disposal of the Crown at that time, in consequence of the peculiar situation of his Royal Highness. As the Prince Regent's means must be very limited, with respect to any relief of this nature, he could not have conceived that this grant could have furnished any ground for a claim being advanced by any other member of the Royal Family.—Your Royal Highness having however rested your case in a great measure on the advantages which the Duke of Clarence has enjoyed in preference to your Royal Highness, the Prince has directed me to observe upon this head, that the Duke of Clarence from his situation has been incapable of holding either regiment, government, or staff allowance, or in short, any annual income beyond the Parliamentary grant, since the period he was employed in the Navy, except his half-pay; whereas your Royal Highness has been in the enjoyment for many years of a considerable part of the Military advantages above stated.—The Prince Regent has already expressed his regret that he has not the means at his disposal to afford your Royal Highness the relief which you solicit: the income of the Civil List has for some years been acknowledged by Parliament to be unequal to defray the necessary charges which belong to it; and any application to Parliament for such a purpose as the payment of the debts of the younger branches of the Royal Family would, as the Prince Regent believes, be wholly unprecedented, and would certainly, under the present circumstances, be highly objectionable.

"I am, &c. &c. *LIVERPOOL.*"

We are persuaded that the great body of the publick will sincerely participate with his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in his regret, that he has not the means at his disposal to afford the relief which is solicited.

59. *An Historical and Critical Enquiry into the Interpretation of the Hebrew Scriptures; with Remarks on Mr. Bellamy's New Translation.* By John William Whittaker, M. A. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 8vo. pp. 351.

THE Syndics of the University Press of Cambridge have rendered an essential service to Literature and to the Church, in bringing forward, at their expense, this masterly work

of a profound and most able Scholar. We have not seen, for many years, any production of the same, or even much larger extent, on the acquisition of which there was so much reason to congratulate the learned world. Independently of all controversial matter, (which at the same time is handled in the most masterly and decisive manner) it throws so clear a light upon many important, and some very obscure and recondite topics, that it cannot possibly be regarded with indifference by any competent scholar. In the first place, it is occupied in vindicating the utility of the old Translations of the Bible; and in showing, with what faithfulness and care St. Jerome translated from the original Hebrew; and what exemplary diligence he previously employed to qualify himself for the task. It next presents us with a brief, but clear and masterly, view of the Modern European Versions; and finally, more at length, as the case required, of the English Translations, concluding with the authorized Version completed under James I. The Author shews, at large, that the Translators employed by James were men most highly qualified to translate from the original Hebrew; and that the Translation was so made with the greatest diligence and care. These subjects occupy the whole of the first chapter, which is subdivided into four sections. The facts were well known before to the learned; but it had become necessary to re-assert them, that the publick might not be duped.

The second chapter of this profoundly-learned work is employed in "a Critical Inquiry into the Interpretation of the Hebrew Scriptures."—Nothing so recondite, and yet so luminous, as this chapter, has for many years been published, in this branch of literature. The first section treats "on the Antiquity of the *Keri Notes* [in the Hebrew Bibles], their authority and utility." These notes are, in fact, the ancient *Various Readings* of the Bible. How they originated, and in what manner they may best be employed, are questions of nice and curious research: nor can we imagine that it is possible for them to be handled in a more judicious manner, than they are by Mr. Whittaker. The conclusions drawn from his very able investigation are thus expressed:

"Notwithstanding the uncertainty in which the origin of the *Keri Notes* is involved, we may readily arrive at two highly-probable conclusions respecting them, from the survey already taken; first, that the textual irregularities are not all of the same date; and, secondly, that the marginal corrections were not all made at the same time. A few very obvious limitations to the possible date of the *Keri Notes* are also suggested by the circumstances under which we possess them. First, they must be attributed to a period, anterior to which an adequate cause of a corrupted text can be shewn to have existed. Secondly, they must have been made at a time when the Hebrew was a dead language. Thirdly, the whole or the greater part of them must have been produced prior to the Targum of Onkelos and the Septuagint Version. Fourthly, they must have been published at a time when they can be attributed to some person or persons whose authority, character, and influence, could gain them a general reception, both among Jews and Christians. Lastly, the whole body of the Notes must have been completely arranged and digested before the dispersion of the Jewish nation was so general as to preclude the possibility of their universal circulation and credit." P. 131.

The second Section of this Chapter discusses, in a manner equally instructive, "the uses and importance of the Hebrew Accents." To this very obscure and rarely-handled subject, the writer who can bring so much elucidation, as is here presented by Mr. Whittaker must decidedly be regarded as a scholar of no common ability and research. That he *really* possesses that knowledge of the subject, which is only pretended to by the new Translator, will be evident at once to every intelligent reader. On the power of the converseive Vau, he is equally luminous in the third section; and in the fourth, he treats, with equal clearness of the *preterite* and *future tenses* in Hebrew, and their reciprocal use. All these sections will be found most usefully illustrative of Hebrew learning; independently of any controversial application which is made of them. That application, however, is by no means to be overlooked; since it is employed, in every instance, to demonstrate that the new Pretender to superior Hebrew knowledge is as unfit to correct his predecessors, as he is regardless of decency in speaking of them.

The third Chapter brings us at length

length to a direct *Enquiry into the merits of Mr. Bellamy's New Version*. What kind of merits these are, must have been amply anticipated by the readers of the two preceding chapters; in which it has been proved that the new Translator's "acquaintance with the European Versions is very slight, that he knows little or nothing of the Keri Notes, their utility or history; and that he is completely ignorant of the Hebrew accents." Still, it is fairly granted that, even with these untoward deficiencies, he might have possessed other qualifications, as a Translator, sufficient to obtain respect both for himself and his work. The examination, however, abundantly fixes the negative upon these suppositions; and strips him of every title to approbation, on any ground whatever.

Mr. Whittaker's work is concluded by an Appendix, which exhibits a formidable list of 134 gross violations of grammar, of which this new Translator has been guilty, in rendering the single book of Genesis; and the Author promises to accompany him in a similar manner through Exodus, and as far as he may venture to proceed.

In taking up the examination of this attempt, Mr. Whittaker has performed a most important service to the Church and to Religion. The most immediate tendency of Mr. Bellamy's attempt was, to throw discredit and contempt upon that authorized English Version, which has so long been regarded with the highest and most just veneration. The next was to unsettle the faith of those unlearned Christians who had hitherto relied upon it. But the last and worst effect it was calculated to produce, was to give a triumph to the Deists, and to all enemies of Religion: for, by stating their objections, even much more strongly than they deserved, and then answering them only by such distortions of the text as defied all rules of translating, and frequently reduced it to insanity and nonsense, he left the conclusion to be drawn, that the objections were, in fact, unanswerable.

Our Version of the Bible is not pretended to be perfect; though probably as near approaching to perfection as any one that can be named. Mr. Whittaker fairly allows, that "it might be much improved, and that a

fresh revision is an object highly desirable." But he adds, and we most cordially agree with him in the opinion, that

"We do not want a *New Translation*, and least of all such a Translator as Mr. Bellamy. It is to be regretted," he proceeds, "that some of this gentleman's friends did not dissuade him from his extravagant undertaking, or that these attempts, if made, terminated unsuccessfully: we may now hope that they will be renewed, for he must unquestionably lose whatever reputation he may have possessed as a scholar, if he persist in his design. He writes also, in his pamphlet *, that his health has begun to suffer from the unremitting exertions, which such an immense work requires. The difficulties which attend it are so great, that they must be highly oppressive to any individual; and it is inconceivable how a person, labouring under such a number of radical deficiencies, can possibly surmount them. If Mr. Bellamy be prudent, he will abandon his hopeless task, and betake himself to pursuits for which he is more adapted by his talents and acquirements." P. 295.

We must say, without hesitation, that in the whole history of Literature, there does not any where exist so complete an exposure of presumption and misrepresentation as is here made respecting a work so industriously thrust forward.

60. *Deism refuted; or, Plain Reasons for being a Christian*. By Thomas Hartwell Horne, M. A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, Curate of Christ Church, Newgate-street, London. 12mo. pp. 79. Cadell and Davies.

This useful Tract is judiciously printed in so very cheap a form, that we hope the benevolent may be induced to purchase it for gratuitous distribution.

The Author's well observes,

"At a time, when the Press teems with invectives against the fundamental doctrines of the Christian Religion, and old objections against the authenticity and inspiration of the Holy Scriptures are circulated in the shape of compendiums of infidelity, and in the cheapest possible forms, silence on the part of those who believe the Bible to be the Word of God, becomes criminal. We are called upon, each according to his ability, to stand forth in its defence, and to meet these

* A pamphlet against the Quarterly Review.

humble

hostile attempts with publications of an opposite tendency.—In selecting and arranging his materials, the Author has partly abridged what he has said on the subject, in his "Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures;" and he has also diligently consulted the valuable collection of the Boyle Lectures, as well as the works of Bishops Porteus, Waisson, and Marsh, of Doctors Lardner, Leland, Macknight, Paley, Ryan, and Wheeler, of the late learned and benevolent Mr. Gilpin, of Dr. Hartley, and other eminent writers. And such of his Readers as are conversant with their productions, will often trace their valuable sentiments and elegant expressions."

The Work is divided into four Sections; in which it is unquestionably demonstrated,—that "a Divine Revelation is not only possible and probable, but absolutely necessary," that "the different books contained in the Bible, and which are received as sacred both by Jews and Christians, are really genuine and authentic, and cannot in any respect be accounted spurious;" that "the histories contained in the Old and New Testaments are credible, or worthy of being believed; and that "all the books of the Old and New Testament are of divine authority, and divinely inspired."

Each of these heads is subdivided into proofs of the various and interesting subjects discussed; and the whole illustrated by excellent Scriptural Notes.

61. *Aldborough described: being a full Delineation of that fashionable and much-frequented Watering-place; and interspersed with poetical and picturesque Remarks on its Coast, its Scenery, and its Vicus.* 12mo. pp. 110. Nichols and Son, London.

Though Guides to Watering-places and public resorts of fashion have of late abounded, *Aldborough*, one of the most pleasing of them, has hitherto been without an Historian, a deficiency which is now very ably supplied. This Work is much superior to its appearance, and possesses a considerable share of novelty and amusement, as well as information.

In a neat Preface, the judicious Writer observes, that

"It happens generally in the course of every man's life, that he occasionally forms a new acquaintance; and it follows, as a natural consequence of such an event,

that he feels a restless anxiety and an earnest curiosity to learn all the particulars of the past and present history of his new associate; nor can any one render himself more agreeable than by giving him that information, of which he is so desirous. Something of this kind takes place in our mind, when we visit a place that is new to us; and especially, if we visit it with a design of making it a temporary residence: we then anxiously glean from the old and grey-headed inhabitant all the information that he is able to afford; and nothing is deemed too minute or too trifling to merit our notice and attention. For this reason, a publication which gives us some Account of the Past and Present History of the Place in which it is our lot to reside; which points out to us beauties that might have escaped our notice, or advantages which lie within our reach, and of which we might have remained ignorant, is, in general, acceptable. It spares us, indeed, no inconsiderable share of trouble in gaining the desired information; and is not unfrequently the means of affording us pleasures, which we should not otherwise have known."

One extract may give some idea of what the Reader may expect:

"Aldborough, or, as it was formerly denominated Aldeburgh, is situated in the Hundred of Plumsgate, and on the coast of Suffolk, in Lat. 52. 16 N. and in Long. 1. 42 E. and distant 24 miles from Ipswich, 40 from Bury St. Edmund's and Yarmouth, and about 94 North-east of London. It derives its name from the river Alde, which rises near the parish of Framlingham, and having joined the Ore at Glemham, their united streams run South-east to Aldborough, where, having approached to within a small distance of the sea, they suddenly take a Northern direction, and discharge themselves, below Orford, into the German Ocean.

"The town is pleasantly situated in the Valley of Slaughden, under the shelter of a steep hill, which runs North and South the whole length of the principal street, a distance of about three quarters of a mile.

"This Vale of Slaughden extends along a part of the East Anglian coast, from Thorp to the haven of Orford, having the sea on the East, and the river Alde, which washes it, on the West. Its present appearance differs widely from that which it antiently presented; as there was formerly an immense forest, two miles East of the coast at Dunwich, extending to a considerable distance, parallel with the shore, which at that period was exceedingly steep and rocky*.

"The beauties and characteristic fea-

* The Vale of Slaughden. See our last Number, p. 244.

tures of this Vale are thus tastefully delineated by a native Bard, of whose dulcet notes Suffolk may be proud to boast: its fidelity will be instantly recognized.

"There winds a Vale beside the rolling sea;— [longs to thee:

Hail! Slaughden, hail!—my theme he-
Thy valley hears old Ocean's surly roar;
Tumultuous billows lash thy sounding shore;

Thy boundless prospect charms the wonder-
ing eye;

The rising waves, that kiss the azure sky,
The white sail shining from some distant skiff,

The level beach, the rough aspiring cliff,
The castle's mould'ring wall, the silent wood,

The silver face of Ald's meandering flood,
Amid the terrors of the yelling storm,
The orient scene presents a nobler form,
Then curling waves in dread commotion rise, [the vaulted skies]

Toss high their foaming heads, and mock
Fair is the scene, when Luoa's soften'd ray

Dances on ocean to the Nereide's lay,
When no rude surge uprears its foamy crest, [winds rest;

When evening mildly reigns, and whirl-
While the soft zephyr whispers through the vale,

And sweetly chaunts the lonely nightingale,
Delighting silence with her dulcet voice;—
These charms are thine—O, happy vale,
rejoice!

But, who shall tell what rapture filled the
eye, [hy?

That gazed upon thy scenes, in years gone
Or, to the fancy's mental sight, restore
That fairy land, which once arrayed thy
shore

With waving wood, and stream, and rocky
steep,

For ever lost beneath the restless deep!"

"Two hundred years ago, Aldborough was a place of considerable importance, but repeated encroachments of the sea reduced it to the rank of a small and insignificant fishing town. During the last century, the ocean made great ravages; and in the recollection of persons yet living, destroyed many houses, together with the Market-place and the Cross. It does not, however, appear from any antient records, that Aldborough ever contained public buildings of extent or consequence; nor has there at any time been discovered vestiges, which could convey an idea of antient splendour and magnificence.—Aldborough had formerly three streets in a row, extending nearly a mile in length; and many persons are now living, who remember the market-place with streets between it and the sea: but it is now reduced to two streets only. The cross and the market-place were situated to the North of the old gaol.—Aldborough, at

present, consists of two streets, running parallel to each other along the strand, of which the Western, or principal street, is about three quarters of a mile in length, and of an ample and convenient breadth."

The Work is enlivened throughout with appropriate quotations from "The Borough" of Mr. Crabbe, "one of the most original, nervous, and pathetic poets of the present century;" who is a native of Aldborough, and of whose early life some interesting particulars are here related.

Entertaining extracts are also given from "A very young Lady's Tour in 1804, from Canonbury to Aldborough, &c. written hastily on the road, as occurrences arose," originally printed for private circulation; but since inserted in "The Suffolk Garland."

62. *A brief Description of the Collegiate Church and Choir of St. Mary, in the Borough of Warwick; with a Concise Account of the Antiquities and Curiousities of the same; and of the Chapel thereto adjoining: together with the Tables of the several Benefactions given to the said Church and Parish.* 8vo. pp. 36. Heathcote and Foden, Warwick; Nichols and Son, London.

An accurate Description of a fine old Collegiate Church; including a good epitome of Mr. Gough's elegant account of the Beauchamp Monuments on the fine and well-preserved Lady Chapel.

We select three Epitaphs: one for its neat simplicity, another for its quaintness, a third for its propriety.

"On the death of Mrs. Eliz. Clower, who died the last day of August 1597.

"Here lies Elizabeth, twice happy wife;
Of two good virtuous men, blest from above;

With both and without both, a godly life
Till seventie-five she liv'd in perfect love,
Resting a widow eight and twentie years
Joyeing to see us dearest issue wed
Before her God to Glory she appears
Her corps feed woormes, her soule by
Christ is fed.

anno stativ sum 75."

On a mural monument.

"Juxta jacent steriles jam & claugetur
sacra quereus Radix,

Sarculus, Ramusculi; viz.
Franciscus Holyoke, alius de Sacra Quereus
Radix;

Thomas, Francisci Sarculus unicus
ambo superioris notæ Lexicographi;
Juditha Francisci, Anna Thomæ Uxor;
quorum Thomæ Annæque Ramusculi
numero duodecim in vitâ haud penitus
obscuri;

quorum

quorum unus Scholæ apud Rugby Com.
Varvici per XLIII annos Moderator,
hanc Tabulam, Annalium loco, erexit;
qui & ipse contabuit, x die Martij,
Anno { Dom. MDCCCXXX.
 { Ætat. LXXII."

On a neat stone monument:

"If a faithful discharge of duty, and the most honest, diligent, and attached conduct for a long course of years, ever claim the expression of Gratitude, it is due to the memory of John Bayley, who departed this life on the 15th day of September 1792, aged 65 years, and lies interred near this place. A memorial of his regard for an excellent servant, and a worthy man whose loss he much laments. This stone was erected by George Earl of Warwick, anno 1793."

62. *A Memoir of Charles Louis Sand; including a Narrative of the Circumstances attending the Death of Augustus Kotzebue.* 8vo. pp. 92. G. & W. B. Whittaker.

IN this publication, much valuable information is collected relative to the state of political parties in Germany; though the Editor has devoted too great a portion of the volume to speculative opinions, in order to gratify that party-feeling under which he has evidently laboured; having occupied no less than forty pages with introductory matter. He states, that he

"has observed the extraordinary sensation created by the fate of M. Kotzebue, and has been very forcibly struck by the great degree of involuntary sympathy every where so eagerly manifested in favour of the perpetrator Sand, whose portrait he frequently saw exhibited in frames containing those of the most distinguished German patriots."

From the Author's representation, it would be natural to conclude that Sand had committed an act that was more deserving of general admiration than of universal odium. When he speaks of an "involuntary sympathy" being every where manifested in favour of this execrable assassin, we suspect that he has only frequented those circles where a *Revolutionary* sympathy prevails, rather than an *involuntary* one. Though he apparently deprecates the foul deed committed by Sand, still he wishes to qualify assassination, in a general sense, as appears from the following passage:

"A Timoleon, a Scævola, a Brutus, if they teach any thing, teach that au
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invasion of public liberty, is a private wrong, which every individual is called upon by the noblest principles of his nature to redress by his own right hand; and lest the example of the patriot should be thought too weak for the encouragement of such virtue, the precept of the sage and of the lawgiver, add fresh incitement to the aspiring student."

For our parts, we hesitate not to class Sand with the odious and factitious assassins of Henry III. and IV. of France. As the latter were prompted by religious phrenzy, so the former was urged on by the infuriated spirit of political madness; for the science of politics has its madmen, as religion has its fanatics.

We will now proceed to the Memoir.

"The young student of theology, Charles Louis Sand, who acted the Brutus of this terrific drama, was born of highly respectable parents at Weinsiedel in the margravate of Baireuth. Such was the modesty of his demeanour, and mildness of his disposition, from his earliest years, that the friends of the family, and the teachers under whom he was placed, almost equalled his parents in the warmth of their affection for him. His person was engaging, his manners agreeable, and the uniform propriety of his conduct in the highest degree exemplary. His remarkable docility, and the eager thirst for knowledge with which he was inspired, produced in him a frame of mind, most happily adapted to the study of divinity, and while at the schools, his correct deportment and assiduous application more than justified the sanguine expectations of his family and friends; so that there was not only a fair promise of his becoming a faithful minister of the Gospel, but a distinguished ornament of his national Church."

The writer then proceeds to pass some animadversions on the conduct and sentiments of the celebrated Kotzebue, as tending to suppress the spirit of liberty in Germany, and check the progress of liberal opinions; when, in reality, this statesman's principal object was to repress the abuses existing in the German Universities, and expose the ebullitions of political fanaticism that too frequently degraded the German press. On this account the dagger of the assassin, instead of the pen of criticism, was brought into action.

"That which principally tended to work up and irritate the German students was,

was, the concluding sentence to his strictures on the tumult at Göttingen. It was as follows: 'Truly every father who casts an anxious look on his son, would thank that Government which set the example of banishing from its Universities the unbridled and capricious will of the students: for in this so called academical liberty, more good brains and hearts are ruined than formed,' &c.

"While at Jena, Sand was not only a witness to, but a participator in the literary feud to which the violent comments of Kotzebue gave rise. Having with many other students then present fought for the best interests of Germany, he dreaded nothing so much, as the probability of that writer's principles and doctrines tending to mislead both the Princes of Europe and the public; by which the dearly-earned triumphs gained during the preceding contests would be bartered for perpetual bondage. As the unshaken and ardent friend of truth, it was therefore natural for Sand to look with indignation on that part of the Imperial Counsellor's writings, which reviled and calumniated those teachers and professors, whom he knew to be irreproachable both in morals and character; nor when the subject happened to be discussed by his companions, did he hesitate to express the abhorrence in which he held 'the foreign stipendiary and political apostate,' as Kotzebue was now designated. This extraordinary young man was thus led on from one reflection to another, until his enthusiastic imagination led him to suppose, that the sacrifice of a mercenary journalist would contribute to the liberation of the whole German people from oppression. To such a pitch of impetuous energy was he carried on some occasions, that Sand would often conclude a long comment on the dangerous consequences of tolerating any writer, who had thus set the liberties of his country at naught, by observing, it became an imperative duty, and even a virtue to punish them; adding, with an air of the greatest apparent composure, that having after long reflection overcome the dreadful contest between his love of Country and sense of Religion, he was himself prepared to strike the blow, often exclaiming in a tone of hysterical exultation—*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori!*"

The particulars of the horrible assassination of M. Kotzebue, were briefly detailed in our Magazine for March, page 373.

The Volume concludes with a defence of the German Universities.

63. *A complete Parsing Grammar; or, A Practical Key to the Grammatical*

Construction of the English Language, for the Use of Families, Private Teachers, Public Academies, and Senior as well as Junior Students. By T. Whitworth, Professor of the Greek, Latin, and English Classics, &c. 12mo. pp. 216. Longman and Co.

The Plan adopted by the Author, in this elementary work, appears better calculated for the instruction of young Students in the Principles of Grammar, than any we have noticed for a long time. Every Rule is copiously elucidated by appropriate Examples, on the principles of question and answer; so that the construction of each sentence, given in the various Examples, is rendered clear and apparent to the meanest capacity.

In the Preface the Author remarks,

"The utility of such a practical Treatise on the English Language, the Author humbly trusts, will be apparent, when it is remembered that to arrive at a perfect grammatical knowledge of any tongue, the clearest definitions are required as to the order and government of its parts of speech: and surely nothing can be better calculated to facilitate the acquirement of such knowledge than by exhibiting examples in such a light, as, upon the slightest glance, point out to the student not only the reasons of grammatical construction, but also that an acquaintance with it is indispensable to the expressing of his ideas correctly and void of all ambiguity."

64. *Smee-ton's "Historical and Biographical Tracts."*

MR. SMEETON has performed an acceptable service in laying these scarce pamphlets open to the researches of the future Historian and Antiquary.

When the extreme rarity, and consequent high prices, of the original Tracts are considered, the utility of reprinting them must be sufficiently obvious.

The following is a list of those we have already seen:

1. "Historical and Biographical Memoirs of George Villiers 1st. Duke of Buckingham." Embellished with his Portrait, engraved by R. Cooper, from the print by Van Daleo; and an allegorical Vignette. 4to. pp. 56.
2. "England's Remembrancer; containing a true and faithful Narrative of that never to be forgotten Deliverance, the Spanish Invasion in 1588. With numerous Biographical Additions; and a curious fac simile Frontispiece, representing the Spa-

ish Fleet, with the Devil, the Pope, Cardinal Allen, and the Pope's Nuncio, sitting in Council. Collected for the information and benefit of each family. By Samuel Clarke, pastor to Bennet Fink." 4to. 36 pages.

3. "An Historical and Critical Account of Hugh Peters, after the manner of Mr. Boyle. By W. Harris, (author of the Lives of James I. Charles I. &c.) with Portrait of Hugh Peters." 4to.

4. "The Court and Character of King James I. Written by Sir A. W. With additional Biographical Notices; and Portrait of Sir Anthony Weldon, being an eye and ear witness." 4to. 64 pp.

5. "Life of the famed Mr. Blood," With Notes; and Portrait of Blood.

6. "King James's Declaration to his Subjects, concerning Lawful Sports to be used." 1618. 4to. 12 pp.

7. "The Fatal Vespers: a True and Full Narrative of that signal Judgment of God upon the Papists, by the Fall of the House in Black Friars, London, upon the Fifth of November, 1623. With interesting illustrative Notes; and fac simile View of the House in Ruins. Collected for the information and benefit of each family, by Samuel Clarke, pastor of Bennet Fink."

8. "No Jest like a True Jest; being a compendious Record of the Merry Life and Mad Exploits of Captain James Hind, the great Robber of England; *black letter*. [With fac simile Portrait.] Together with the close of all at Worcester, where he was drawn, hanged, and quartered for High Treason against the Commonwealth, 1652." 4to. 28 pp.

9. "The Second Captain Hind: or the Notorious Life and Actions of that infamous Highwayman, Captain John Simpson, alias Holiday, who was executed at Tyburn, on Saturday the 20th of July, for Felony and Burglary. With an Account of his mad Pranks, Projects, and strange Exploits; particularly how he robbed the King's tent of 1000*l*. As also the Churches of St. Michael and St. Peter's, in Ghent. His committing Murders, Rape, Felonies, and near 150 Burglaries. To which is added, his Behaviour in Newgate, and last Dying Speech at the place of execution." 4to. 14 pp.

10. "The Dumb Philosopher; or, Great Britain's Wooder, containing a faithful and very surprising Account of Dickory Croke, a Tinker's son in the County of Cornwall, who was born dumb, and continued so for 58 years; and how some days before he died, he came to his Speech: with Memoirs of his Life, and manner of his Death." 4to. 24 pp.

The Tracts already published form part of an extended series; but may be purchased separately. They are

very neatly and uniformly printed in small quarto, and the orthography of the original has been preserved.

65. *The Alchymist. By the Author of "Ornaments Discovered;" "The Metamorphosis; or, Effects of Education;" "Aunt Mary's Tales for her Nephews and Nieces."* 12mo. pp. 206. W. Darton, junior.

THE Author of the *Alchymist* has in former publications of this nature given some pleasing illustrations of the benefits arising from an early attention to Education.—It appears to be a favourite system; and it is happily supported in the very pretty little Story of the *Alchymist*, which would be found an agreeable half-hour's amusement by young people, even beyond the age of childhood.

66. *Stories for Children, chiefly confined to Words of Two Syllables. By the Author of Aunt Mary's Tales.* 12mo. pp. 120. W. Darton, junior.

These little "Stories," four in number, each ornamented with an appropriate Engraving, are well adapted to the entertainment, as well as to the instruction, of Children. The Tales are,

1. "The little Girl who did not care for what was said to her."
2. "The Humming Top."
3. "The New Doll."
4. "The Greedy Boy."

67. *"Peggy and her Mammy. By Mary Elliott (late Nelson), Author of 'Industry and Idleness,' &c.* 12mo. pp. 59. W. Darton, junior.

An interesting little Tale; which, though more peculiarly adapted to the Juvenile Reader, will afford amusement to those of riper years. It is ornamented with some neat engravings.

68. *New Interest Table. By Charles M. Willich.*

THE arrangement of this cheap Broadside Sheet appears to be new; and promises to be a very useful companion to the 'Cumpling-house, as by it the Discount of Bills, and Interest of Money, at 5 per Cent. may be ascertained with as much facility as by the large and expensive books now in use. It is very neatly printed from stone, and shows the utility of the lithographic art.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

CHURCH UNION SOCIETY.

Premiums for 1820.

A Premium of Fifty Pounds (by Benefaction) for the best Essay "on the necessity of Church Establishment in a Christian Country, for the preservation of Christianity among the people of all ranks and denominations; and on the means of exciting and maintaining amongst its own members a spirit of devotion, together with zeal for the honour, stability, and influence of the Established Church."

A Premium of Five and Twenty Pounds for the best Essay in Latin,—"De Britannicæ meritis erga religionem propagatam, stabilitam, reformatam, ope Pauli Apostoli prædicantis, Constantini * stabilientis, Henrici restituentis, præsentibus Edwardorum Regum legibus, et Wickliffi aliorumque viciis Christianæ veritatis."

CAMBRIAN SOCIETY IN DYFED.

Premiums for 1820.

A Premium of Ten Pounds for the best "Glossary to the Poems of the Cynfeirdd, or most ancient Bards of Britain, who lived prior to the end of the eighth Century, preceded by an Essay on the Authenticity of the said Poems, on the true Orthography of their Language, and on the Characteristics of their Fictions."

A Premium of Ten Pounds for the best Essay "on the Origin, Credibility, and authentic Evidences of the Traditions respecting the Chair of Glamorgan, and the political and religious principles of Bardism."

A Premium of Ten Pounds for the best Essay "on the evidences and latest remains of Druidism and Paganism in the Poems of the ancient British Bards."

OXFORD, Oct. 9. — Tuesday the Rev. Frodsham Hodgson, D.D. principal of Brasenose College, was, in full convocation, invested with the office of Vice-Chancellor; after which he nominated his pro-Vice-Chancellors, viz. the Rev. Drs. Cole, rector of Exeter, Thos. Lee, president of Trinity Hall, master of Pembroke, and Dr. Peter Vaughan, warden of Merton College.

Nearly ready for Publication:

The History of Bishop's Weremonth, Monk's Weremonth, and Sunderland, By Mr. GARRETT.

* Constantinum Magnum non tantum in Britannia Cæsarem primum dictum esse, sed & Britannia oriundum fuisse, adeo certum judicat Baronius, ut non nisi extreme demeritis homines illi sententiam repugnare dicat. (*Strachii Britannicum Chronolog.* p. 849.)

An Analysis of the Egyptian Mythology, with a critical examination of the remains of Egyptian Chronology, illustrated with Engravings. By Dr. PITCHAM of Bristol.

A Christian Sketch of Lady Maxwell, of Pollock, late of Edinburgh.

The Holy Catholic Bible, with Dr. Chaloner's Notes; published with the approbation of Dr. Gibson, Vicar Apostolic of the Northern District.

A Sketch of the Economy of Man.

Horn Entomologicon: or Essays on the Annoying Animals. By W. S. MACGREGAR, esq. A. M. of Trinity College, Cambridge: The London Tradesman; a familiar treatise on the rationale of Trade and Commerce, as now carried on in the Metropolis.

"Letters on History," by the Author of Affection's Gift, &c. &c.

No Fiction; A Narrative, founded on recent and interesting Facts, and connected with Living Characters.

Preparing for Publication:

A new Literary Journal, entitled, "The Retrospective Review;" consisting of Criticisms upon, Analyses of, and Extracts from, curious, useful, and valuable books in all languages, which have been published from the Revival of Literature to the commencement of the present Century.—Edited by a Society of Members of the University of Cambridge.—To be continued Quarterly.

A View of the History, Literature, and Religion of the Hindoos; including a minute Description of their Manners and Customs, and Translations from their principal Works. By the Rev. M. WARR, of Serampore, Bengal.

A History of the House of Austria, from the foundation of the Monarchy, by Rudolph, to the death of Leopold II., 1218 to 1792.

Italy in 1818 and 1819, comprising Remarks, Critical and Descriptive, on its Manners, National Character, Political Condition, Literature, and Fine Arts, by JOHN SCOTT, author of a Visit to Paris, &c.

"Scripture Testimony to the Messiah;" a Work intended to elicit, by a cautious induction, the whole evidence on the most important Question in the Unitarian Controversy. By Dr. FYZ SMITH.

The Christian's Annual Journal and Record of Literature.

The Providence of God in the latter Ages; being a new Interpretation of the Apocalypse, by the Rev. G. CHART. A.M.

A System of Theology, in a series of Sermons, by the late THOMAS DWIGHT, D.D., LL.D. President of Yale College,

in Connecticut, America; with a Life and Portrait of the Author.

A Memoir of Mrs. Hutton, the youngest daughter of the Rev. Philip Henry; the Life is written by the Rev. Matthew Henry, and has never been printed. By Mr. J. B. WILLIAMS of Shrewsbury.

Characters of the Living British Novelists, with specimens of their Works; including a critical account of recent Novels, published anonymously, or under fictitious names.

A Work on the Fossils of the South Downs, with Outlines of the Mineral Geography of the Environs of Lewes and Brighton, and Observations on the Geological Structure of the South-eastern part of Sussex. By GIDRON MANTELL, esq. F. L. S. &c.

An English edition of Count Orloff's Historical, Political, and Literary Memoirs of the Kingdom of Naples.

Letters on the Civil and Political state

of Germany. By the Editor of Savva's Memoirs.

An Improved Edition of Moore's Greek Grammar. By the Rev. Dr. NAILSON, Author of "The Greek Exercises."

The Naval History of Great Britain, from the Commencement of Hostilities in May 1803, to the present Time. By Mr. JAMES

Pope's Essay on Man, illustrated with Designs, by Uwins; and a full length Portrait of the Author, from the original, by JARVIS

A few Plain Reasons for the immediate Repeal of the Tax on Foreign Wool. By JAMES BESCHOFF.

We are glad to see that the pretty Song by Miss Eliza Stewart,—“Oh, come while the pale moon's laving,” inserted in our Magazine for April, p. 354, has been ably set to music, arranged for the piano-forte, by Mr. Joseph John Harris.

ANTIQUARIAN AND PHILOSOPHICAL RESEARCHES.

TRAVELS OF F. W. SIEBER.

Mr. F. W. Sieber, a native of Bohemia, sailed for Alexandria in November 1817; there he viewed the curiosities of that city, Pompey's Pillar, the Obelisks of Cleopatra, the Catacombs, and other remarkable objects. Thence he continued his journey to Rosetta, embarked on the Nile, and arrived at Cairo.

The peace and tranquillity which at that time prevailed, induced him to follow the advice of his friends, and undertake a journey to Nubia: he set out, accompanied by a Mameluke, in a vessel hired for that purpose. On this voyage he saw the celebrated cities of antiquity, with their still well-preserved ruins, in succession, Antinoë, Hermopolis, Lycopolis, Abydos, Panopolis, Tentyra, Koptos, Thebes (Gurna, Medinet, Abu, Karnak, and Luxor), Hermonthis, Latopolis, Apollinopolis magna, (Etfu), Ombos, Syene, Elephantine, and Philæ, passed the Cataracts, and returned to Cairo, after an absence of four months, on the 20th of April, 1818, loaded with many curiosities.

He was not able to visit Mount Lebanon with advantage this year, because he did not land at Jaffa till the 23d of June, and to be able to return to Egypt during the inundation of the Nile, he could only visit Jerusalem; he remained at that place forty days, examined and described every thing remarkable in and near this city. To remedy the want (which has long been felt) of an accurate geometrical plan, noting all the antique remains of this important city, Mr. Sieber promises to publish a most correct topographical plan of Jerusalem and its environs.

On account of the continued West winds,

he stopped at Cyprus, visited Amathunt and Paphos, returned then the more easily at the appointed time to Damietta, and arrived at Cairo on the 23d of September, when the Nile was at the highest. His acquisitions, which he had left there, were soon packed up and forwarded by way of Rosetta to Alexandria, in order to return, during the particularly favourable season, November and December, to Europe, which he reached in sixteen days, and arrived safely in the harbour of Trieste on the 5th of December.

His collection, which he has brought to Vienna, and intends also to exhibit to the public, is already arranged, and contains antiquities and curiosities of many kinds, three of the most beautiful mummies in remarkable fine preservation, a number of other curiosities, and a selection of rare natural productions of the countries which he has visited.

His collected plants and seeds of three Floras—those of Crete, Egypt, and Palestine, he intends to publish in Herbaries, and will afterwards print the physiographical representations of the respective Floras, besides a description of the plants.

His remarks on the Leprosy and the Hydrophobia, will be particularly interesting. It is well known that the latter does not exist in Egypt. Chance assisted Mr. Sieber in discovering the cause of this disorder being unknown in that country, and he has accordingly proposed a peculiar method of curing the Hydrophobia, after the disorder has actually broken out, respecting which he will publish a separate essay.

Faithful to his purpose, he designs to prepare within two years, after completing the

the account of his first travels, for a journey to Abyssinia, and will follow the route taken by Bruce to the sources of the Nile.

Great exertions are making at Vienna towards forming a Museum of Antiquities, nor have the Fine Arts been neglected in the proposed arrangement. The Emperor has given every encouragement to the plan.

M. Steinhüchel, the celebrated Antiquary and Traveller, has been dispatched on a tour to Dalmatia, Salona, the ruins of the palace of Diocletian, &c. A proclamation has been issued prohibiting the exportation of antiques, statuary, and MSS. from the Austrian States. The Emperor has visited the Belvidere, and seen the splendid collection of works of art belonging to M. Fuger, director of the Imperial Gallery of Paintings, and has determined upon the purchase of the whole.

POMPEII.

In prosecuting the excavations at Pompeii, they have lately discovered several edifices in the fine street that leads to the Temples of Isis and Hercules, and to the Theatre. In a house supposed to have belonged to some man of science, some surgical instruments were found of excel-

lent workmanship; also some paintings representing fruit and animals, executed with great truth.

The Royal Society of Sciences at Göttingen has proposed for the subject of a prize, to be awarded in November 1823, a critical Synopsis of the most ancient Monuments of every description hitherto discovered in America, to be placed in comparison with those of Asia, Egypt, &c. The memoirs to be written in Latin. Value of the prize fifty ducats.

Some labourers, in the department of Lot, have lately penetrated into the caverns formerly dug by the English, in the vicinity of Brèuge. In the lowest parts were certain crevices, which, when laid open, discovered a depository of bones, some of horses, others of the rhinoceros, of the same species of which fossil fragments have been found in Siberia, Germany, and England; and a third kind, belonging to a species of stag, now a nondescript, with horns not much unlike those of a young rein-deer. These relics have been collected and presented to the Academy of Sciences by M. Cuvier, and are now in the King's cabinet.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

PORTABLE GAS LIGHTS.

Mr. Gordon of Edinburgh, has taken out a patent for this contrivance, which consists in condensing from 20 to 30 atmospheres of the gas in a vessel of sufficient strength, and furnished with one or more apertures for combustion, with proper stop-cocks. A globe of one foot diameter, properly charged with gas, will yield a light equal to six common candles for twelve hours; and so in proportion for other sizes. The forms of course may be varied.—The result of this contrivance will be, that families will by-and-by send their servants to the gas maker (as formerly to the candle-maker) to get their portable magazine charged and ready for lighting every day, or every second day, without subjecting themselves to the trouble of making the gas in their own houses.

NEW HYGROMETER.

This instrument, the invention of Mr. Adie, is composed of a small bag made of the internal membrane of the *arundo phragmites*, and fitted, like a bulb, to the lower end of a thermometer tube. It is then filled with mercury, which rises and falls in the tube, by the sensible and rapid changes that take place in the contraction or dilatation of the membrane, from the humidity or dryness of the atmosphere. In point of sensibility, Mr. Adie has found this membrane to exceed any thing he has ever met with.

POLARIZED LIGHT.

Dr. Brewster has ascertained that the light of the Rainbow is actually polarized light, in consequence of its having suffered reflection nearly at the polarizing angle from the posterior surface of the drops of water. Such a change upon the light could not possibly have been effected by passing through any prism whatever. This, indeed, is an *experimentum crucis*, which demonstrates Newton's theory to be correct.

MENAI BRIDGE.—The first stone of this stupendous structure has been laid. When completed, it will connect the island of Anglesea with the county of Carnarvon, and by that means do away with the present Ferry, which has always been one of the greatest obstacles in the establishment of a perfect communication between England and Ireland through North Wales. The design is by Mr. Telford, and is on the suspension principle; the centre opening is to be 560 feet between the points of suspension, and 500 feet at the level of high-water line; the road-way to be 100 feet above the high-tide spring tide, and is to be divided into two carriage-ways of 12 feet each, and a footway between them of four feet. In addition to the above, there are to be three stone arches of 50 feet each on the Carnarvonshire shore, and four of the same dimensions on the Anglesea side. It is estimated to cost 70,000*l.* and will probably take three years to complete it.

SELECT POETRY.

On reading Mr. TICKELL's Lines on viewing
the Portrait of CHARLES I.

CAN this be he! Can this, the Muse's
friend, [tent bend
Whose hallowed Lyre should Vice im-
To Virtue's path, and tune its magic lays
To Freedom's cause, stoop to a Tyrant's
praise?
Can he, who sung of spotless Harley's
fame, [name?
The patriot statesman, deck a Stewart's
And couple meekness with tyrannic sway,
Make greatness shine, like flattery for pay,
And gild a tyrant with its brightest ray?
It must not be!—Perhaps his heart too
kind, [clin'd,
To kingly power and pomp too much in-
Might grieve, or dread to see his nation's
Sire,
Her ruin'd Lord, like traitor vile expire;
Ravish'd the circling honours of his brow,
See God's Anointed fall before the blow
Of subject hand—or else he might deplore
The ill-star'd man, the tyrant now no more.
Wak'd from domestic joys by civil strife
Himself had rous'd to hargain for his life
With men to whom he scorn'd to keep his
word, [lord.
With man who fear'd not e'en to rule their
From ills like these his gentler soul might
shrink,
And pity woes on which he fear'd to think.
But woe to him who lacks the empyreal
fire, [pire.
Depriv'd of which, life lags, and states ex-
That hallows Kings; bids splendid em-
pires rise, [it dies;
Strengthens the Crown, and without which
That gives the balance into Justice's hands,
Casts Tyrants down, and crushes rebel
bands;
Which came from Jove, and bards com-
mission'd, caught; [taught
And, wrapt in sacred song, stern Victors
To prize its flame, and fly the ruthless
war, [car,
The sharpen'd spear, and quick-revolving
For healthful ease, which blest Industry
brings, [Kings;
The wealth of Nations, and the prop of
The mutual bond which well-join'd States
unite, [people's right;
Whence springs the Monarch's power and
The child of Liberty, from whose rich
womb [come.
Rough Industry and polish'd Arts must
Then what is he whom dire Ambition
swells, [tells?
To what the faithful Muse with weeping
Whose broken vows, and arrogant disdain
Of laws he'd sworn with justice to maintain,
Drew on fair Britain such a fatal train
Of countless woes, the last intestine strife
Which claim'd the proud oppressor's for-
feit-life?

Let courtiers fawn, and Rome dub saints
at will,
Yet blot the Martyr, he's a Tyrant still.
When Fate, long brooding, burst o'er
Stewart's line, [shine,
And Truth on her dark ways began to
Lo, mask'd Deceit, and Tyranny stalk'd
forth,
Engender'd by the vapours of the North;
Freedom to fierce Intolerance gave place,
And length of Conscience went by length
of face;
Snbtl and bold, fierce Cromwell led the
van, [God on man;
Whose crimes call'd down the wrath of
Awhile the Heavens his impious mock'ry
bore,
Unwilling still to smite the favor'd shore;
Awhile Jove paus'd like calm before a
storm, [right arm;
Then lanch'd the lightnings from his red
Down sunk th' Usurper, death insulting
laugh'd, [shaft;
As from his side he tugg'd th' unceasing
With horrid joy the grisly King look'd
ronnd, [ground.
As the full harvest weigh'd the solid
But Peace, more dreadful than his wast-
ing breath,
Laden with wrongs more difficult than
death,
Soon stay'd awhile his desolating course,
Pardon'd the land, and blest it with—a curse;
A vicious Prince, to every passion dull'd,
Pleasure exempt, whose presence Virtue
null'd, [cull'd,
Who from far Courts had foreign vices
Nurs'd in Affliction, tutor'd in her school,
Where most grow wise, he'd learn'd to
play the fool;
He scoff'd at Virtue, Gratitude he spurn'd,
And all the Kingdom to a brothel turn'd.
Till rous'd at length some rash unguarded
hand
Smote the Avenger of the guilty land.
Then bigot James, so mighty Jove decreed,
Bestrode the race his wrath had doom'd to
bleed;
Next issued forth Revenge.—Then Jeffries
came, [name;
And Justice hied whilst he invoc'd her
Then boundless rage and lust o'erwhelm'd
the state,
And Superstition sat at Wisdom's gate,
Dark as the shades that shroud the Ely-
sian fields,
Those shades more dark than blackest
midnight yields,
And still had reign'd, but Heaven itself,
reproach'd
By the fierce wrongs its Delegate had
broach'd,
Recall'd the Thunders, o'er the Nation
spread,
And the huge rain hung o'er James's head.
Tua

The Almighty Power, whose hand can
guide alone [own,
The sun and stars, whose mystic will we
With pity mov'd, the Throne of Mercy
rears, [prayers;
And gracious bends to chasten'd Albion's
Bids the charg'd cloud on her oppressors
fell,
And ruin, shame, and death envelope all;
Majestic as ere this our earth was form'd
The Archangel rose, o'er powers impure,
thet storm'd
The eternal Heavens. Illustrious Nassau
came, [flame;
His garments shining with as bright a
The robe of Freedom on his limbs he wore,
And Truth and Justice friendly trod be-
fore;
Stern manly virtue on his features sat,
And his commanding eye was full of Fate.
Such Nassau was when England claim'd
his care, [wear;
His glories such as George scorn'd not to
Such as to Britain long-lost Peace restor'd,
And on our Isle her choicest blessings
pour'd.
Long may our land be bless'd with
George's line, [shine,
And each, succeeding eech, still brighter
Till the sharp scythe of Time himself shall
sley,
And Laurels, Crowns, and Sceptres fede
away. JUNIUS.

Lorenzo de Medicis.

Tradition exists, that when Lorenzo the
Magnificent was yet in his cradle, a
wandering Astrologer stood over him,
and predicted his future renown.

INFANT — noble infant, sleep,
While this midnight Heaven I sweep.
O'er thee burn a trine of stars,
Jove the Sov'reign, fire-ey'd Mars,
Venus with the diamond beam;
Babe, thou 'lt wear the diadem.
Wield the victor sword, and win
Woman, more than half divine.
On this pure and pencil'd brow
Latent bursts of lightning glow.
Haughty Venice shall be bow'd,
When they read their thunder-cloud.
Eloquence is on thy lip,
Now, like roses when they dip
Their sweet buds in the summer dew;
But when time shall change its hue,
Law, and truth, and liberty
On its paler pomp shall lie,
Then shall wave this infant hand
More than magic's mightiest wand.
Florence, city of the dead!
Cast the ashes from thy head,
At its touch the rose shall bloom
On thy solitary tomb.
Sea! that hear'st the dreary gale
O'er thy lonely billows wail,
When in strength that hand is rais'd,
Shall, like gold with gems emblaz'd,

Trophied galleys of the brave
Stood thy broad and beauteous wave.
Grave! where ancient genius lies,
What shall bid thy slumberers rise?
'Tis this soft and feeble hand.
Glorious infant, thou shalt stand
O'er its depths, and they shall come
Brighter for the transient tomb.
In thy splendour, timid eye!
Crowns shall lose their majesty.
In thy touch, like dust shall fall
Hostile sceptre, spear, and mail,
Child of might—young miracle—
Sweet Lorenzo—fare thee well! PUICZ.

Lines on a Young Lady.

WHEN sever'd from her I adore,
These plains can't afford me delight;
What has pleas'd, fails to please any more,
And happiness flies from my sight:
In vain with the choicest of flowers,
Sweet Flora my garden has spread;
No longer I visit the bowers
From whence my dear Phyllis has fled.
How dull and insipid appear
The duties my station commands;
What pleas'd when my Phyllis was here,
Now hangs like a load on my hands.
My pipe I have thrown far away;
My sheep disregardedly roam:
I wender forlorn all the day,
For lost is all relish of home.
What now are these prospects to me,
I cannot enjoy them alone;
No beauties in Nature I see,
For the best and the fairest is gone.
Stern Solitude haunts I now chase,
To haunts unfrequented I go;
For there undisturb'd I can muse
On her charms, and forget all my woe.
Tho' the paramount feeling is pain,
Tho' the heart cannot vibrate with joy,
In absence I still can attain
One pleasure unmix'd with alloy.
A source of delight so refin'd,
So ardent, so lasting, and pure;
That to a contemplative mind,
Enjoyment 'twill ever ensure.
'Tis sweet on a calm summer's eve
To sit on the brow of a hill;
No sound that the ear can perceive,
Save a distant and murmuring rill:
'Tis sweet then to muse on the past,
On the maid whom I lose, but can't
view;
Recall all her charms, and the last
Sweet look, when I had her adieu.
With a lover's fond eye to retrace,
The beauty her modesty hid;
The elegance, lightness, and grace,
Inherent in all that she did.
To dwell on the thrice happy hours
Her presence w'd sweetly away,
When life seem'd a path strew'd with
flowers,
More sweet and enchanting each day.

Yet,

Yet, while in gay transport I muse
On the past, is the present as fair?
What tortures does absence infuse,
To plunge me as low in despair!
Already does Fancy display
Her charms to another consign'd;
Ah! can she then break in a day
The vows we so mutually twin'd?
Oh! can she so quickly forget
The hours which in innocence flew,
And break, without fear of regret,
A heart to her image still true?
That thought has restor'd me again,
So faithless she cannot have prov'd;
My Phyllis returns to the plain,
And Corydon still is below'd.
Lichfield, Aug. 10.

G. Y. N.

SONNET

To Mr. R. BEALE, on hearing some of his
Compositions.

MUSIC divine by Heaven was sent on
earth,
To give to every noble feeling birth,
And souls like thine, O Beale! was sent
to move
Each mortal soul to universal love.
For, if the power of music can controul
The baser passions dwelling in the soul,
Oh, surely it must be such strains as thine,
The vicious breast to virtue to incline.
Still, still pursue the same immortal
theme,
List not to Fancy's visionary dream;
Still true to nature let your strains incline,
And immortality, O Beale, is thine.
Farewell—my lay is o'er, and we must
part,
But I have spoke the feelings of my heart.

R. J.

HORACE. BOOK I. ODE II.

NAY, cease, my sweet girl, to embitter
each joy,
By inspecting too closely Futurity's page,
Nor heed the fell Sibyl, who fain would
destroy [presage.
All our rapturous hours by her doleful
Be wise, poor libations to Bacchus and
Love; [day.
Let Venes preside o'er our pleasures to
Whilst I talk, old Time slyly continues to
move, [delay.
Then be merry: to fools leave the bliss of
CLASSICS, M. A.

THE MUSE:

A SONNET.

As the light torrent, sent to various plains,
Now hastes, foaming o'er the rugged
rocks; [quiet reigns,
Now spreads thro' meads and groves, where
And, gently gliding, cools the heated
rocks:

GENT. MAG. October, 1819.

So the sweet Muse, employ'd in changing
song, [treads,
O'er ancient heroes' memories glowing
Or blithely strays some lighter theme
among, [ment leads.
And wearied minds to bland amuse-
Fair Virtue wins, and horrid Vice affrights;
Glad Pleasure laughs, and Pain's sad
sorrows groan; [delights;
Bright Beauty charms, and, with it, Love
All by the Muse's magic power shown.
Then, when ye hear her voice, attend her
lays, [praise!
Think on that pow'r, and meditate it
MUSIS AMICUS.

ODE TO MEDITATION.

NOW thro' the grove a solemn silence
reigns, [tending plains.
And o'er the hill and down, and far ex-
Savewhere the tinkling rill mellifluous flows
In busy murmurs thro' the bending vale,
Save where the downy breast with rapture
glows,
Swelling the echoes of the sinking gale.
The dazzling colours of the day are fled,
And softly glimmers Cynthia's pallid ray,
Night, sable Goddess! rears her downy
head; [moon-beams play.
While round her shades the quivering
Hail, Meditation! hail thy fav'rite hour
To drive Despair and Anguish from the
soul, [low'r,
Dispel the gloom when stormy tumults
To bid the tide of Passion cease to roll.
What time the heart oppressive heaves
the sigh, [flow,
And burning tears in gushing torrents
Deign, Pow'r sublime! to quit thy seat on
high,
To dash the cup of sorrow here below.

'Tis thou alone canst teach the just con-
troul [mind;
O'er every passion which degrades the
'Tis thou alone canst swell the youthful
soul, [refrain'd.
With heav'nly transport—with a hope
Hence then, ye glitt'ring pomps, which
catch the crowd, [toys;
Fair Virtue's bane, and Fashion's gilded
Ye painted haubles that delight the proud!
Ye empty scenes of transitory joys!
Ah! say, deluded mortals! if oppress'd
With fell despair; with dire corrosive
grief; [breast;
Should keen remorse afflict your aching
Could all these fleeting pleasures yield
relief?

Ah, flutt'ring insects, Folly's gaudy train!
Should dark Affliction cause the tear to
flow;
Could all the tinsel glistening in your brain
Diffuse around thy soul one cordial glow?

R. L. A.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, July 6.

The Royal Assent was given, by commission, to 22 public and private Bills.

On the third reading of the Bill for reversing the attainder of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Lord *Clare* expressed his approbation of it, and said, that had his father's life been spared, he intended to have proposed such a measure. The Bill was then passed.

On the motion of Lord *Lauderdale*, the second reading of the Scotch Poor Relief Bill, Publicans' Licensing Bill, and the Silk-manufacturing Regulation Bill, were postponed for three months; and a new standing order was made to the effect, that no Bill for regulating any trade or manufacture, altering apprenticeships, affixing marks on goods, extending patents, &c. shall be read a second time until a Select Committee of their Lordships shall institute an inquiry relative to the measure proposed, and report thereon.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *A. Lamb* was brought to the bar, and received the following reprimand from Mr. Speaker:—

"Alexander Lamb,

"This House yesterday came to a Resolution, That you, since your first examination before a Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider of the Extracts of Indictments against Sir Manasseh Masseh Lopes and others, for Bribery at the late Election of Burgesses to serve for the borough of Grampound, having destroyed a material document relative thereto, have been guilty of wilful suppression of evidence, and a high contempt of the authority of this House.—This is an offence of the most serious and grave nature, both as affecting the dignity of this House and the ends of Justice; and had this offence been committed by you with the deliberate intention of impeding the Examination now in progress, it would have been the bounden duty of this House to have punished it with the utmost severity.—But in proportion as this Act, if committed with such a view and such intentions, would have been disgraceful to yourself, and in contempt of every feeling of principle and honesty, in the same proportion this House is most anxious to attribute your conduct to other motives which may have actuated you, and which may explain and extenuate; and believing that the destruction of this instrument has been committed not with any intention to interfere with its proceedings, or to defeat the ends of justice, but that it

originated solely from strong impressions upon your mind of the professional confidence reposed in you by your client; with this impression, and this alone, the House is prepared to extend to you its lenity, and to order that you be now reprimanded, and discharged.—In obedience, then, to the commands of the House, I now reprimand you, and acquaint you, that you are discharged, upon payment of your fees."

Sir *J. Mackintosh* brought up the Report of the Committee on the Criminal Laws. The first part of it, he said, consisted of returns of convictions and executions throughout the kingdom, much more accurate and important than ever yet laid before the House. The first document was a return of convictions and executions in London since 1689. They had also returns from the Home Circuit; and he trusted they would have fuller accounts from the counties; but they had no returns from Ireland. The Committee had also enquired into the crimes which had ceased or were greatly diminished. Crimes of violence had diminished in a proportion which no one would believe, except on the authority of documents laid before the Committee. In the Home Circuit murders had diminished in the proportion of three or four to one. From a comparison of the last 30 years, with the 30 immediately previous, it would be found that the murders in the city of London had greatly diminished. In the Western Circuit the number of murders had continued nearly the same for the last 50 years. Thus from distress, though the people had been driven to offences against property, yet they had lost none of their horror for bloodshedding, or their ancient character for humanity. Their next inquiry had been, what capital punishments had been found to be useless, and these they considered such laws as had not been acted upon for more than a century. The Committee proposed, in the next Session, to submit two Bills to the House, one to repeal some laws altogether, and another to substitute transportation for death in certain cases. Mr. Colquhoun, Mr. Mainwaring, the Clerk of the Indictments at the Old Bailey, &c. &c. and the traders of the cities of London and Westminster, all concurred in giving it as their opinion that there was a very great reluctance to prosecute, notwithstanding the very great losses they sustain by depredations. The traders prayed to have the punishments mitigated, in order that they might prosecute to conviction, without exposing themselves to the painful risk of prosecuting a fellow-

follow-

fellow-creature to destruction. For the 12 years before the crime of forging excise licences was made a felony, there were 21 prosecutions and 19 convictions; in the 12 succeeding years there were nine prosecutions, and only three convictions. Mr. Harmer, a solicitor at the Old Bailey, who had, in the course of twenty years, practised in 2000 prosecutions for capital offences, and whose evidence was entitled to the greatest weight, had known many instances in which Juries had given verdicts of acquittal where the proofs were clear; and thieves, especially old ones, aware of the humanity of Juries, would rather be capitally prosecuted than otherwise. This gentleman gave it as his opinion, that instead of punishing thieves with death, they should be punished by the opposites to their indulgences. Idleness was one characteristic of thieves, punish them with labour; they were fond of company, apply to them solitary confinement; they were accustomed to untroubled licence, oppose to it restraint. The opinions of the great bulk of bankers and merchants considered the punishment for forgery too great for the offence, and prevented the prosecution of such criminals in a great many instances. The Committee proposed two Bills, as he had already said; one to abrogate from 30 to 35 useless capital statutes; and the other to consolidate the criminal laws with respect to forgeries, and to alter the punishment. The Committee proposed that, as long as the small notes of the Bank of England continued in circulation, the actual forgery of Bank notes should continue a capital offence; but as the actual forgers could seldom be come at, they proposed extraordinary rewards for discovering them. The cases of uttering and having forged notes in possession to be punishable, the last as it now was, except a discretion in the judge to imprison, with hard labour; and the first to transportation for the first offence. The Report was ordered to be printed.

Sir Francis Burdett moved an address to the Prince Regent, praying remuneration to Mr. Mallison, the inventor of a Life Preserving Jacket.—Sir Isaac Coffin, and Sir George Cockburn, said, that were ships to be stored with cork jackets, in the event of the alarm from fire or a leak, the sailors, instead of affording assistance, would forcibly possess themselves of jackets, leap overboard, and most probably be drowned. Whereas, without those means of leaving the ship, they would remain, perform their duty, and save both the vessel and their own lives.

Lord E. Fitzgerald's Attainder Reversal Bill was received from the Lords, and, on the motion of Lord Castlereagh, was read the first and second time.

Sir W. Fitzgerald expressed, for himself and family, their deep sense of this distinguished mark of Royal benevolence.

Sir F. Burdett said, this act of magnanimous justice on the part of the Prince Regent, would be justly applauded and appreciated by the whole country.

The House having gone into a Committee on the Charitable Foundations Bill, Mr. Brougham said, that in a part of England, consisting of nine counties, and where the population amounted to a million and a half, the number of endowed schools was 780, the number of children educated in them was 26,000, and their revenues amounted to 26,000*l*. In the same districts the number of unendowed schools was 3100, and the number of children 92,000. The number of Sundays schools, was 850, and the number of children educated in them was 70,000. The number of schools for the whole of England was 4800, and the number of children educated at the endowed and the unendowed schools, comprehending day-schools, was about 700,000. The number of day-schools was 3500, and the number of children educated there was 50,000, leaving 650,000 for the number educated at the endowed and the unendowed schools throughout England. An infant asylum had been established by some gentlemen not far from that House, at which 170 were at present educated. A calculation had been made in France, that if there were schools for one tenth of the population, that would be sufficient for the education of the country. But in this country the proportion required was from one-eighth to one-ninth of the population, as the existing proportion, which was that of France, was found to be too small. A society had lately planted 350 schools in France, and reduced the deficiency from one-half to a third. In Holland the deficiency was much less. The deficiency of schools was different in different counties of England. In the county of Cumberland there were means for educating 19,000 children; and in Bedfordshire only for 3000; and it was deserving of notice, that the parish rates were in the inverse proportion to the means of education. In France no distinction was made betwixt the children of Catholics and Protestants; and on that point a truly noble example had been set by the King; and the conduct of the Prince Regent was entitled to similar praise, from his equal patronage of the schools of the National Society, and of the British and Foreign Society. The schools belonging to both amounted to 1200. Next Session he should bring forward a measure on the subject.

Lord Castlereagh and Mr. V. Fitzgerald having made some observations with regard

gard to the great progress recently made in the establishment of schools in Ireland, the House was resumed, the Report received, and the Bill passed.

House of Lords, July 7.

The Royal Assent was given, by commission, to several public and private Bills.

Lord *Auckland* moved for the rejection of the Insolvent Debtors' Act Amendment Bill, on the ground that, as there was no chance of the alterations made in it by their Lordships being acceded to by the Commons, it was useless to proceed further with it. The motion was agreed to.

On the motion of Lord *Caernarvon*, it was ordered that an address be presented to the Prince Regent, that his Royal Highness may be pleased to direct the Attorney General to institute such proceedings as he may think advisable against Robert Knill, Robert Edmunds, and Edward Harris, on account of the contradictory evidence given by them before the Committee of the House of Commons, and at the bar of this House.

A message from the House of Commons brought up a Bill for continuing the present Insolvent Act till the commencement of the next Session of Parliament.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Vanittart* referred to the practice of laying before Parliament an abstract of the produce of the revenue at the expiration of each quarter; he should move, therefore, that an account of the net produce of the revenue of Great Britain for the last three years should be presented. He might take this opportunity of stating, that it was exceedingly gratifying to him to observe the progress that had been made in the revenue during the last three years. In the quarter ending 5th July, 1817, the total amount of the revenue of Great Britain, exclusive of arrears of war taxes, was 11,060,000*l.*; in that ending 5th July, 1818, it had increased to 12,181,000*l.*; and in that just concluded, viz. on the 5th July 1819, it was 12,604,000*l.* being an augmentation of more than 400,000*l.* beyond the corresponding quarter of 1818, and of more than 1,600,000*l.* above the corresponding quarter of 1817. The view of the revenue of the whole year was equally gratifying. On the 5th July, 1817, the total amount was 43,760,000*l.*; on the 5th July, 1818, it was 46,800,000*l.*; and on the 5th July, 1819, just expired, it had risen to 49,071,000*l.* being an increase of 2,200,000*l.* since 1818, and of more than 5,200,000*l.* since 1817. The House would not fail to recollect that within this period no new taxes had been imposed. (*Hear, hear.*) He accordingly moved for an abstract of the revenue for the years

1817, 1818, and 1819, up to the 5th July in each year.

Mr. *Abercrombie* having stated that the Insolvent Debtors' Act Amendment Bill had been rejected by the Lords, moved for leave to bring in a Bill for continuing, during a limited period, the Acts relative to insolvent debtors. After a discussion of some length, the motion was carried, on a division, by 80 to 26, and a Bill brought in accordingly, and forwarded through all its stages.

Sir *G. Hill* introduced a similar Bill with regard to Ireland, which also was forwarded.

Mr. *Wilberforce* proposed an Address to the Prince Regent, that negotiations be entered into for the further suppression of the Slave Trade. The Hon. Gentleman was grieved to say, that of the powers of Europe, Portugal alone had withheld its consent to the general declaration of the cruelty and inhumanity of the Slave Trade. Portugal was the power which had rendered itself a solitary and discreditable exception. He hoped, however, that she would open her eyes to the policy and humanity of abolishing a system which all Europe unanimously denounced. He was grieved to say that two nations—France and the United States—were to be found amongst those who had not exerted themselves for the destruction of this abominable trade.

House of Lords, July 8.

The Scotch Churches and Scotch Banishment Bills were ordered to be committed this day month, by which they are lost for the present Session.

July 9.

The second reading of the Bankrupt Acts Amendment Bill and Commissioners of Bankrupts Bill was postponed for three months.

The Marquis of *Lansdown* moved an Address to the Prince Regent, which was unanimously agreed to, praying him to take measures, in concert with foreign powers, to put an end to the Slave Trade.

July 12.

The Royal Assent was given, by commission, to a number of public and private Bills.

In the Commons, the same day, in answer to a question from Mr. *M. A. Taylor*, Lord *Castlereagh* said, that Ministers had not omitted to make the necessary enquiries with regard to the attack on the Brunswick merchant vessel, by the Bronte Spanish frigate.

The cases of the Penryn and Barnstaple elections not having been brought to a close in the House of Lords, it was ordered that the Speaker should not issue writs for those places until 14 days after the commencement of the next Session.

Mr.

Mr. *Vansittart* moved an Address to the Prince Regent, for conferring some dignity in the Church on the Rev. C. Wordsworth, Chaplain to the House; also for paying certain sums to the Chairman of the Committees, &c.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* then proposed an Address to the Prince Regent for a sum, not exceeding 50,000*l.* to be issued from time to time, under such regulations as might be thought necessary, for the encouragement of persons disposed to settle in his Majesty's colony at the Cape of Good Hope. He said, the principal place chosen for the reception of emigrants was on the South-east coast, and possessed a good harbour, with many other local advantages. It certainly was not proposed to carry out persons wholly destitute of the means of providing for themselves. That experiment had been tried, but had been found to be attended with great inconvenience. A small deposit would therefore be required from them before leaving this country, as a security for their providing for themselves when they arrived at the colony. The country was peculiarly favourable to the growing of fruit; and upon the whole, there could be no doubt that persons, as soon as settled, would find themselves comfortable.

Mr. *Hume* thought that parishes should be obliged to subscribe for sending out able-bodied men, who could not get employment in this country.

Mr. *Alderman Wood* would not consent to send people out of the country, whilst there was a sufficiency of waste grounds at home to afford them means of subsistence by proper cultivation; in one place, there were 80,000 acres, which, if cultivated, would give employment to many labourers, and yield a considerable revenue to Government.

Mr. *C. Hutchinson* thought that Government ought to make advances to such emigrants as the poor manufacturers of Cork, which could soon be repaid, if the site of the proposed colony was so promising as had been stated.

The Address was then agreed to.

Mr. *Parnell's* financial resolutions, after a long and general discussion, were negatived.

Mr. *Hume* then moved the order of the day for resuming the adjourned debate on the Store-keeper General's department, but there being only 31 Members present, the House adjourned.

July 13.

Mr. *Hume* addressed the House on the enormous expenses of the Store-keeper General's department. His remarks were rendered nearly inaudible by the discharge of the Park and other guns, saluting the Prince Regent on his way to the

House of Lords. Mr. *H.* concluded with moving an Address to the Prince Regent, praying for a strict enquiry into every branch of the public service, but particularly the department alluded to; and also, that the nature of any vacancies in that department should be duly considered before filling them up.

Mr. *Vansittart* objected to the course this day pursued by the Hon. Gentleman, as most extraordinary and unfair. Taking two periods, it would be found that the amount of ordnance stores, in thirteen years (we believe), under the old establishment of this department, was only 1,800,000*l.* In the same period, since the new arrangement, it was 3,500,000*l.*

An Hon. Member was just rising, when the Usher of the Black Rod summoned the Commons to the House of Peers.

House of Lords, July 13.

Their Lordships met about twelve, and before that hour the seats within the House were nearly filled with ladies. Several foreign Ambassadors, and among the number the Persian and the Algerine Ambassadors, were present.

At two the Prince Regent entered in the usual state, and took his seat on the throne, and Sir T. Tyrwhitt, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was directed to require the attendance of the House of Commons. In a few minutes the Commons appeared at the Bar, and the Speaker delivered the following Address:

"May it please your Royal Highness,

"We, his Majesty's faithful Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled, attend your Royal Highness with our concluding Bill of Supply.—The subjects which have occupied our attention have been more numerous, more various, and more important, than are usually submitted to the consideration of Parliament in the same Session.—Upon many of these subjects we have been engaged in long and unwearied examinations; but such has been the pressure of other business, and particularly of that which ordinarily belongs to a first Session of Parliament; and such the magnitude and intricacy of many of those inquiries, that the limits of the present Session have not allowed of bringing them to a close.—But, Sir, of those measures which we have completed, the most prominent, the most important, and, as we trust, in their consequences, the most beneficial to the publick, are the measures which have grown out of the consideration of the present state of the Country, both in its currency and its finances.—Early, Sir, in the present Session, we instituted an inquiry into the effects produced on the exchanges with foreign countries, and the state of the circulating medium,

dium, by the restriction on payments in cash by the Bank. This inquiry was most anxiously and most deliberately conducted, and in its result led to the conclusion, that it was most desirable, quickly, but with due precautions, to return to our ancient and healthful state of currency; that whatever might have been the expediency of the acts for the suspension of payments in cash at the different periods at which they were enacted (and doubtless they were expedient, whilst the country was involved in the most expensive contest that ever weighed down the finances of any country), still that the necessity for the continuance of these acts having ceased, it became us, with as little delay as possible (avoiding carefully the convulsion of too rapid a transition) to return to our ancient system; and that if at any period, and under any circumstances, this return could be effected without national inconvenience, it was at the present, when this mighty nation, with a proud retrospect of the past, after having made the greatest efforts, and achieved the noblest objects, was now reposing in confidence, and, as we fondly hoped, a well-founded expectation of a sound and lasting peace.—In considering, Sir, the state of our finances, and in minutely comparing our income with our expenditure, it appeared to us, that the excess of our income was not fairly adequate for the purposes to which it was applicable—the gradual reduction of the national debt. It appeared to us that a clear available surplus of at least 5,000,000*l.* ought to be set apart for that object. This, Sir, has been effected by the additional imposition of 2,000,000*l.* of taxes.—Sir, in adopting this course, his Majesty's faithful Commons did not conceal from themselves that they were calling upon the nation for a great exertion; but well-knowing that honour, and character, and independence, have at all times been the first, and dearest objects of the hearts of Englishmen, we felt assured, that there was no difficulty that the country would not encounter, and no pressure to which she would not willingly and cheerfully submit, to enable her to maintain, pure and unimpaired, that which has never yet been shaken or sullied—her public credit, and her national good faith.—Thus, Sir, I have endeavoured, shortly, and I am aware how imperfectly, to notice the various duties which have devolved upon us, in one of the longest and most arduous Sessions in the records of Parliament.—The Bill, Sir, which it is my duty to present to your Royal Highness, is entitled, ‘An Act for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the service of the year 1819, and for further appropriating the supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.’ To which, with all

humility, we pray his Majesty's royal assent.”

The royal assent was immediately given to the Appropriation Bill, the Churches' Building Amendment Bill, and several private Bills.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent then delivered the following speech:

“My Lords, and Gentlemen,

“It is with great regret that I am again obliged to announce to you the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.—I cannot close this Session of Parliament without expressing the satisfaction that I have derived from the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the several important objects which have come under your consideration. Your patient and laborious investigation of the state of the circulation and currency of the kingdom demands my warmest acknowledgments; and I entertain a confident expectation that the measures adopted, as the result of this inquiry, will be productive of the most beneficial consequences.

“Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

“I thank you for the Supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year.—I sincerely regret that the necessity should have existed of making any addition to the burdens of the people; but I anticipate the most important permanent advantages from the effort which you have thus made for meeting at once all the financial difficulties of the Country; and I derive much satisfaction from the belief, that the means which you have devised for this purpose are calculated to press as lightly on all classes of the community as could be expected when so great an effort was to be made.

“My Lords, and Gentlemen,

“I continue to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this Country.

“I have observed with great concern the attempts which have been made in some of the manufacturing districts, to take advantage of circumstances of local distress, to excite a spirit of disaffection to the institutions and government of the Country. No object can be nearer my heart than to promote the welfare and prosperity of all classes of his Majesty's subjects; but this cannot be effected without the maintenance of public order and tranquillity.—You may rely, therefore, upon my firm determination to employ for this purpose the powers intrusted to me by law; and I have no doubt that, on your return to your several counties, you will use your utmost endeavours, in co-operation with the magistracy, to defeat the machinations of those whose project, if successful, could only aggravate the evils which it professed to remedy; and who, under the pretence

pretence of reform, have really no other object but the subversion of our happy Constitution."

Then the *Lord Chancellor*, by the Prince Regent's command, said,

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"It is the will and pleasure of his Royal

Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday, the 24th day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday, the 24th day of August next."

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, Aug. 12.

Brevet Promotions. Commissions to be dated this day.

To be Generals in the Army—Lieutenant Generals the Honourable R. Taylor, G. Milner, George Marquis of Huntly, Hon. E. Finch, I. Gascoyne, D. D. Wemyss, Hon. J. Cumming, H. Wynyard, D. Campbell, T. Grosvenor, J. Calcraft, John Earl of Hopetoun, G. C. B. James Lord Forbes, Henry Marquis of Anglesey, K.G. and G. C. B. Sir J. Doyle, bart. and G. C. B. Sir R. Brownrigg, bart. and G. C. B. W. Knollys, Hon. E. Phipps, W. Cartwright, Sir B. Leighton, bart. J. Coffin J. Murray, and Sir C. Green, bart.

To be Lieutenant Generals in the Army—Major Generals J. Croker, L. B. Wallis, J. Hope, G. Meyricke, Sir A. Cameron, K. C. B. Andrew Lord Blayney, Hon. S. Mahon, J. S. Wood, D. O'Meara, Francis Baron Rottenburg, Hon. Sir C. Colville, G. C. B. F. C. White, G. Brown, L. Lindelthal, R. Cogblan, Sir H. Fane, K. C. B. Sir R. Bolton, R. Cheney, Sir G. Anson, K. C. B. Kenneth Alexander Lord Howard of Effingham, K. C. B. Sir H. Hinber, K. C. B. Thomas Lord Hastland, Sir J. S. Maxwell, bart. W. T. Dilkes, Sir J. Oswald, K. C. B. W. Doyle, J. Hatton, P. Bonham, Sir W. Anson, K. C. B. G. W. Ramsay, and J. Dorrien.

To be Major Generals in the Army, from Col. Sir J. Elley to Col. Sir A. F. Barnard, inclusive.

To be Colonels in the Army, from Lieut. Col. H. Loftus to Lieut. Col. A. Mackenzie, inclusive.

To be Lieutenants Colonels in the Army, from Major E. Shearman to Major J. W. O'Donnoghue, inclusive.

To be Majors in the Army, from Capt. D. Macpherson to Capt. L. O'Hara, inclusive.

Admiralty-Office, Aug. 12.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of the King, to appoint W. R. Broughton, esq. C. B. Sir E. Berry, bart. K.C.B. W. Prowse, esq. C.B. and T. Baker, esq. C.B. to be Colonels in his Majesty's Royal Marine Forces, in the room of W. T. Lake, esq. C.B. W. C. Fahie, esq. C.B. Sir G. Eyre, K.C.B. and Sir J. Talbot, K.C.B. appointed Flag Officers of his Majesty's Fleet.

The following promotions have been made :

The first five Officers on the list of Admirals of the White, ending with Admiral Wilson, to be Admirals of the Red.

The 10 Officers on the list of Admirals of the Blue, ending with Admiral Sir J. Saumarez, to be Admirals of the White.

The 13 Officers at the head of the list of Vice-Admirals of the Red, ending with Sir E. Nagle, to be Admirals of the Blue.

Vice Admirals of the White, from F. Pender, esq. to Sir T. Foley, inclusive, to be Vice Admirals of the Red.

The whole of the Officers on the list of Vice Admirals of the Blue, to be Vice Admirals of the White.

The whole of the Officers on the list of Rear Admirals of the Red, to be Vice Admirals of the Blue.

The whole of the Rear Admirals of the White to be Rear Admirals of the Red.

The whole of the Rear Admirals of the Blue to be Rear Admirals of the White.

Captain W. T. Lake, C.B. to be Rear Admiral of the White.

Captains Sir C. Ogle, H. Raper, W. C. Fahie, Sir G. Eyre, R. Lambert, J. Bingham, R. D. Oliver, T. Buys, Sir C. Briellane, Sir J. Talbot, J. Halliday, J. Giffard, J. West, S. Poyntz, Lord Colville, J. Cochet, Sir A. C. Dickson, R. Wiothrop, H. Digby, C. Ekins, J. S. Rainer, B. W. Page, P. Wodehouse, and T. Alexander, to be Rear Admirals of the Blue.

The under-mentioned Officers to be Knights Companions of the Order of the Bath—Vice Admiral M. Dixon, Rear Admiral the Hon. Sir H. Blackwood, bart. and Rear Admiral Sir J. P. Beresford, bart.

His Royal Highness has also been pleased to nominate Capt. P. Puget, of the Royal Navy, to be a Companion of the said Order of the Bath, the name of this officer having, by mistake, been formerly omitted.

The following Commanders and Lieutenants have been appointed Post Captains and Commanders respectively:—Captains J. Tomkinson, J. Hay, Sir C. T. Jones, C. B. Strong, J. Baldwin, R. Riddell, G. A. Westphall, P. W. P. Wallia, Hon. F. Noel, T. Scriven, C. B. Hugh Patten, A. Dobbs, C. B.—Lieuts. J. Griffiths, T. H. Hambly, R. C. Barton, J. Maples, M. H. Herbert, E. W. C. Astley, C. Jackson, C. B. Louis, R. B. T. Sutton, H. Boteler, G. Cheyne, and J. Murray.

War-

War-office, Aug. 17.

7th Light Drag.—Brevet Lieut. Colonel Thornhill to be Lieut. Colonel; and Brevet Lieut. Col. Roharts, from half-pay 9th Light Dragoons, to be Major.

12th Ditto—Brevet Lieut. Col. Howard, from half-pay 23d Light Dragoons, to be Major.

To be Lieutenant Colonels :

17th Foot—Brevet Col. Edwards, from half-pay 73d Foot.

22d—Brevet Col. Sir H. Gough, from half-pay 87th Foot.

27th—Lieut. Col. Henry, from half-pay 3d Garrison Batt.

38th—Brevet Col. Lord Muskerry to be Lieut. Colonel; and Brevet Lieut. Col. O'Malley, from half-pay 44th Foot, to be Major.

44th—Brevet Col. the Hon. H. King, from half-pay 5th foot.

53d—Lieut. Col. Brereton, from half-pay African Corps.

60th—Lieut. Col. Andrews, from half-pay of the same regiment.

65th—Lieut. Col. Turrens, from half-pay 1st W. I. Regt.

70th—Brevet Lieut. Col. Otley, from half-pay 91st Foot.

71st—Brevet Col. Sir T. Arbuthnot, from half-pay 57th Foot.

78th—Lieut. Col. Lindsay, from half-pay of same regiment.

81st—Lieut. Col. Milling, from half-pay of same regiment.

86th—Lieut. Col. Johnson, from half-pay of same regiment.

88th—Lieut. Col. Fergusson, from half-pay 3d Foot.

89th—Lieut. Col. Miles, from half-pay 38th Foot.

90th—Lieut. Col. Austen, from half-pay 59th Foot.

2d Ceylon Regiment—Lieut. Col. Fleming, from half-pay 2d W. I. Regiment.

GARRISONS.—Major-General Sir James Kempt to be Lieut. Governor of Portsmouth; and Major-General Sir Dennis Pack to be Lieut. Governor of Plymouth.

STAFF.—Colonel Ross, on half-pay 66th Foot, to be Commandant of the Depot in the Isle of Wight; Colonel Thoruton, of the 35th Foot, to be Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces serving in Ireland, v. Colonel Ross; and the Rev. C. J. Lyon, from half-pay, to be Chaplain to the Forces.

Aug. 23. The following Officers of the Royal Marines to take rank by Brevet :

To be Lieut. General in the Army—Major Generals Sir H. Bell, K.C.B. T. Strickland, and R. Winter.

To be Major General—Col. John Miller.

To be Colonels—Lieut. Colonels R. Moncrieffe, J. Mackintosh, L. C. Meares, and G. E. Vinicombe.

To be Lieut. Colonels—Majors B. Dickenson, W. Barry, W. M. Combe, T. Mitchell (1st), F. Williams, A. Stransham,

S. M. Middleton, M. Arnett, S. Williams, E. Nicolls, R. Torrens, and R. Foy.

To be Majors—Captains G. Elliot, T. Clarke, J. M. Bevis, M. Wybourn, T. Sherman, A. Brown, J. Campbell, W. Connolly, W. Macdonald, G. Nicolson, J. Nicholson, G. Beatty, W. H. Snowe, R. Clarke, T. A. Parke (of the Marine Artillery), W. Rowe, E. Jones, A. M' Lachlan, E. N. Lowder, A. Shairp, W. Thomson, T. Carter, J. Wobrige, G. Marshal, C. Epworth, G. Gray, N. Cole, and D. Dalsell.

And also the under-mentioned Officers of the East India Company's Forces to take rank, by Brevet, in his Majesty's Army in the East Indies only, as follows :

To be Lieut. Generals—Major Generals Sir R. Blair, K.C.B. A. Kye, and R. Bell.

To be Major Generals—Colonels J. Dighton, R. Haldane, T. Munro, W. Toome, L. Loveday, L. Thomas, T. Hardwicke, W. Macleod, W. Webber, G. Bowness, J. Simmons, S. W. Ogg, R. Gregory, J. Dovetop, Sir J. Malcolm, K.C.B. J. H. Symons, N. Forbes, R. Frith, J. G. Graham, S. Wilson, H. Grace, and J. Arnold.

To be Colonels—Lieut. Colonels G. Hamikon, J. Rice, T. Boles, J. W. Freese, A. Knox, J. W. Adams, C. Mackenzie, H. Worsley, H. Fraser, T. Nuthall, H. S. Scott, Sir J. Sinclair, J. Lindsay, J. Vanrenen, and R. Scott.

To be Lieut. Cols.—Majors J. Monatt, C. Browne, W. Hopper, T. Anhurey, T. Wood, W. Farquhar, W. Elliott, and J. Doveton.

To be Majors—Captains J. J. M'Intosh, J. C. Hurdie, D. Mackay, W. Jolly, T. Wilson, A. Balmain, H. W. Sale, G. Swiney, R. B. Otto, G. Pollock, T. A. Cowper, T. Hall, J. H. Collett, J. R. Cleghorn, R. Parmenter, S. Goodfellow, A. Linsay, J. J. F. Leith, T. Smith, J. D. Crompton, W. M. Burton, H. L. Harrington, T. King, R. Davis, E. L. Smythe, T. Smithwaite, H. Huthwaite, J. F. Douglas, S. Fraser, W. C. Faithfull, W. Hawkins, J. A. Biggs, and J. M. Coombs.

Aug. 23. Lord M. Kerr to be Secretary to the most noble Order of the Thistle. The 2d, or Queen's Regiment of Foot, to bear on its colours and appointments the words—Vittoria, Pyrennees, Nivelle, and Toulouse; and the 83d, the words—Tala- vera, Fuentes d'Honore, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, and Onthes.

Oct. 9. 14th Light Dragoons—Brevet Lieut. Col. C. M. Baker to be Lieut. Col. without purchase, vice F. E. B. Hervey, hart. deceased; Brevet Major Thomas Potter Milles to be Major, vice Baker.

51st—Brevet Lieut. Colonel Octavius Carey to be Lieutenant Colonel by purchase, vice Spring, who retires.

85th—Lieut. Colonel Augustus Warburton to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice William Thornton, who exchanges.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The *Journal des Debats* gives a summary of the late elections; according to which the Deputies returned consist of 37 Liberaux, five Ultra, five Ministerialists, one Doctrinaire, and one uncertain.

General Donadieu having published a pamphlet, relative to his conduct at Grenoble, in which he inserts a letter from Count de Cazes, approving of the severities which he exercised, the Count has published in the *Moniteur*, the whole of the correspondence which took place on the occasion. It appears, that when the Count became acquainted with the real state of the facts, he revoked his praises, and censured the General; whom he reminds, that, under a free Government like France, to repress illegal acts illegally, is a greater crime than the commission of the acts; the duty of public officers being to reduce all to the obedience of the laws, and not to infringe them themselves.—The above transaction of Count de Cazes not only indicates a highly rational degree of liberty at present existing in France, but redounds much to the honour of the Count himself.

The noted Sebastiani has been elected a Deputy for Corsica, as well as M. Ramolino, cousin-german of Buonaparte's mother. The latter election has excited great notice. Corsica is a sort of rotten borough to France: the voters were only 35 in number.

The numbers of the English in France are said to be wonderfully on the increase. It is reckoned, that at present there are not less than 15,000 of our countrymen in Paris. It is asserted, that upwards of 500 English families have settled in Verdun and the vicinity of that town, and that they are persons possessed of considerable property.

Letters from Paris of the 6th instant, mention a fatal duel on Montmartre, between Captain Pellew, of the 1st regiment of Life Guards, and Captain Theodore Walsh, of the same regiment. At the first fire Captain Pellew was shot through the temple, and expired without a groan. The cause of this affair was the elopement of Mrs. Walsh with Captain Pellew, and who was with him at Paris; to which place the injured husband followed them. Captain Pellew was the only child of his now distressed parents.

A vessel from Havre, bound to St. Petersburg, has been wrecked near Bologne: twelve passengers perished with the ship; and all the baggage of Count Capo d'Istria, the Russian Minister, has been lost.

It has been stated in the French papers, that the port of St. Valery has sent out 22 vessels, manned with about 600 seamen, to fish upon the Eastern and Northern coast of Scotland—[the scene of Dutch industry for so many years; and the primary cause, we are led to believe, of the affluence and maritime power of Holland. It is to be wished, that some systematic efforts by men of capital were made, on a scale commensurate with the importance of the object, for securing to Great Britain a participation, at least, in the boundless riches of her own seas.]

The following appears in *Galignani's Messenger*:—"TUA PRINCESS OF WALES.—The following letter, bearing the Italian post mark, which we received about three weeks since, but forbore to insert, fearing it might be what, in the phraseology of the day, is denominated a *hoax*, acquires an air of authenticity from the circumstance of her Royal Highness being immediately expected at Paris; having arrived incog. (as the Countess Oldi) with her suite, consisting of nine persons, at Lyons, on the night of the 12th instant, and attended the theatre there on the following evening. We therefore lay it before our readers without abridgment or correction:—

' Sir—Having read a Paragraph in the *Lausanne newspaper* I Trust you will be so kind to Let the answer also be put in your English news paper.

' There is to much reason to believe that the Princess of Wales returns to England, to ask her self for a trial at Westminster Hall, where she her self will make her own defence, as her Honour is agane attacked, by false Traducers or foul Spys, and by Servants which where sent from ther Servia and Palace, for ther bad conduct, have all been Bought up, for very high Prize to Traduce their former Benefactress, we are also authorized to Annunciate that all her Debts in Itali have been paid, and thous in England will be in a very Short Period. Although the Princess of Wales is the only one of the Royal Family who has never askt for a augmentation of Income, and When five years ago the noble and Generous Nation Voted in Parliament fifty Thonsand Pounds Sterling per annum, She only accepted 35,000 Pounds Sterling. She never wandes under any Consideration to be a Burden to the Nation, She only Comes to Demand Justice from that Nobls Nation against her Enemies. ***

' Private Secretary to

' H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.' "

NETHERLANDS.

A British Charitable Fund has been established at Brussels, the subscriptions to which are appropriated to distressed and deserving subjects of the United Kingdom, by affording temporary assistance, or enabling them to return to their native country. Augustin Sayer, esq. M. D. is appointed Treasurer.

It appears by a Brussels paragraph in the foreign papers, which gives some particulars respecting Madame Montholon, that Buonaparte is incessantly occupied with the composition of his Memoirs; of which many copies are prepared, to obviate the chances of their destruction.

SPAIN.

Letters from Madrid state, that the yellow fever had not only reached Cadiz, but also Seville, Cordova, Grenada, and other cities.

The Duke de San Fernando has been made Prime Minister by the King of Spain.

Famine, as well as pestilence, it is said, now ravages Cadiz, the Isle of Leon, and Seville.

The Accounts from Spain assume a calamitous aspect. The fever is advancing upon Madrid. Seville is infested. The gates of Madrid are closed; and the young Queen will, it is supposed, not go beyond the city of Burgos. In the Isle de Leon the disease was supposed to have attained its height, and to be on the decrease; the number of sick which had been 1086, was reduced on the 24th ult. to 495. Cadiz, however, was in a very melancholy state; the number of sick on the 29th ult. amounting to 4075. This is not all of evil which the Almighty permits in that afflicted kingdom. Murcia rings with the groans of wretches on the rack. Two persons of distinction, of whom one was a Colonel of Artillery, perished under the torture in that city. No confession could be torn from them; and the executioners, who are stated to be attendant Devils of the Inquisition, screwed the instrument to a tension beyond the life of man to endure. The crime charged is Freemasonry.

ITALY.

The following article is dated from Genoa, Sept. 10:—"A Greek vessel has brought hither the important intelligence, that the Ottoman Porte, convinced of the perfidious designs of Ali Pacha of Janina, and indignant at finding itself compromised with Russia, who had guaranteed, by the Treaty of the 21st March 1800, the political existence of Parga under the jurisdiction of a Waiwode Chief of the four Caotons of the Terra-firma, has adopted a measure worthy of its policy and its good faith. By a Katisberif, emanating from the Grand Signior, his Sublime Highness has commissioned Pacha Bey, a wealthy

exile from Janina, and seven of the principal Pachas of Romelia, to attack the rebel Ali. The vassals of Ali are invited to abandon him; the mosques and churches are placed under an interdict; and a reward is offered for his head. The Porte at the same time guarantees the safety of Ali's three sons, Mouctar, Veli, and Selic Pacha, provided they separate themselves from the cause of their father."

GERMANY.

A late Supplement to the *Journal de Paris*, contains a proposition of the Austrian Minister to the German Diet, founded, as it appears, upon the agreement entered into at the conferences at Carlsbad. In the introduction it is stated, that "his Imperial Majesty (the Emperor of Austria) is persuaded, that all the Members of the Confederation participate with him in the wish, that the Diet, before its adjourns, should direct their particular attention to that spirit of inquietude and fermentation, which has been for some years, and is now from day to day more distinctly manifested in Germany; and which has been evinced by publications openly seditious, by criminal conspiracies, embracing more than one part of Germany, by individual offences and atrocious attempts. His Majesty desires that this assembly should seriously investigate the causes which have given birth to these disorders; and the proper means of securing for the future the public tranquillity, respect for the laws, confidence in Governments, general calm and contentment, and the tranquil possession of all those benefits which the German Princes, under the protection of a Peace solidly guaranteed to Europe, have conferred upon, or prepared for the enjoyment of their people. The sources of the evil, to the progress of which the Governments of Germany are loudly called upon to put an end, may be traced to part, it is true, to temporary embarrassments and arrangements, caused by circumstances over which no Government can directly or immediately have any controul; but they are also to be attributed to defects, to vices, or to positive abuses, which it is doubtless possible to remedy by measures well concerted and maturely combined."

It is positively stated from Frankfurt, as well as in the French accounts, that all the Cabinet Ministers assembled at the Diet have acceded without reserve to the propositions of the Austrian Minister.

Another Congress of Ministers takes place immediately, or is already assembled, at Vienna.

Mr. Rothschild, the Jew banker in London, indignant at the persecution of his Jewish brethren in several cities in Germany, has, it is said in the foreign journals, refused to take bills upon any of the Ger-

man cities in which the Jews have experienced ill-treatment.

The Elector of Hesse-Cassel has published a proclamation, stating, that in order to restrain the secret intrigues and treasonable associations formed in Germany, the German Confederation have, by a resolution of the Diet of the 20th of September, established a Central Committee at Mentz, to inquire into those illegal and dangerous plans, with authority to demand the arrest of the persons suspected, who are to be conveyed to Mentz, there to remain in arrest until the law has decided their fate. The proclamation concludes with stating that any of his subjects who shall be found guilty of such seditious combinations shall be excluded from the number of the Hessian people, and deprived of the rights of citizenship.

The Army of Austria has been increased 80,000 men by the last levy; and a second levy, equally numerous, is already talked of!

Jew Tax.—The following circumstance, which took place at Mayence in 1802, led to the abolition of the Jew Tax in Germany:—some Jews went to the opposite side of the Rhine from Mayence, and were compelled to pay the Jew Tax. On their making a representation to the Prefect, Jean Bon St. Andre, he retaliated by arresting all the Christians who arrived from the other bank of the Rhine, saying, "Your Government arrests French citizens, and makes them pay a tax because they do not believe in Jesus Christ; I now arrest you, and make you pay a tax, because you do not adhere to the Law of

Moses. The French Government protects all her subjects, whether Christians, Jews, or Mahometans." In consequence of this affair, the Jew Tax was abolished in every part of Germany.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia is lately returned to St. Petersburg from a journey through all Finland, which was undertaken for the sole purpose of a personal observation of the distant provinces of this extended empire, for the benefit of the people so far from the imperial residence.

ASIA.

Advices from Batavia of the beginning of May state, that the English expedition from Bengal, under Sir T. Raffles, consisting of several of the East India Company's cruisers, with troops on board, had arrived on the coast of Sumatra, to take possession of all the ports on the West side of the island, which were ceded to the British by the King of Acheen.

AMERICA.

New York papers announce the capture of Barcelona, Cumana, and the whole royal squadron, by the Spanish Patriots. This intelligence is not derived from a single source; it is corroborated by the concurrent testimony of several advices from various quarters, all to the same effect.

Papers and letters from Philadelphia give the most deplorable accounts of the commercial distress which pervades the United States from one end of the Union to another; and of the termination of which they have at present no prospect whatever.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Sept. 22. The Duke of Sussex and suite arrived at York House, Bath; and the next day, accompanied by many of the chief officers of the Lodges of Freemasons, and between 800 and 900 of the brethren, went in procession and dedicated the new grand Masonic Hall. The ceremony was performed by the Royal Grand Master with most impressive effect. The brethren afterwards dined at the Kingston Rooms, the Duke of Sussex in the Chair, supported by the Duke of Leinster on his left. On the 24th, his Royal Highness was presented with the freedom of the city, and on the 25th he dined with the Corporation.

Earl Temple has been chosen Mayor of Winchester for the year ensuing.

Among the premiums distributed at the *Cornwallshire Agricultural Meeting*, on the 26th ult. three were given to farmers for ploughing with two horses abreast,

and to their ploughmen; also two premiums to tenants for clearing rough land of stones, and by hand-digging, &c. making it productive. A new premium is proposed for next year, viz. to the *Acting Surveyor of Parish Roads*, who shall make the greatest improvements in the same.

The *Eau Brink Drainage Cut*, which extends nearly in a straight line of about three miles in length from St. Germain's Bridge to Lynn, goes on rapidly, several thousand persons having been employed. It will be opened next summer.

A *Sussex Experimentalist* gives us the following very curious detail:—In October 1818, he planted 18 grains of wheat at six inches distance from each other. They all vegetated, but one-third was afterwards destroyed by the worms. The remaining crop having flourished, was reaped in the beginning of August, the eight grains producing 213 fine ears, or nearly 27 ears, 39 grains to the ear, from each grain sown. The crop being threshed and

and cleaned, amounted to 12½ ounces of corn. To calculate this as acreable produce—12 grains at six inches asunder, occupied a space of 18 inches by 12, or 1½ superficial feet; but it is necessary to allow three inches more all round, which make 24 by 18 inches, or three superficial feet. Now the superficial feet of an acre are 43,560, which divided by 3 gives 14,520 times the space on which the above experiment was grown: this multiplied by 12½, the number of ounces produced, will give 177,870 ounces, which divided by 960, the number of ounces in a bushel of wheat of 60lbs. weight, will give 135½ bushels, or 23 quarters 1½ bushels per acre, from single grains set over an acre at six inches distance from each other. For the accuracy of the above, we cannot be answerable; but it is well known, that many such experiments have been made at different periods, with nearly similar results; and no judge of cultivation doubts the possibility of obtaining far larger produce than we customarily do in this country by a more accurate culture, and that under such there would be no necessity for foreign import.

Sept. 25. The aquatic excursions of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent ended this day for the present season; to be resumed, according to his Royal Highness's often-expressed intentions, "a fortnight earlier next year." At one o'clock the Prince Regent landed, and proceeded in his carriage to *Bognor*, where he dined with the Earl of Arran; the same night he slept at *Brighton*, and yesterday evening arrived at *Carlton House*.

Wasp Eater.—A few days since, a fellow in the neighbourhood of *Frimley*, named *Fisher*, whose gluttonous propensities have long since acquired him the by-name of the *Cormorant*, undertook for a trifling wager, to eat a dozen of live wasps, with their stings in them, and demolish two pounds of raw salmon, in the short space of ten minutes! This he achieved with comparative expedition, notwithstanding he was sorely perplexed over his first course. He afterwards offered to eat wasps by wholesale, at the rate of sixpence per dozen; this he continued doing till he had consumed nearly two dozen of these creatures; when his throat and mouth became so dreadfully swollen and inflamed, that he was obliged to desist, in a state almost bordering on madness and suffocation.

Encouragement of Agriculture.—That patriotic Nobleman, the Earl of Sheffield, published, last spring, a very able and spirited tract, called "Remarks on the Bill for the Amendment of the Poor Laws." In adverting to the impossibility of providing a sufficiency of grain from foreign countries, if tillage should be neglected

at home, his Lordship says,—"The public is, perhaps, not fully aware of the calamity that may arise from a decrease of tillage, and increase of population; but it is most true, that if, through a deficient harvest, an increased demand for grain on our part should take place, all the world would not be able to supply two months' consumption. It has been supposed, that Europe must depend for subsistence on America; but that country never, in one year, sent to Europe sufficient for one day's supply."

Oct. 13. The Inquest that had been held on the body of John Lees, at *Oldham*, and subsequently at *Manchester*, who had died, it was supposed, in consequence of bruises received on the 16th of August, was adjourned to the 1st of December next. The Coroner stated that this was done in consideration of the extreme fatigue and inconvenience experienced by the Jurors.

Oct. 20. Meagher, the Trumpeter to the Manchester Yeomanry Cavalry, was brought up for examination at the *New Bailey Court*. The charge against him, for which he had undergone some previous examinations, was firing two pistols from the garret-window of his house in *Deansgate*, and wounding J. Jones in the thigh, and R. Robinson in the leg. He underwent a long examination before Mr. Wright, the Magistrate. The excuse he offered was, that his house had been beset by a riotous mob, and his windows broken. Several witnesses gave their testimony that the prisoner was not threatened, nor even molested at the time he fired the pistols from his window; and that there was no assemblage of people opposite the house to cause alarm. On the contrary John Davis, druggist and apothecary, who resided nearly over against the prisoner's residence in *Deansgate*, deposed, that at half-past 12, he heard, while in his bedroom, stones thrown, glass broken, and most opprobrious language, such as "rascal, murderer, massacrer, butcher, trumpeter!" Soon after, he heard the report of a pistol: he then went to the front of his house, and saw three different parties, who used very gross language; the prisoner was in the garret window, facing *Queen-street*: he was in his shirt sleeves: he cried out, "What do you there? be gone, get away, or I'll fire upon you:" he then fired again. Sarah Kennedy also deposed to hearing the windows broken, before there was any firing. The Magistrate then declared he should adjourn the Court to that day fortnight. He also stated, that in consequence of the evidence of Mr. Davis, who was a most respectable witness, he should take bail for the prisoner's appearance on that day, himself in 200*l.* and two sureties in 100*l.* each.

each. Mr. Davis was one of the bail. Mowbray was then liberated.

Oct. 21. At a Meeting at Maidenhead, of the Subscribers to the Fund for guaranteeing the expenses of the Prosecution, &c. of Thomas Mitchell (who has been executed) for attempting to murder Miss Rowles, of Burnham, it was proposed and unanimously carried "that the Thanks of the Meeting be most cordially given to the Rev. H. Raikes, for his kind and exemplary conduct in this atrocious affair, and for his two admirably-adopted Sermons delivered on the occasion, and now published."

Oct. 30. Many strong Resolutions have been entered into in various parts of the Country, in reprobation of the transactions at Manchester. On the contrary, numerous loyal Declarations have been signed in defence of Religion, of Government, and Social Order, against the inroads of Blasphemy and Sedition.

OCCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

"*Windoor Castle*, Oct. 9, 1819. His Majesty continues in good general health, but without any diminution of his disorder."

Parliament is summoned to meet on the 23d day of November next; when the late events at Manchester, and the state of the country, will, no doubt, be the first and chief subjects of consideration.

The Board of Admiralty have proposed, and an Order in Council has been obtained, that pensions shall be granted to the widows of the officers and clerks in all the Civil departments of the Navy; adequate stoppages are accordingly to be made in the several salaries, in order to form a fund for that purpose.

Whilst a fine coach horse, belonging to Major-general Strutt, was drinking a few days ago out of a pail, in which, by accident, was a piece of sponge used in cleaning the harness, nearly six inches long, three inches wide, and two inches thick, the animal took it to his mouth, and swallowed it. Veterinary assistance was called in; but it was sixty-nine hours before the horse was relieved by the most powerful medicines; and though still extremely weak, it is likely to recover.

The two most interesting and beautiful objects in the planetary system, Jupiter and Saturn, may now be seen every clear evening. Jupiter is very conspicuous in the South, about 25 degrees above the horizon, and Saturn about 10 degrees higher, but more to the Eastward.

The will of the late Wm. Smith, esq. the once-celebrated Actor, was proved lately in the Prerogative Court at Doctors' Commons. His property, real and

personal, was sworn under 18,000*l*. (See an account of him, in p. 375.)

It is reported, that Mr. Sheriff Parkins refuses to pay his quota of the expenses of the Entertainment at Guildhall on Lord Mayor's Day; and that the Lord Mayor Elect and Mr. Sheriff Rothwell have, in consequence, handsomely resolved to defray the whole charge.

BANK NOTES.—The following is an account of the average amount of Bank of England Notes in circulation during the quarter ending the 10th of October, 1819:

Bank Notes of 1 <i>l</i> . & 2 <i>l</i>	7,249,613	15	3
of 5 <i>l</i>	3,097,812	11	2
of 10 <i>l</i>	3,590,294	17	11
of 15 <i>l</i>	146,641	17	8
of 20 <i>l</i>	1,563,997	9	4
of 25 <i>l</i>	175,300	16	6
of 30 <i>l</i>	400,881	15	5
of 40 <i>l</i>	316,645	5	6
of 50 <i>l</i>	1,322,557	19	3
of 100 <i>l</i>	1,159,413	13	9
of 200 <i>l</i>	455,820	6	9
of 300 <i>l</i>	399,966	12	7
of 500 <i>l</i>	417,596	8	7
of 1000 <i>l</i>	3,555,792	11	5
Bank Post Bills.....	1,474,539	7	2

£.95,326,875 8 5

Friday, Sept. 24.

A Meeting of the inhabitants of the Ward of Cheap was held, under the presidency of their Alderman (Mr. Sheriff Rothwell), to discuss the late proceedings at Manchester; when, after several hours' debate, the Resolutions, condemning the Lancashire Magistracy, were rejected by a majority of 11 out of 83 individuals (the whole number present); and other Resolutions, in substance approving of the conduct of the Magistrates and Yeomanry, were agreed to.—One of the speakers asserted, that of the 60 Yeomen who acted on the occasion, 32 were wounded.

Wednesday, Sept. 29.

This day the Livery of London, previous to the regular business of the election of a Chief Magistrate, entered into some violent Resolutions respecting the late melancholy events at Manchester; after which the names of the several Aldermen eligible to the high office being formally proposed, Aldermen Wood and Thorpe were elected by the almost unanimous show of tumultuous hands. But a poll was instantly demanded by the friends of Mr. Bridges, the first Alderman eligible in the usual rotation.

On the Recorder passing sentence of transportation *for life* on John Moore, at the Old Bailey, the prisoner, in the most hardened manner, said, "I wish to ask your Lordship a favour;" and on being desired to state it, said, "I'd thank you, my Lord, to give me another year."

Friday,

Friday, Oct. 1.

A Meeting of respectable individuals, merchants, bankers, traders, and others, was held at the London Tavern, John Whitmore, esq. in the Chair; when a Declaration against the progress of sedition and infidelity, was unanimously agreed to. It has since received the signatures of nearly five thousand individuals of great respectability.

Tuesday, Oct. 5.

The Lord Mayor held a Court of Aldermen; at which Sir W. Curtis moved a loyal Address, to be signed by the Members; and observed, that at a time when the disaffected were raising the standard of sedition and rebellion in the country, it became the duty of the sober-minded and loyal part of the community to declare their abhorrence of the libellous and blasphemous publications with which the country was inundated. The Resolutions were then put and carried, with the dissent of the Aldermen Sir W. Domville, Wood, Thorp, and Waitman.

Friday, Oct. 7.

On Wednesday last the poll for the high office of Lord Mayor was finally closed by a triumphant majority of 1037, in favour of Mr. Alderman Bridges, whose election was this day confirmed by the Court of Aldermen. This speaks strongly in favour of what feelings and principles public opinion preponderates.

Thursday, Oct. 14.

The trial of Richard Carlile, bookseller, in Fleet-street, came on this day, in the Court of King's Bench, for republishing Paine's *Age of Reason*, being a blasphemous attack on the Holy Scriptures.—The trial occupied a period of three days; much the greater part of the time was consumed in the defence, the chief object of which was to give currency to the calumnies against the Christian Religion, which he had brought forward in his various publications. The Jury, after retiring half an hour, pronounced the defendant *Guilty*.—This result was anticipated almost with certainty, from the moment that the nature of Mr. Carlile's justification was disclosed, that defence (an undisguised impeachment of the divine authority of the Holy Scriptures, and a direct charge of falsehood and immorality against them), was such, as to engage him in an almost uninterrupted altercation with the Bench; and on more than three or four occasions, excited the marked indignation of the Jury. It was gratifying to observe also, that the feeling of disgust excited by this offensive justification was not confined to the Judge and Jury. From the first day the interest which the public appeared to take in this Trial, declined with a rapidity which can be accounted for

only by supposing that the defendant's avowal of gross infidelity, effected a general change in the kind disposition, which in this country is rarely withheld from any one who is the object of a State prosecution.

At nine o'clock on the evening of the 14th, Carlile was arrested at his house in Fleet-street. The officers remained with him all night.

Friday, Oct. 15.

This morning the second Trial of Carlile came on at Guildhall, on an indictment preferred by the Society for the Suppression of Vice, for publishing a profane libel, entitled *Palmer's Principles of Nature*. Mr. Gurney stated the case, and described the work (which is written by an American) in many parts to exceed for impiety, profaneness, and blasphemy, &c. the writings of Paine, on which the defendant had been already found guilty.—Mr. Carlile took the same line of defence as before, which consisted in showing the diversity of opinions that prevailed on the doctrines of Christianity, and the true interpretation of the Bible.—The Judge shortly summed up; and the Jury, without retiring, found a verdict of *Guilty*.—Mr. Gurney abandoned the other indictments.

Saturday, Oct. 16.

Carlile's third Trial for publishing a seditious libel in *Sherman's Register*, was postponed to the sittings after Term, agreeably to his own request.

Thursday, Oct. 21.

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the North Eastern Auxiliary Bible Society was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent was in the Chair. Several gentlemen condemned the false and infamous doctrines lately attempted to be promulgated, to the prejudice of society, and called upon the meeting to unite in their efforts to frustrate such attempts. A liberal Subscription was then made.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Oct. 20. *The Fisherman's Hat*, a Musical Drama. This was announced as being one of the pieces left in MS. by the late ingenious Mr. Tobin; but it did not meet the expectations of the public; and after the third performance, it was withdrawn for the purpose of being reduced to an after-piece.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Oct. 6. *The Gnome King; or, the Giant Mountains*, a Dramatic Legend. It was dramatized from a Fairy Tale, found among *The Legends of Number Nip*, and has been very successful. Some of the scenery had extraordinary merit.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

Aug. 28. Sir G. Murray, K. C. B. Governor of the Royal Military College, vice Hope; and Sir A. Hope, Governor of Edinburgh Castle, vice Murray.

Aug. 31. The following Officers of the Royal Artillery to take rank by Brevet: Major-Generals—J. Smith, W. Cuppage, T. Seward, P. Laye, B. Willington, T. R. Charleton, Sir E. Howorth, K. C. B. T. Desbrossay, C. Terrot, and G. Glasgow—to be Lieut.-Generals.

Colonels—J. F. S. Smith, W. Mudge, H. Shraynell, G. Wulff, G. W. Dixon, W. Wilson, B. Young, and Sir H. Framingham, K. C. B.—to be Major-Generals.

Lieutenant-Colonels—E. Pritchard, T. Franklin, J. Viney, C. Waller, R. Beevor, J. Shortall, R. Legge (late Royal Irish Artillery), and F. Griffiths—to be Colonels.

Majors—R. S. Brough, A. Bredin, J. Power, and P. Drummond—Lieut.-Cols.

The following Officers of the Royal Engineers to take rank by Brevet:

Lieut.-General—T. Hartenp—to be a General.

Major-Generals—H. Rudyerd, and W. Fyers—to be Lieut.-Generals.

Colonels—R. D'Arcy, G. Bridges, and S. T. Dickeus—to be Major-Generals.

Captains—W. Bennett, T. Fyers, H. Vigoureux, H. M. Kilvington, G. Buchanan, E. Fanshawe, W. Douglas, T. Cunningham, and E. Figg—to be Majors.

Oct. 5. Lieut.-Gen. De Hochepied, of Stockbridge, and his nephews, permission to assume the title of Baron De Hochepied, and bear the arms annexed, conferred on him by the Emperor of Germany.

Oct. 12. The Earl of Stamford and Warrington, Lord Lieutenant of the County and City of Chester.

Oct. 16. Rev. J. Robinson, of Rokeby Hall, co. Louth; created a baronet.

35th Foot—Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Oswald, Col. vice Duke of Richmond, dec.

The Duke of Wellington, Governor of Plymouth, v. Duke of Richmond, dec.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Oct. 12. Hereford—R. P. Scudamore, esq. vice P. T. Symonds, esq.

Arundel—R. Blake, esq. of Leominster, vice Pigott, dec.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Cambridge. On the 10th inst. the first day of Term, the following were elected—Proctors: William Tatham, M. A. Fellow of St. John's College, Joseph Gee, M. A. Fellow of Queen's College.—The following gentlemen were on the 12th appointed the CARR: the Vice Chancellor; Rev. Wm. Webb, D. D. Clare Hall, Divinity; Rev. E. D. Clarke, LL.D. Jesus College, Law; T. Ingle, M. D. St. Peter's College, Physic; T. C. Willatts, M. A. Downing College, Sen. Non. Reg.; Hon. J. Fortescue, M. A. Magdalene, Sen. Regent.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. H. Hartley, on his own presentation, Bucklebury V. Berks.

Rev. J. F. Benwell, B. A. Layer Breton R. Essex.

Rev. Edward Paske, A. M. Norton V. Herts.

Rev. Rowland Hill, A. M. Delamere R. Cheshire, created by Act of Parliament for inclosing Delamere Forest: Mr. Hill is the first incumbent; patron, the Crown.

Rev. James Tomkinson, LL.B. Davenham R. Cheshire.

Rev. Cains Barry, Little Sodbury R. Gloucestershire.

Rev. Henry John Hopkins, St. Manrice and St. Mary Callender RR. Winchester.

Rev. Robert Gatehouse, B. D. Stoke Charity R. Hants.

Rev. R. M. Austin, B. A. (Rector of Rolleston) Meare V. Somerset.

DISPENSATION.

Rev. Rich. Bevan, M. A. Vicar of West Down, to hold Eggesford R. both in Devon.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 11. At Gloucester-place, Portman-square, the wife of Edward S. Byam, esq. a son.—23. At Lisbon, Lady Buchan, a son.

Sept. 22. At Heath, near Wakefield, Lady Elizabeth Smyth, a dau.—24. At Marble Hill (Galway), the Lady of Sir John Bonke, bart. a son.—25. The Lady of Sir Frederick Gustavus Fowke, bart. a son.

Oct. 3. At Dublin, the Lady Countess

Talbot, a son.—6. The Lady of Rear Admiral Sir John Talbot, K. C. B. a son and heir.—11. The Countess of Jersey, a son.—12. Mrs. George Buckton, Junr. Doctors Commons, a dau.—16. Lady William Russell, a son and heir.—22. Mrs. Ballard, of Highbury-place, of a dau.

Lately. Mrs. Penfold, of Ferring, of three children, one son and two daughters, who, with the mother, are likely to do well.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 3. John Grace, esq. of Mantua (Roscommon), to the daughter of Sir Richard Nagle, bart. of Jamestown.

9. H. Cherry, esq. of Gloucester-place, to Charlotte, second dau. of late Charles Drake Garrard, esq. of Lamer, Herts.

Capt. P. M. Hay, of E. I. C. service, to Mary Susan, second daughter of Major Richard Clarke, of the Bengal Cavalry.

Rev. E. Paacock, M. A. to Anne Mansel, second daughter of the Bishop of Bristol.

10. Timothy Pinto, esq. to Matilda, youngest daughter of Capt. Tortonia, of the Light Dragoons.

11. Dr. Chas. Mayer, Professor of Physiology at the University of Bonn, in Prussia, to Mary Anne, youngest dau. of the late John Fothergill, esq. of York.

George Walker, esq. Barrister-at-law, to Stephana, youngest dau. of the late Stephen Round, esq. of King's Beech-Hill, Berkshire.

Benjamin Phillips, esq. of Bermondsey-square, to Catherine, third dau. of Mr. Wm. Furnell, of Marlborough, Wiltshire.

14. W. H. Speer, esq. of Dublin, to Elizabeth, third dau. of Thomas Templeman, esq. of Conyngnam House, Ramsgate.

Robert, son of Rub. Preston, esq. of Beverington Lodge, Liverpool, to Ellen Sarah, second dau. of Pet. Bertbon, esq. of Glanadda, near Bangor.

Harry Hunt, esq. of Birmingham, to Anne, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Parkes, esq. of the Marble-yard, Warwick.

Hans, second son of Thos. Hendrick, esq. of Portarlinton, to Mary, youngest dau. of late Sir Erasmus Burrowes, bart.

Wm. Lee, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Eloisa Maria, youngest dau. of the late T. Davis, esq. of Trinity-square.

15. T. B. Parkyns, esq. son of the late Sir T. Parkyns, bart. of Bunny-park, to Charlotte-Mary, eldest daughter of G. Smith, esq. of Hemshill, both in Nottinghamshire.

The Marquis De Chesnel, Lieut.-col. of the Legion of Light Infantry of the Pyrennees Orientales, to Mary Louisa, eldest dau. of Brig.-gen. Sir Sam. Bentham, R.S.G. of Berry-lodge, Hants.

Col. George White, to Emma Charlotte Chibely, third daughter of R. C. Plowden, esq. of Devonshire-place.

17. Sir Edward Stanley Smith, bart. of Nearenham, to Elizabeth, daughter of Denis Duggin, esq. of Kinsale.

16. Lord Viscount Belgrave, to Lady Elizabeth Mary Leveson Gower, youngest daughter of the late Marquis of Stafford.

Michael Stewart Nicolson, esq. of Carnock, eldest son of Sir Michael Stewart, bart. to Eliza Mary, daughter of Rob. Farquhar, esq. of Portland-place.

19. James Robertson, eldest son of Sir Henry Herry-Aston Bruce, bart. of Downhill, to Ellen, youngest dau. of the late R. Bamford Hesketh, esq. of Gerych-hall, and of Bamford-hall.

21. Joseph Barretto, esq. of Portland-place, to Emily, only dau. of Richard Potts, esq. of Upper Clapton.

At Paris, Capt. George Tyler, R. N. son of Vice-adm. Sir C. Tyler, K.C.B. to the dau. of Right Hon. John Sullivan, of Ritching's-lodge, Bucks.

22. Thos. Anderson, esq. of Exeter-college, to Lydia, second daughter of Thos. Gould, esq. of Northaw.

23. Wm. Woodrooffe, esq. Lincoln's-inn, to Clarianna Isabella, youngest daughter of R. Tindal, esq. of Coval-hall, Chelmsford.

T. B. Lewis, esq. of Tewkesbury, to Miss Clark, of Brook-house, Chesbunt.

Oct. 2. Robert Lewis, esq. to Elizabeth, dau. of Adm. Sir Richard Onslow, bart.

4. Jesse Foote, esq. of Clarendon, Jamaica, to Miss Foot, of Dean-street, Soho.

5. Rev. J. T. Pedley, of Yaxley, to Miss Charlotte Deckener, of Peterborough.

Sir John May, K.C.B. to Amelia Anne, only child of Robert Broff, esq. of Pennington-house, near Lymington.

John T. Lloyd, esq. of the Stonehouse, Shrewsbury, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the Rev. Sam. Butler, D. D.

John Cave, esq. of Brentry, Gloucestershire, to Catherine, daughter of John Strachan, esq. of Thornton, Stirlingshire, and Clifdon, Devonshire.

Maj.-gen. Sir Herbert Taylor, to Charlotte Albinia, eldest daughter of late Edw. Disbrowe, esq.

6. Sir Francis Brian Hill, R. T. S. to Emily Lissey, youngest daughter of late Thos. Jeff Powys, esq. of Berwick-house.

7. Capt. de Haveland, youngest son of Sir Peter de H. Chief Magistrate of Guernsey, to Martha, youngest daughter of Richard Saumarez, esq. late of Newington.

At Newcastle, Ireland, Lieut.-col. Wm. Loftus, to Harriet, eldest dau. of Archdeacon Langrisbe.

Hen. Andrews Drummond, esq. Commander of the Castle Huntley East-Indian, to Maria, only daughter of the late Capt. Wm. Jas. Turquand, R. N.

9. Rev. T. W. Cockell, of Steeple Ashton, Wilts, to Sarah, daughter of late P. W. Crowther, esq. Comptroller of London.

10. Richard-Miles, eldest son of Richard Frisby, esq. of Forest Gate, near Stamford, to Sarah Anne, second daughter of T. Fellows, esq. of Theobalds.

Lionel John William, eldest son of Sir William Manners, bart. of Buckminster-park, to Maria Elizabeth, eldest dau. of S. Toone, esq. of Keston-lodge, Kent.

OBITUARY.

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND.

It is with deep regret we record the death of his Grace Charles fourth Duke of Richmond; and more particularly, from it having been occasioned by that terrific malady, hydrophobia. While at his summer residence at William-Henry, before he commenced his tour to the Upper Province, he was bitten by a tame fox*, which shortly after died of the malady. No symptoms, however, appeared for nearly forty days after the circumstance, when his Grace having to walk thirty miles in excessive hot weather, where no road for a horse had been made, he found himself affected.

His Grace left Kingston Aug. 20, and arrived at Perth on the evening of the following day. On the 24th he resumed his journey for the Richmond settlement at the confluence of the Rideau and Ottawa rivers, and, as we before intimated, proceeded on foot over a rugged country of 50 miles, accompanied by Lieut.-col. Cockburn. His Grace was much overcome by fatigue, and passed a restless night. On the 25th he arrived within three miles of Richmond, where he rested well, and walked to the settlement in the morning. While here, he expressed considerable relief, and attributed his healthy sensations to his laborious exercise. In a few hours, however, he again complained of a returning illness, but passed the next night with so much composure, that he continued his journey at 5 o'clock on the 27th. He had walked but three miles, when his symptoms returned with increasing violence; and he was conveyed by his attendants to a barn, where he remained till 7 o'clock in the evening, when he was removed to a neighboring house, and there expired at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 28th of August.

The body of his Grace was conveyed to Montreal by water, and was deposited at the Government-house; and from thence was removed in the steam-boat Malabar, to Quebec. His remains were followed to the river by eight or ten thousand mourners. On the 2d of September it was conveyed to the Chateau of St. Louis, attended by the hon. members of the Legislative and Executive Councils, the Chief-Justice, the Bishop of Quebec and clergy, and the whole of the officers of the Staff, escorted by 6 field-pieces, and a guard of honour. His Grace's remains

lay in state until the 4th Sept. when they were removed to the place of interment in the Cathedral Church at Quebec, in grand military procession, attended by all the principal persons attached to the public, military, and civil departments. The Hon. — Duchesnay, the Hon. H. Percival, the Hon. Justice Powell, Lieut.-col. Harvey of the forces, Lieut.-col. Cockburn, and Col. Wilson, Commandant of the garrison, officiated as the pall-bearers. The mourners were, Major Macleod, his Grace's relative, Sir Charles Saxton, Lieut.-col. Ready, Private Secretary, and Major Bowles, Military Secretary.

The death of his Grace was felt by the inhabitants of Canada as a sensible calamity; for his Grace's benevolent and ingenuous disposition had endeared him to the people, and the general tone and character of his administration met with the cordial concurrence of those who were best capable of appreciating its effects.

The Quebec papers state: "From the system which his Grace has pursued since his arrival, there can be no doubt of his ardent desire to elevate these colonies to a rank worthy his great ambition. To agriculture he has given an additional impulse by his liberal patronage, and co-operation with existing societies: the busbandman is now pursuing his art with the zeal of an impatient rival; what was before a dull and laborious routine of unproductive duties, has now become the pleasing and lucrative employment of laudable competition. Canals have been projected, and were already in progress, under the auspices of this great man; and there can be little doubt of his intention to have intersected the whole country, and improved the advantages which nature has bestowed with a bountiful liberality. While thus employed in laying the basis for an elegant superstructure, he has been diligent in adopting the necessary precautions to secure it from the grasp of omni-voracious ambition. The various fortifications which border its threshold already bid defiance to the most determined aggressor; and while happiness is smiling within, she enjoys the peaceful repose of conscious security. His benevolence was an object of general admiration, and his amiable endowments and conciliating manners had endeared him to his family and friends."

The *Montreal Herald* contains the following remarks: "In public life he was steady, firm, and decisive in his measures. He was accessible to all who chose to prefer their cause, and when he was

* In a more recent account, it is stated to have been by a lap-dog; but we shall have again occasion to refer to this melancholy circumstance.

their prayers, he anxiously studied to convey that refusal in terms the least displeasing to the feelings of the applicant. In private life his affable condescension was gratifying to all around him; and although he could descend to the social intercourse of the domestic circle, he never lost sight of that native dignity which repelled improper liberties, and checked the forward. In early life, devoted from choice to the profession of arms, he evinced that most valuable of all qualities in an officer, the power of securing the attachment of those under him. And when he afterwards came to be employed in the more difficult and complex duties of a Ruler, he performed the office so as to secure him the esteem and confidence of his Sovereign, and the ardent attachment of those people over whom he was placed. A striking instance of this was evinced in his appointment as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. At a time when contending parties, and discontented individuals distracted the public mind in that country, his Grace's behaviour soon produced the happiest result. His affable condescension pleased all parties; his confidence gained their esteem; and they soon discovered that the chief aim of his administration was to relieve their distresses, and promote their happiness. At the present time, though twelve years have elapsed since his appointment to that office, the anniversary of the arrival of the Duke of Richmond in Ireland, still continues to be celebrated in that country with the warmest enthusiasm and most gratifying recollection of the event. And this we consider a higher tribute to his memory than 'storied urn or monumental epitaph' can ever perpetuate."

It was resolved by the Magistrates at Montreal, in consequence of the death of this lamented Nobleman, that the public should be requested to wear mourning thirty days.

His Grace was born 1764, was a General in the Army, and Colonel of the thirty-fifth regiment of foot. In April 1807, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of the Duke of Bedford, in which high situation he remained till 1813. He married in 1789, Charlotte, daughter of the Duke of Gordon; by whom he had a numerous family; and is succeeded by his eldest son Charles now fifth Duke of Richmond.

Lord Somerville.

Oct. 5. At Vevay, in Switzerland, on his return home, having spent the previous winter in Italy, and the last summer in France, for the recovery of his health, which had long been in a weak state, John Somerville, baron Somerville, of Scotland. The immediate cause of his death was dysentery, brought on by a sudden change

of the climate, in passing the frontier from France to Switzerland, accelerated by a previous illness, arising, as it was afterwards found, from a latent disease of the liver, and an abscess which had burst into the cavity of the abdomen.

The late Lord was born in 1765, at Somerville Aston, in Somersetshire. He received his education first at Harrow-school under Dr. Heath, from whence he removed for a short time to Peterborough, and lastly to St. John's College, Cambridge; on leaving which University about the year 1786, he made the tour of Europe, accompanied by the late Duke of Bedford. On his coming of age his title was contested, but determined in his favour through the energetic exertions of the late Chancellor Thurlow.

Lord Somerville was long and deservedly high in the favour of our venerable Sovereign. He was for several years one of the Lords of His Majesty's Bedchamber, and Colonel of one of the Somerset Horse Yeomanry corps, which he raised during the war. In the Parliament elected in 1796, Lord Somerville sat as one of the Sixteen Scots Peers.

His Lordship's memory will be long cherished in his native county, Somerset, where he spent the early part of his life in acts of patriotism and benevolence; and the country at large is indebted to him for having contributed to restore to the Nobility and Gentry of England a taste for agricultural knowledge, which had for ages been neglected in this country, as unworthy the attention of men of rank.

The late Lord was a man of considerable talent, and author of various publications on rural affairs; and, his rank considered, a man of much practice and experience; having been considerably engaged in extensive farming in the Western Counties. He was for some time President of the Board of Agriculture; which office he resigned on account of ill health, and then went to Spain and Portugal, where his attention was directed to the Merino sheep, a stock of which he brought with him to England. Lord Somerville may be considered as the founder of the Smithfield club; and latterly he has directed the public attention very much to the improvement of the fishery on our coasts for the supply of the London market.

His Lordship was a sincere lover of justice, moderate in his political sentiments, affable to all, and void of all inclination to overbearing or oppression. Truly a man of business and an economist, he calculated and spared, that he might be enabled to give—for his charities were great, and from the heart.

The family is of Norman extraction; and possesses the premier barony of Scotland, having been ennobled so early as 1424.

The late Lord dying a bachelor, the title, with the Scotch and English estates, descend to his half-brother, Capt. Mark, now Lord Somerville, of the Royal Artillery. His maternal Devonshire estates descend to Sir Thos. Lethbridge, bart.

The remains of the late Lord Somerville were brought to Southampton, for interment in his family cemetery, at Somerville Aston, Gloucestershire.

His Lordship published: Address to the Board of Agriculture on the subject of Sheep and Wool, 4to. 1800.—The System of the Board of Agriculture, 4to. 1800.—Facts and Observations relative to Sheep, Wool, Ploughs, and Oxen, 8vo. 1803, new edit. 1809.

BARONESS DACRE.

Oct. 3. At her house at Wimbledon, Gertrude Brand, Baroness Dacre. She was born Aug. 25. 1750; married in April 1771, Thomas Brand of the Hoo, Hertfordshire; by whom (who died in 1794) she had issue, Thomas, the Member for Hertfordshire, now Lord Dacre; Henry, Lieutenant Colonel in the Coldstream Guards, married to Pyne, sister of Lord Brandoo; and one daughter. She succeeded her brother Charles Trevor Roper, the late lord, who died without issue, July 4, 1794, it being a barony in fee.

SIR EDWARD KNATCHBULL, BART. M. P.

Sept. 21. At his son's house, at Provender, after a very short illness, in his 61st year, Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart. one of the Representatives for the County of Kent, during six Parliaments. The deceased, the eighth Baronet, was the only surviving son of Sir Edward, by Miss Legg, of Salisbury; was educated first at Tunbridge, and then at Winchester School; succeeded his father in 1789; and was three times married. Sir Edward first represented the County at the general election in 1790, on which occasion he stood at the head of the poll. In 1796 he was returned with Sir Wm. Geary; but in 1802 he lost his election, after a long and severe struggle. In 1806, after another contest, he was successful, being returned with Mr. Honeywood, leaving Sir Wm. Geary in a minority. He was a zealous supporter of Mr. Pitt's administration; but men of all parties, however differing in political sentiment, will acknowledge that the lamented Baronet, during 25 years, attended to his Parliamentary and Magisterial duties with a firmness, vigilance, and integrity, which may be equalled, but is rarely excelled.—The remains of Sir E. Knatchbull were deposited on the 29th, in the family-vault at Mersham. The mournful procession was preceded from his seat at Provender, by the Yeomanry Cavalry (of which he was

the Commander), the Trumpeters playing the Dead March in Saul. The hearse, drawn by six horses, was followed by four mourning coaches, and the charger of the late Baronet, bearing his sword, armorial bearings, &c. The cavalcade was closed by the carriages of several of the nobility and gentry of the County.

SIR ARTHUR PIGOTT, KNT.

Sept. 6. At Eastbourn, Sussex, in his 69th year, Sir Arthur Pigott, Knt. M. P. for the borough of Arundel for four successive Parliaments. He was, we believe, a native of the West Indies. Having been early in life called to the bar in England, he returned to the island of Granada, where in the first instance he practised for some years, and at length became attorney-general there. On his return to this country he was, during the administration of Lord North, appointed, in conjunction with Sir Guy Carleton, Mr. Anguish, the Master in Chancery, and Mr. Neave, a Commissioner for investigating the Public Accounts, and it was to the diligence of this commission that we owe the first accurate and intelligible explanation of the sources and expenditure of the annual revenue of the country. On the coalition between Lord North and Mr. Fox taking place in 1783, Mr. Pigott followed the fortunes of his old patron, Lord North, and in the same year he was advanced, during the short-lived administration of these political allies, to the rank of one of his Majesty's Council*. Mr. P. on his attaining this high elevation shortly became a leading barrister on the Home Circuit, and obtained considerable practice as a Common Lawyer in the King's Bench. He happened, however, on a particular occasion on the Circuit to make some very severe reflections on the conduct of an attorney engaged on the opposite side, whose cause was espoused with so much zeal by his brethren in the profession, that they entered into a common engagement not to give Mr. Pigott a brief. The consequence was, that Mr. P. found himself obliged to give up altogether the practice of the common law, and he accordingly transferred himself in the year 1793 into the Courts of Chancery. He here took firm root, and flourished with great success, notwithstanding his transplantation at so late a period. His political connection with the Coalition Ministry led to an intimacy with Mr. Fox, by whom he was highly esteemed, and to whose fortune, after the death of Lord North, he faithfully devoted himself. On the accession of that gentleman to office, in company with Lord

* In 1784, he was appointed Solicitor-general to the Prince of Wales.

Grenville, in 1806, Mr. P. was appointed to the high office of Attorney-general, but that Administration lasting only twelve months, Mr. P. on resigning his situation, found himself nothing the better from it, but in the éclat of having filled it, and the honour of knighthood; for, notwithstanding the great emolument of the post, he had only time to repay himself the expenses of his outfit. At the time of his death Sir Arthur P. had become the father of the bar in Westminster-hall, and no man was ever more universally respected. As an Advocate, Sir Arthur P. was a clear, nervous, impressive speaker, possessed of considerable knowledge, and endowed with great powers of discrimination, which enabled him to compress into a smaller compass than is usual with equity pleaders the merits of his case. He was listened to with great attention in the House of Commons, and particularly distinguished himself as a manager on the impeachment trial of Lord Melville. Above all, he was a man of the highest sense of honour, a finished gentleman in his manners and address, of most mild and conciliating demeanour, and though latterly, what is called a Whig in politics, of most upright and unbending principles.

Sir Arthur Pigott has left a numerous circle of friends to lament his loss, and a disconsolate widow (formerly Miss Dunnington, of Manchester), who was his wife upwards of 46 years.

PHILIP DAUNCEY, Esq.

The late Philip Dauncey, Esq. (who died June 14, see part i. p. 590) was a son of Mr. Dauncey, a clothier at Wootton-under-Edge, in Gloucestershire, and was born in the year 1759. He was educated at the College School, Gloucester, and at the usual time of life was entered a Commoner at Oriel College, Oxford. After taking the degree of B.A. Mr. Dauncey was elected a fellow of Merton, and having become a student at Gray's-inn, was some where about the year 1786 called to the bar. He immediately attended the Oxford Circuit, and at the Sessions and Assizes of his native county, his connexions there giving him an early opportunity of shewing himself, he speedily acquired great business, and obtained considerable distinction. But many years elapsed before the sphere of Mr. Dauncey's reputation extended itself beyond Gloucestershire. To the Oxford Circuit he added the Carmarthen, for as the latter usually does not begin until the conclusion of the former, the two are not incompatible, and many gentlemen pursue concurrently an English and a Welsh Circuit, until they have attained eminence, or been honoured with rank. Gradually,

however, Mr. Dauncey became better known, the circle of his fame expanded, and he had the satisfaction, on his arrival at each County Town, to find his talents duly appreciated, and his services in request. Retainers and briefs followed as necessary consequences, and on the retreat of Mr. Palmer from the circuit, Mr. D. found himself established in the first business, almost without a rival as a leader. Celebrity in the country was accompanied in his instance with an almost equal portion of it in town, and for many years Mr. D.'s ingenuity and industry were tasked in the Court of Exchequer; where he took his seat, in the desperate defences of the defrauders of the public revenue. But this unworthy exercise of his powers was not destined to last long. In 1807 he received the honourable appointment of King's Counsel, and from this period, until his death in the present year, he amply participated in the most honourable practice of his profession. On the Circuit he was beyond comparison the favourite Advocate, and in the Court of Exchequer he was associated with the Attorney and Solicitor General in the conduct of the numerous revenue causes, the leading of which in their occasional absence devolved on him, and was engaged besides in every case of consequence, both in the Common Law and Equity Side. Such an accumulation of business could not but be extremely lucrative, and he accordingly has left behind him a very considerable property, the acquisition principally of his own exertions. Mr. D. married Miss Dubuison, whose premature death, fourteen years ago, was a source of poignant affliction to him, from which he never entirely recovered. His own illness was a tedious and painful one. He first felt the symptoms of it in the summer of 1818, but no considerations of personal welfare could induce him to forego his efforts on behalf of those clients to whom he considered himself bound by the acceptance of retainers. He continued to practice therefore as long as his strength permitted him, and his last appearance at the bar was in the *Nisi Prius* Court at Gloucester Spring Assizes, on which occasion he was led out by two of his friends in a state of extreme feebleness and exhaustion. Four children survive him, two boys and two girls, of whom the eldest son Philip, a few days before his father's death, obtained public honours in the examination for his degree at Oxford.

Among his contemporaries Mr. Dauncey occupied a post of superior eminence. Of departed worth we can judge only from tradition, but for exertion of temporary impression, light and evanescent in their nature, and composed principally of perishable

valuable materials (and such in general are the most successful achievements of forensic ability), tradition, it is obvious, affords no standard of comparison. We cannot, therefore, in the instance of a gentleman at the bar, refer living talent to the test of former excellence, or try it by the ordeal of ancient renown. The qualifications of a popular advocate address themselves principally to the senses. It is not sufficient to speak to a jury with effect, and to manage a cause with dexterity, that a leader should possess a mind stored with learning, or even a fluent faculty of expression. Many other requisites are wanting to complete his character. Of these, perhaps quickness of apprehension, accuracy of discrimination, and strength of judgment, are the most essential, but even these valuable qualities must be enhanced by exterior and visible graces. Action and gesture, appropriate in their sort, and measured in their degree, must accompany the operations of the mind. When these are misplaced or boisterous, they impair effect, rather than aid it, and never fail to impart a sensation of the ridiculous. A jury of twelve men is, in truth, a very different auditory from a mixed assembly at a public meeting, as different as the topics which are to be handled. Before a jury, the tribunal, as well as the subject, is on a smaller scale, and the apparatus and machinery must be adjusted to the same proportions. Hence at Nisi Prius, the importance of a look, the imposing weight of a tone, and sometimes even the triumphant magic of a joke. But these auxiliaries, at the same time, it requires great skill to discipline, and to keep in due subjection to the main business of the cause. That delicacy of feeling, combined with readiness of perception, which the French call *tact*, cannot be dispensed with, and no advocate at the English bar certainly ever advanced himself with distinguished eminence without the exercise of a considerable portion of it. These observations are pointedly applicable in forming an estimate of the merits of Mr. Dauncey as a popular Lawyer. How far he may deserve to be compared to the Worthies of our fathers' and grandfathers' time, it is for the reasons suggested impossible to say; but by the side of those who were his antagonists or competitors, we are at no loss in what rank to place him, and his station must be among the first. It is needless to speak of his possessing those more vulgar endowments, without which no man, whatever be his line, can push himself beyond the limits of mediocrity. We may be permitted to pass over his indefatigable industry, his unwearied diligence, and ardent zeal. Mr. D. was dis-

tinguished by a playfulness and liveliness of imagination, set off by an easy hilarity of manner, and a simple unconstrained eloquence, beyond any orator of Westminster-hall, excepting Lord E. Skene. When he indulged himself in giving way to that vein of humour which so abundantly flowed through his intellectual temperament, he left all rivalry far behind him. Mr. D. had been in his youth a tolerable scholar, and was intimately conversant with Shakspeare and the older English writers. These acquirements gave him, with the assistance of a most retentive memory, a happy power of illustrating his ideas with the most apposite quotations. His facetiousness, however, was not confined to the mere words which fell from him. Whatever he said, was acted; his features were as pliant and flexible as his mind; and so much on some occasions did the ornament exceed the substance, *materiam superabat opus*, that the sentence which told with such irresistible point from him, from any other lips would have dropped still-born—*telum imbellè sine ictu*. He was indeed a complete master of the ludicrous; his very countenance was a type of comic expression, and a never-failing index of his meaning; but his jocularity had nothing in it either of flippancy or pertness; nor was it ever in the slightest degree tinged with malignity. He could at any time command the laugh on his side, and enlist under his banners the forces of ridicule, but he never wantonly attacked the character of another, or attempted seriously to hurt his feelings. Mr. D. also was capable of producing great impression in cases where pathos was required; and this he effected not by elaborate effort or redundant phraseology, but by the very absence of those artificial instruments which smother in the same case would have employed. Perhaps no advocate ever produced so great an effect as he sometimes did where he appeared to be aiming at none. The whole arose from his unpretending manner in the gradual development of the case, the apparently artless succession of the incidents interrupted only at a seasonable interval by a single touching observation, the even equitable flow of the language, and the gentle conversation tone in which the whole address was delivered. Indeed Mr. D.'s eloquence was not in the vulgar sense commanding, but what it wanted in noise and vehemence it made up for in persuasion, and for defect of energy it atoned alternately by acuteness of comment and pleasantry of observation. Not that his invectives, when he resorted to them, were deficient in spirit or in weight. Scolding certainly was not his forte; but where his case required freedom of remark, and the expression of

marked indignation, he could convey his sentiments without fear or reserve, and not with the less effect from the circumstance that he never lost sight of the feelings or manners of a gentleman. In that most difficult part of a common lawyer's province, the cross examination, namely, of witnesses. Mr. D. was all but equal to the formidable Garrow; in judgment in conducting a cause, his long experience and great practice had rendered him inferior to no one; and though not a profound Lawyer, his quickness and natural sagacity enabled him in an instant not only to see his point, but to discuss it with readiness and ability. Without unjustly depreciating the present state of the English Bar, it may nevertheless be affirmed with truth, that, all his various excellencies considered, Mr. Dauncey has not left his equal behind him in many important requisites, though doubtless he had his superiors in deep learning and technical knowledge.

REV. WILLIAM PAGE, D.D.

On Tuesday, September 28, at his mother's house at Oxford, the Rev. William Page, D.D. late Head Master of Westminster School, which situation he resigned in August last, in consequence of increasing ill-health. Dr. Page was the eldest son of the Rev. Mr. Page, Vicar of Frodsham, in Cheshire, and at an early age was sent to Westminster School, from whence he was, in 1796, elected to a Studentship in Christ Church, Oxford. He took the degrees of M.A. 1802, B.D. 1809, D.D. 1815. On the promotion of the late Dr. Vincent in 1802 to the Deanery of Westminster, the Under-mastership of Westminster School became vacant by Dr. Wingfield succeeding Dr. Vincent as Head-master, and Mr. Page, then little more than of the standing of a Master of Arts, was appointed to this situation; in which he continued also during Dr. Carey's time, who at Christmas, 1802, was placed at the head of the school on the resignation of Dr. Wingfield. In the station of Under-master, Mr. Page did not disappoint the anticipations of those who had recommended him, at so unpractised a time of life, to fill that important and responsible office. He was possessed not only of a fund of learning, but of a gravity and a sobriety of demeanour far beyond his years. His taste in composition was formed on the models of that of those accomplished scholars, Drs. Vincent and Cyril Jackson, under whose superintendence his education had been completed, and was therefore of the most exact and severe kind. He was indefatigable in his labours in school, and most assiduously attentive, when out of it, to the discipline of the King's scholars, who are placed im-

mediately under the controul and care of the Under-master. To Mr. Page's pen also were attributed most of the prologues and epilogues to the annual exhibitions of the Plays of Terence, when performed in the Dormitory, as well as the epigrams and other scholastic exercises recited at the election of King's scholars in each year. The exemplary attention with which Mr. Page had discharged the functions of the second Mastership entitled him on a vacancy to fill the place of the first station, and he was accordingly, on the resignation of Dr. Carey at Christmas, 1814, appointed Head-master.

In his magisterial character, Dr. Page was considered to be rather severe and strict, but he was uniform and consistent in his conduct. He never indulged any partiality, or deviated into any caprice. By resolution and firmness he fixed the habits of the boys into subordination, and secured their obedience; and as a proof of this, it is worthy of note, that although during his time tumults and disturbances disgraced the sister seminaries of Eton and Winchester, the Westminster scholars resisted the seduction of bad example, and rejected even positive overtures made to them from the other schools to join in insurrection.

In the spring of the present year, Dr. Page was attacked with a pulmonary complaint, occasioned there is too much reason to fear, by his unremitting exertions in school. He persisted, nevertheless, in attending, with some intervals, to the duties of his situation until the Bartholomew holidays. Dr. Page married, soon after his appointment at Westminster, Miss Davis, a daughter of Mr. Davis, surgeon, at Bicester, Oxon, by whom he has left four boys and five girls very slenderly provided for. In all the relations of life he was conspicuous for a due discharge of the obligations incident to them. He was an affectionate son, a kind husband, a fond and good father; and his premature death is lamented not only by those who must more immediately feel his loss, but by a most widely-extended circle of friends and acquaintance.

DR. BENJAMIN MOSELEY.

Sept. 25. At Southend, Essex, Benjamin Moseley, M.D. Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and Physician to Chelsea Hospital.

He was of the ancient family of that name in Lancashire; but was himself, we believe, a native of Essex. After studying, under the most eminent practical masters in pharmacy, chemistry, anatomy, surgery, and physic, both in London and Paris, he embarked for Jamaica, and practised there with great skill and effect. Soon after his arrival he was appointed Surgeon-general of that island,

island, and acted in that arduous situation during the war. At this time he published at Kingston, in Jamaica, an 8vo. essay, containing his method of curing the Dysentery and Bloody Flux. This Tract is reprinted in his subsequent work on Tropical Diseases. Whilst at Jamaica he acquired a considerable fortune by his profession, with an irreproachable character and unsullied reputation. On leaving the West Indies, he made a voyage to North America, where he was elected a Member of the Philosophical Society; and afterwards devoted several years to the acquirement of medical knowledge in all the principal seminaries and hospitals of Europe; in which pursuit he was honoured with a Doctor's degree by several foreign universities.

Dr. Moseley finally settled as a physician in London about 1785, in which year he published a treatise on the "Properties and Effects of Coffee &c." This work has passed through five editions, and has been translated in almost every country in Europe. In the same year he published his "Treatise on Tropical Diseases, Military Operations, and the Climate of the West Indies &c." The public reception of this work also was most highly flattering to its author, as it passed through three editions.

On the death of the humorous and eccentric Dr. Monsey, who died in 1788, Dr. Moseley, by the patronage of Lord Mulgrave, was appointed to succeed him at Chelsea Hospital, where he shone conspicuous for the skill and humanity which he exercised towards the patients under his care. A remarkable cure which he effected on one of the pensioners whose limb was consigned to amputation, raised him high in the estimation of liberal minds, whilst it excited the envy of certain of his contemporaries.

In 1799, he published "A Treatise on Sugar &c."

He was from principle a violent opposer of Vaccine Inoculation; a subject on which, in our humble opinion, he did not display his usual strength of understanding. To shew how zealously he maintained his sentiments, it will be sufficient to refer to the accounts of his various publications on this subject in our former volumes §.

In 1808, he published three Essays "On Hydrophobia, its Prevention, and Cure. With a description of different

Stages of Canine Madness: illustrated with Cases &c."

Dr. M. lived chiefly in the dwelling allotted to his office at Chelsea, having chambers at Albany, in Piccadilly, and enjoyed a respectable practice and a high degree of reputation as a visiting and consulting physician in the metropolis and its environs. He was accustomed annually in the summer months to pay a visit to Southend, for which bathing-place he had a great predilection, and was constantly in the habit of recommending it to his patients. Here he died; and was brought for interment to Chelsea. A medical Correspondent (who has favoured us with some of the above particulars of this benevolent Physician,) speaks in the highest terms of his extraordinary skill and acuteness in determining immediately the nature and cause of a disease, and the judgment and effect with which he applied the proper remedies. He possessed a very amiable turn of manners, much wit and talent in conversation, and carried himself with great liberality towards his brethren of the profession.

WILLIAM SMITH, ESQ.

Sept. 13. At Bury St. Edmund's, in his 89th year, Wm. Smith, Esq. formerly of Drury Lane Theatre.—Mr. Smith, from the propriety of his conduct, his mental accomplishments, and the superior grace and elegance of his manners and appearance, was designated by his acquaintance *Gentleman Smith*. He was the son of a wholesale grocer and tea-dealer in the city. He was born about the year 1750 or 1751; and, after an education at Eton School, was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge, with a view of afterwards entering into holy orders. At the University Mr. Smith's conduct did not please his superiors; and his finances having been deranged after the death of his father, at length induced him to abandon the prospect of college-advancement. On his return to town, he determined to make the stage his profession, and was introduced by Mr. Howard, at that time an eminent surgeon, to Mr. Rich, the then proprietor of Covent Garden Theatre. At this time Mr. Barry and the celebrated Mrs. Cibber were the principal performers, and young Smith became a pupil to the veteran Barry. He made his first appearance on the stage, January 1, 1753, in the character of *Theodorus*, in the tragedy of "The Force of Love;" his success was every thing that he could wish; and he continued to play a wide range of principal parts, for twenty-two years, at Covent Garden, with annually-increased reputation. In the winter of

* See vol. LV. 859. 944. 1019. LXII. 837.

† See vol. LVII. 1175. LX. 10. 432. 630. 837. LXI. 1041. 1131. LXII. 60. 230. 356. LXIII. 841. LXIV. 293.

‡ See vol. LXIX. 41. 576. LXX. 57.

§ See vol. LXXV. 152. 555. 807. LXXVII. 555. LXXVIII. 1092.

|| See vol. LXXVII. 1150. LXXVIII. 131. 235. LXXX. i. 147.

1774, he entered into an engagement with Mr. Garrick, and continued the remainder of his theatrical life at Drury Lane, at the head of the company, which terminated at the end of the season 1788; when having married a lady of fortune, nearly related to a noble family, he took leave of the Publick, to the great regret of the admirers of the Drama, in the character of *Charles*, in "The School for Scandal;" in which part he again appeared ten years after for the benefit of his friend King, and attracted an overflowing audience. Notwithstanding his long absence from the stage, and having grown very lusty, he went through the character with that spirit, ease, and elegance, for which he was unequalled. Mr. Smith was on the stage 35 years; during which long period he was never absent from the Metropolis one season, nor ever performed out of London, except for one summer at Bristol, after the death of Mr. Holland, and again in the summer of 1774, when he went to Dublin. His *Kitely*, in the comedy of "Every Man in his Humour," was said to be superior to that of the British Roscius. His voice had a kind of monotony, but was rich and full; and his action, though not always perfect, was ever easy. In person, Mr. Smith was rather tall, and perfectly well formed; his face handsome, but not capable of strong expression. As an actor, his *Richard*, *Hastings*, and *Hotspur*, in Tragedy; and his *Kitely*, *Oakley*, and *Charles Surface*, in Comedy, were his principal characters, in which he was rarely excelled. He naturally prided himself in the reflection that he was never called upon to perform in an afterpiece, or required to pass through a trap-door in any entrance or exit on the stage. His chief diversion was fox-hunting; which sometimes, in his early days, detached him too much from his professional studies, and called forth from Churchill, in the *Rosciad*, this couplet—

"Smith, the genteel, the airy, and the smart;
[his part.]

Smith was just gone to school to say

The lady Mr. Smith married was Elizabeth, second daughter of Edw. Richard Viscount Hinchinbrook (the eldest son of Edward, third Earl of Sandwich), and widow of Kelland Courtenay, esq. second son of Sir Wm. Courtenay, of Powderham Castle, Devonshire, bart. She died Dec. 13, 1762, and was interred in the Church of Leiston, Suffolk. Mr. Smith was a Legatee under the will of the late eccentric Lord Chedworth, who bequeathed to him 200*l.* a sum which is said to have greatly disappointed his expectations, having fondly imagined that his Lordship would have left him considerably more.

The following tribute to his memory is from the Muse of John Taylor, esq.:

"Here Smith now rests, who acted well
his part, [art;
Mere human errors mark'd his life and
Yet were his merits of no common kind,
For Nature had adorn'd his form and mind.
Oxford of learning, gave an ample store,
Genius, Experience, Judgment, taught
him more;
And, e'en when Garrick charm'd a wond'ring age,
Smith threw a lustre o'er the rival stage;
Conspicuous for the skill he then display'd,
Or with the tragic or the comic maid.
At length, when Summer veil'd her radiant fire,
Reflecting Autumn taught him to retire;
Yet propp'd by Health, he scarcely felt decay, [May.
And Winter cheer'd him with the glow of
Time kept aloof, as if inclin'd to spare
A work that Nature form'd with partial care;
And when resolv'd no longer to delay,
He gently wafted lingering life away.
His mournful widow plac'd this Tablet here,
And paid the tribute of a silent tear.
Sooth'd by the hope, when her brief scene is o'er,
To meet in purer realms, to part no more."

JOSEPH HOWELL, Esq.

Oct. 9. At his seat, Markyate Cell, Herts, which he purchased about 25 years ago, Joseph Howell, Esq. aged 67. He was a native of Wisbeach St. Mary, in Cambridgeshire, in which neighbourhood, after a most indefatigable, expensive, and long-continued perseverance, he has lately succeeded in making beneficial a large surface of drowned land, rendering himself worthy of a civic crown, and affording a useful way-mark to the sons of energetic industry. The sacrifice of his private comforts, by enrolling himself in the public service, when the natural defenders of our Country were drafted off to foreign climes, evinced his steady patriotism; his unremitted and willing attention to the various concerns of the district where he lived, stamped him as a useful friend and neighbour; his unostentatious but warm hospitalities to his acquaintance, exhibited the native frankness of his heart; his staunch loyalty and unceasing admiration of our Constitution, in Church and State, shone with unbounded radiance; his affability and condescension to all who solicited his advice, and that advice being the result of long experience and judicious observation, was certainly no insignificant boon; his readiness and propense desire to do all the good offices in

his power to his inferiors, administering to their consolation in their distresses, and cheerfully embracing every opportunity to befriend them, shewed that he possessed the humble spirit of a Christian. He held the office of high sheriff of the county of Bedford in 1811. He had a large portion of agricultural science, in which he took great pleasure, and introduced several valuable improvements; but all his amiable qualities were surpassed by the irrefragable proof he constantly gave that his mind was impregnated with a proper sense of the importance of religious duty, in his undeviating attendance on public worship. This excellent gentleman, after having called on several of his neighbours, and given a variety of directions to his tradesmen, and had appeared the whole of the day in high and pleasant spirits, dropped dead in the presence of his relations and friends, as he just entered his parlour to dinner. He was interred on the 18th instant, in a new family-vault in the endowed chapel of Market-street, which was consecrated in June 1815; of which chapel he was the patron, and which he a few years since munificently enlarged to accommodate the increased population of Market-street, which stands in the parishes of Caddington, Flamstead, and Studham, but at an inconvenient distance of more than two miles from either of the parish churches.

DEATHS.

1819. **A**T New South Wales, Dongall Feb. 17. M'Dougall, esq. commander of the *Tottenham East* Indiaman.

April 30. At Bombay, Pooley, eldest son of the late John Pooley Kensington, esq. of Putney.

June 14. At the Cape of Good Hope, Capt. Gregory Page, of the Bengal Establishment.

July 23. At Trevonon, near Llandrindod Wells, Radnorshire, shortly after his arrival for change of air, aged 55, the Rev. Robert Knight, M. A. of Newton Nottage, Glamorgan. Mr. Knight had been instituted to the livings of Tewkesbury and Bayton in 1792, and was induced a few months before his death to exchange the former preferment, on account of non-residence, for Mickleton cum Ebrington, in the same county. His intimates and large family will long bear in mind the retiring delicacy and unequalled integrity of character, not by them alone to be sorrowed, for

"Ille bonis flebilis."

June 28. At Port au Prince, St. Domingo, in his 20th year, Lieut. James Colclough, late of Tintern, co. Wexford, aid-de-camp to Gen. M'Gregor. When surprised at Porto Bello, he was singly

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opposed to three Spanish officers, whom he slew at the bed-chamber door of M'Gregor, who had thus an opportunity to effect his escape. (See Part i. p. 645.) Lieut. Colclough followed, but in the descent from the window he sprained his ankle, having previously received a severe wound in the hand. Not being practised in swimming, he proceeded for a neighbouring fort; from whence he was conveyed in a boat on-board the *Hero*, which immediately sailed for St. Domingo. About a fortnight after landing he was seized with the yellow fever, of which he died.

Aug. 1. At Edgbaston, in her 57th year, Isabella, relict of Mr. John Braidwood, of Hackney, and mother of Mr. Braidwood, instructor of the Deaf and Dumb at Birmingham. Mr. Thomas Braidwood, of Edinburgh, the father of this lady, was the first who in this country systematically attempted this arduous yet interesting pursuit (see our vol. LXVIII. 1032, LXXVII. 38. 206.); and, after the most persevering application, may, in effect, be said to have given—bearing to the deaf and speech to the dumb. In 1760, the year, we believe, preceding that in which the justly-celebrated D. L'Epee first conceived his benevolent design, Mr. Braidwood directed his active mind to this important art, an art he then conceived to be original, and the most successful realization of which he was permitted to witness, and to bequeath to his family and to posterity. Mr. B. in 1783, removed from Edinburgh to Hackney, where, in conjunction with his son-in-law, Mr. John Braidwood, he continued for many years to pursue his profession.—Most unexpectedly, at an early age, bereft of her husband, the first wish of Mrs. Braidwood was to perpetuate, through her family, that art which she had seen so beneficially exercised by their father. The connection of her son with the General Institution induced the removal of his parent and her surviving daughter to the vicinity of Birmingham. For the zealous fulfilment of every duty connected with her profession, few could be more peculiarly gifted than Mrs. Braidwood. Of an active mind; in disposition gentle, kind, and endearing; in intellect well endowed, and ever bent on imparting to her pupils a knowledge of the sacred truths of the Gospel—she was eminently qualified to engage the attention, and command the love and confidence, of all entrusted to her care.—Miss Braidwood continues the Seminary at Edgbaston, in the same manner as when under the direction of her deceased mother.

At Kingston, Jamaica, aged 30, Thomas Nixon Millward, esq.

Aug. 15. At the Royal Naval Hospital at Plymouth, in his 43d year, after a lengthened

lengthened illness, Richard Goodwin, M.D. late surgeon of his Majesty's ships the *Creole* and *Amphion*, whose loss will long be severely felt, and his memory cherished, by his relatives and his numerous acquaintance, particularly in that service where his urbanity and feeling disposition rendered him conspicuous. Cut off in the prime of life, he preserved his faculties to the last, and surrendered that life to Him who gave it with the most pious and exemplary submission. His remains were deposited in Stonehouse chapel-yard.

Aug. 22. At Jamaica, in his 35th year, Lieut.-col. E. P. Sparrow, Deputy Adjutant-General at that station.

Aug. 23. At Trinidad, Commodore Perry, of the American navy, aged 34. His country has to lament the loss of one of her bravest and most intelligent naval officers—private society, that of one of its most accomplished members. He has left a widow and four children.

Aug. 28. At Corfu, on his way to England, Robert Edward Stephenson, esq. late of Bombay.

Sept. 4. In Somers-place, New Road, after a long and painful illness, aged 70, Mrs. Anne Vickers.

At Bishop's Auckland, aged 65, very suddenly, William Dobson, esq.

Sept. 10. The widow of the late James Moore, esq. of Rosstrevor, and daughter of the late Rob. Ross, esq. who represented that borough in Parliament for a period of 40 years.

At Vienna, Louis III. Prince de Gonzaga, Duke de Castiglione, &c. the last of the illustrious House of Nevers, which had produced two Empresses, and a Duchess of Lorraine. From this House, both by the paternal and maternal line, the Emperor Leopold was derived. It was allied to all the sovereigns in Christendom.

At East Sheen, Surrey, the widow of the late Sir Brook Watson, bart.

Samuel-Hare, third son of T. J. Pettigrew, esq. Spring-garden.

Aged 17, Eliza-Jane, only daughter of R. Townsend, esq. of Upper Gower-street.

At Stratford, Essex, aged 68, Mrs. Palmer, the last surviving daughter of the late William Palmer, esq. of Barking.

Sept. 11. At Marlborough, Wilts, in his 18th year, Bartholomew, second son of the Rev. B. Buckerfield, rector of St. Peter's in that town.

Aged 54, George Fitzwilliam Hodgson, esq. of Boston, eldest son of the late G. F. Hodgson, esq. of Claybrooke Hall, Leicestershire.

Sept. 12. In his 75th year, the Rev. T. Drake, D. D. nearly 30 years vicar of Rochdale, Lancashire, and a justice of the peace for the counties of Lancaster,

York, and Chester. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1768, M. A. 1771, B. D. 1779, D.D. 1784. He was a fervent pastor, an upright and conscientious magistrate, a beneficent master, a faithful husband, an affectionate parent, a zealous friend, a truly generous and benevolent-hearted father to the fatherless; in a word, his virtuous life was an unerring guide for the Christian. While his private virtues and conciliating manners have endeared his memory to all who knew him, the soundness and vigour of his pulpit eloquence has left an indelible impression on the minds of his hearers. The Doctor's dissolution was as one who was falling into a gentle slumber.

At Rosslane Fort, Wexford, suddenly (while in the act of shaving), Rob. Wallace, esq. for many years a magistrate for that county.

At Brompton, aged 17, Rob. Dalrymple Horn, eldest son of R. D. Horn Elphinstone, of Horn and Logie, Elphinstone.

At Bedford, in his 63d year, Richard Leach, esq. brother to the Vice-Chancellor.

At Taunton, Sarah, widow of the late Leslie Grove, esq. of Grove Hall, Donegal.

At Ravenna, aged 71, his Excellency Cardinal Malvasia, Apostolic Legate at that city.

Sept. 13. In Giltspur-street compter, in consequence of excessive drinking, the Rev. Kinder Davis, late rector of St. Saviour's, Southwark. He had been a man of great property, and of the most respectable connections; but having lost his wife, of whom he was doubtfully fond, and also his only son, he gave way to habits of intemperance, which brought his existence to the above melancholy close.

Sept. 14. At Navan, the wife of John Shore, esq. postmaster of that town, and youngest daughter of the late Robert Lovett, esq. of the Custom-house, Dublin.

In Blewitt's-buildings, Fetter-lane, in his 64th year, David Pugh, LL. D.

At Alstone, in consequence of being thrown from his horse, Mr. Morhall.

Jas. Goulding, esq. of NunGreen, Peckham.

At Undercliffe, near Bradford, Yorkshire, Lydia, wife of William Masterman, esq. of Leyton, Essex.

At Odiham, Hants, in her 93d year, Anne, widow of the late Capt. Walter Brett.

Sept. 15. In Lansdowne Crescent, Bath, aged 64, E. Lyne, esq. He served the office of high sheriff for Somersetshire, in 1795.

The widow of the late J. Walker, esq. of Ferham, and third daughter of the late H. S. Hamer, esq. of Rotherham.

Sept. 16. Susanna, wife of J. Tanner, esq. of Reading.

Harriet, wife of J. Warner, esq. of Knightsbridge.

Aged 32, Wm. Bailey, esq. late of Kingston, Jamaica, and of Horton Lodge, Bucks.

At Brentwood, Essex, in her 88th year, Margaret, widow of the late Rev. T. Newman, many years Rector of West Hornden and Ingrave, Essex.

At Hardington, near Northampton, aged 51, the Rev. James Bousquet.

At Stradone House, near Cavan, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. George Gore, Dean of Killala (Mayo), and Rector of Ballyhaise (Cavan).

At Hastings, in his 81st year, James Collis, Esq. of South Lambeth.

17. At Fulham House, Hammersmith, aged 77, Sir James Sibbald, Bart. He tranquilly expired, without pain, after an illness of ten years, supported with Christian patience and resignation. The baronetcy has descended to his nephew, now Sir David Scott, one of the Directors of the East India Company.

In his 89th year, Joseph Sanders, esq. principal partner in the Exeter Bank.

In Berrington-row, Croydon, aged 45, Mary, wife of Henry William Locker, esq. late of Thames Ditton.

At Tynemouth, Lady Collingwood, widow of the late Admiral Lord C.

Rob. Bradshaw, esq. banker, and President of the Chamber of Commerce, Belfast.

At Carron Park, aged 82, Wm. Cadell, esq. of Banton, one of the original founders of the Carron Iron Works. During the whole course of an active life he was engaged in many useful and important commercial undertakings.

18. At Dublin, near Southampton, Capt. John Brook Samson, of E. I. C.'s service.

At Morden, Wm. Hen. Hoare, esq. of Clapham Common.

19. At Portsmouth, the widow of Capt. Holtwall, R. N.

At Paris, aged 83, the Count Dupont, Peer of France, and Commandant of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honour. He was born at Lisbon in 1736, his father being at that time Banker to the Court of Portugal. Count Dupont was at Lisbon during the famous earthquake in 1755. The first shock buried him into the cellar of the house, where he was about to be suffocated with the ruins of the building which were falling above him; when a new shock drew him out of the ruins and delivered him from danger. Having lost by this event the greater part of his fortune, he came to France; where, by his industry and probity, he amassed considerable property. He was successively Administrator of the Treasury of Account, Mayor of the Seventh Arrondissement of Paris, and Senator and Peer of France.

At Worthing, of a fit of apoplexy, in his 74th year, James Gunter, esq. of Earl's Court, Old Brompton.

In Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, in his 65th year, Eliza Wild, esq. late of St. John's-square, Clerkenwell.

The widow of the late Rev. Hen. Arnold, Vicar of Longstock, in Hampshire, and late of Darlington Place, near Bath.

19. In her 23d year, Arabella, third daughter of the late Charles Stisted, esq. of Ipswich.

At St. Denis, Joseph Sheppard, eldest son of Sam. Wathen, esq. of New House, near Stroud, Gloucestershire.

20. At the Chateau of Dottingholm, Baron Tormsmeden, President of the Royal Swedish Chamber of Justice, and Knight of the Seraphim.

Suddenly, Frances, wife of Charles Purton Cooper, esq. barrister, of Lincoln's Inn.

21. Emily, wife of Rev. J. Chevallier, of Arpal Hall, and third daughter of Rev. B. B. Syer, of Kedington, Suffolk.

On Usher's Island, Dublin, at a very advanced age, Pat. Halpenny, esq. for some years Father of the Attornies.

22. At Lyvington, Hants, aged 64, Anne, wife of Chas. St. Barbe, esq. banker.

In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, in her 73d year, the wife of Adm. Caldwell.

At West Lodge, Enfield, Sarsh, widow of late Capt. Abel Vyvyan.

23. Charles Hepburn, esq. surgeon, of Great Hermitage-street.

At Lambridge House, in his 37th year, Edward Percival, M. D. Member of several Medical Societies in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, eldest surviving son of the late Thomas Percival, M. D.

24. At Englefield Green, Col. Sir F. E. Bathurst Harvey, Bart. Aid-de-Camp to the Prince Regent, Secretary to the Duke of Wellington, and Lieut.-Col. of the 14th Dragoons. His remains were interred Oct. 2, in the family-vault at Egham Church, attended by the Duke of Wellington, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Col. Sir C. Campbell, Sir Andrew Barnard, Col. Freemantle, Mr. Vincent, and Mr. F. Vincent.

At Middle Deal House, Kent, in his 74th year, Capt. Edward Igoulden, R. N.

At Cheltenham, Edward, eldest son of Henry Tomkinson, esq. of Dorfold, Chesh.

At Kensington, in his 80th year, Dr. Spence.

25. At Hammersmith, in her 55th year, the wife of James Nott, esq.

At Clomore, Kilkenny, in his 100th year, Richard Elliott, esq.

At Walthamstow, aged 77, Samuel Hutchinson, esq. many years deputy of the Ward of Tower.

At Portarlington, in her 83d year, the widow of the late Frederick Trench, esq. of Woodlawn.

In Church-street, Chelsea, of paralysis, aged 46, Mr. Cobham, a performer of great merit on the violin. He has left a widow and eight children.

Sept. 26. At his seat near Charleville, Limerick, at an advanced age, John Russell, esq.

At Castle Fergus, Clare, the widow of the late Rev. Maurice Studdert, of Nenagh.

At Moccas Court, Herefordshire, in his 71st year, Sir George Cornwall, bart.

Henry Randle, eldest son of Henry Case, esq. of Shenstone-house, Staffordshire.

Mary, wife of Edward Squire, esq. of Bury St. Edmund's.

Sept. 28. In the New-road, in her 69th year, the widow of David Williams, esq. of Pool-house, Carmarthenshire.

At Boughton Aluph, Kent, Ewell Tritton, esq. a commander R. N.

In Mecklenburgh-square, in his 50th year, John Weir, esq.

At Abbots Langley, Herts, in his 57th year, John Dixon, esq.

Sept. 29. In his 85th year, Wm. Plumley, esq. of Shepton Mallet, formerly of Ludgate-hill.

At Beverley-cottage, Kingston, Surrey, in his 32d year, H. C. Worth, esq. third son of the late Admiral W.

At Wellington Lodge, near Dublin, Elizabeth, wife of Loftus Anthony Tottenham, esq. daughter of the late Hon. Abraham Creighton, and niece to the Earl of Erne.

At Huthwaite-house, Yorkshire, aged 77, James Cockshutt, esq.

Lt.-col. Rogers, of the Mendip Legion.

Sept. 30. At Sunderland Castle, in the bloom of life, Julia, wife of Capt. Bishop, of the 40th regiment, and second daughter of William Talbot, esq. of Castle Talbot.

At Clapton, Middlesex, in his 46th year, the Rev. Thornhill Kidd.

At Clifton, Lieut.-col. R. Thompson, formerly of the 68th regiment.

At Bagnères de Luchon, Upper Garonne, in France, the widow of the late Lieut.-col. Robert Turton.

Lately, aged 85, Mr. Daniel Davies, of Moorgate, where he resided 60 years, and accumulated a large fortune.

George Garrick, nephew to the late celebrated David Garrick, and husband to Mrs. Garrick, of the Liverpool theatre.

John M'Kercher Shee, esq. formerly of St. James's-place, the original founder and institutor of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick.

Cheshire — At Barthonsley, in his 47th year, the Rev. Edward Hitchcliffe.

Cornwall — The Rev. Mr. Lindeman, of Sithney, near Helston.

Derbyshire — In his 90th year, John

Hope, esq. senior Alderman and Father of the Corporation of Derby. He was Mayor of Derby four times.

Devonshire — At Down St. Mary, aged 79, W. Tucker, esq. He has bequeathed almost the whole of his property (little short of 100,000*l.*) to his relatives.

At the advanced age of 85, the Rev. John Teasdale Spry, M. A. vicar of Marystow and Truselton, and formerly of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.

Dorsetshire — At Badcombe, in his 93d year, John Dicker. He had been employed, between 70 and 80 years, as earth-stopper to the several packs of hounds in the western parts of that county, and was buried by the members of the present hunt. A number of old sportsmen attended the funeral.

Gloucestershire — At South Cerney, in his 42d year, the Rev. Isaac Edwards.

Hampshire — The Rev. George Launce- lot Armstrong, Rector of St. Maurice and St. Mary Calendre, Winchester.

Herefordshire — Within a few hours of each other, Mr. John Green and his wife Elizabeth, of Bromyard. Their united ages amounted to 160 years. They had been married 59 years, and had had 23 children in little more than 19 years.

Kent — At Charlton Gravel Pits, suddenly, in a brain fever, Major Browne, Royal Marines.

Lancashire — At Prescott, aged 87, John Hasleden. He served at Quebec, in the 15th regiment, and was employed by the immortal Wolfe as his valet, until the death of the hero; when he entered the service of Gen. Murray, with whom he remained until his discharge in 1761.

Rev. Joseph Atkinson, of Todmorden.

Norfolk — On board a vessel off Yarmouth, in his 40th year, of apoplexy, Mr. Downs, Major of the St. James's Volunteers. Mr. Downs was extremely corpulent, but yet active. He was of a lively disposition, had admirable companionable qualities, was generous and hospitable, and constant in his friendship. His remains have been interred in St. James's Church-yard.

Oxfordshire — In her 80th year, the widow of the late John Barber, esq. of Ad-derbury.

Somersetshire — In Bath, aged 77, the widow of the late Rev. Philip Baker, rector of Michelmarsh, Hants.

At Bath, aged 68, the Rev. R. Coae, Rector of Little Sodbury, Gloucestershire, and vicar of Bucklebury, Berks; and many years an active magistrate for Berkshire.

At Midford, near Bath, of a rapid decline, the Rev. Basil Wood, Rector of Thorp Bassett, Yorkshire.

At Lambridge, near Bath, aged 27, C. K.

C. K. Burney, esq. son-in-law of the late Dr. Burney.

Aged 70, Thomas Andrewes, Esq. Comptroller of the Customs of Bristol Port.

Suffolk — Aged 66, Mr. John Gillings, of Mickfield Hall.

At Beccles, aged 24, Mr. Champion Tower Jones, of St. Mary-axe, London.

Surrey — At Farnham, of apoplexy, Mr. Grove, the oldest member of the Buckinghamshire Yeomanry, and Quarter Master of the corps. He was interred with military honours.

Yorkshire — At Scarborough, James Hand, esq. Alderman and Chief Magistrate of the Borough of Grantham.

Wales — By the accidental discharge of his gun in passing through a hedge, while partridge shooting, the contents of which entered his head, Lieut. Stephen Cousins, R. N. a resident of the neighbourhood of Abergavenny.

At Bangor, Martha, widow of the late Capt. George Byrne, and daughter of the late Francis Hervey, esq. of Bargo Castle, Wexford.

IRELAND. — At the Palace of Ferns, Georgiana, wife of James Boyd, esq. of Roplace (Wexford), and second daughter of the late Hon. George Jocelyn.

At Parsonstown, King's County, after a few hours' illness, in his 89th year, Col. Jeremiah Freuch.

AAZOGAN. — At Paris, of apoplexy, M. Fraser de Monsil, a knight of St. Louis.

At Paris, in childhood, in her 23d year, the Countess de Boxen, whose husband is colonel of the Hussars of the Emperor Alexander's body-guard. The whole Russian Embassy attended her funeral, which took place Oct. 10, with great pomp. The Greek Minister followed her remains on foot; and the funeral-service was chaunted, according to the rites of that religion, until the cavalcade reached the burial-ground of Pere la Chaise.

At Paris, of apoplexy, the famous magnetizer Faria.

At his residence near Brussels, Lord C. Cavendish Bentinck, brother to the late Duke of Portland. His Lordship was in the 76th year of his age.

His Majesty Charles Emmanuel IV. King of Sardinia, brother of his Majesty Victor Emmanuel, of Savoy, the reigning king.

At the advanced age of 100 years and upwards, Count Colomera, commandant of halbadiers of the Spanish Guard.

At Corfu, of a fever, Capt. J. Brydges Leonard, of the 32d regiment.

At Vienna, the well-known Marshal Baron Teller, who acquired a large fortune by contracts for the Austrian army. He has left behind him only 10 florins Vienna paper currency; and a rich man, well known on the Exchange, who was formerly

in his service as coachman, had him interred at his own expence, out of gratitude.

William, youngest son of the late Gao. Auldjo, esq. chief magistrate of Aberdeen. He was first officer of the Queen Charlotte East Indiaman, which was totally lost in a hurricane off Madras, on the 24th of October last; when all on board unfortunately perished.

At the Isle of France, in the East Indies, in his 28th year, Capt. Chas. Hen. Watson, of 22d reg. of foot, third son of the late Mr. John Watson, of Doctors' Commons.

Oct. 1. In Craven-street, B. Ross, esq. of Tain, Ross shire.

Oct. 2. In his 26th year, Capt. Wm. Hutchin-son Jones. He was unfortunately drowned in passing the river Wye at Sel-lack Ford. He commenced his military life in the Hereford militia, and afterwards went into the 36th regiment, and was at the unfortunate expedition to the Island of Walcheren. He was then promoted to the 67th, with which he served several years in India, from whence he had only returned a few weeks, on an exchange into the 69th regiment.

At Louth, in her 64th year, Anne, widow of the late Thomas Orme, D. D. prebendary of Louth, and head master of the grammar-school in that town.

In his 66th year, John Richard Ripley, esq. of Clapham Common.

Oct. 3. The Rev. Thomas Ridd, for 48 years vicar of Eastington, Yorkshire.

At Phillipsburgh Avenue, near Dublin, the widow of the late Major Archdall.

At Painthorpe, near Wakefield, the Rev. John Sunderland, B. B. late of Kirk Heaton, where he had resided above 40 years.

Oct. 4. In Botolph-lane, aged 82, Mr. William Pury, a non commissioned officer of Artillery, who had served under Generals Wolfe at Quebec, and Elliot at Gibraltar, during the siege.

At Peckham, in his 61st year, the Rev. Thomas Thomas.

Oct. 5. At Kennington, in his 66th year, William Pickmore, esq. late of his Majesty's Customs, London.

At Florence, the Right Hon. the Dowager Countess of Shaftesbury.

In his 60th year, Carsteu Dirs, esq. of Woodford, Essex.

In Paradise-row, Stoke Newington, William Morgan, jun. esq. son of the Actuary of the Equitable Assurance.

Lewis Herman, youngest son of A. E. Van Rossum, esq. of Jeffries square.

At Nun Appleton, aged 84, Hower Hart, esq. agent to Sir William Mordaunt Milner, bart.

At his grandfather's, Lower Brook st. in his 21st year, Benj. St. John Boddington, esq.

At Ruskiogton, near Sleaford, aged 81, Mr. Pears, farmer and grazier. He was appointed high constable for the hundred of Langoe in the reign of George II.; was married in 1761, and, although he has several children, never had a death in his family.

In her 34th year, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Macleod, rector of St. Anne's, Westminster. And, on the 30th of August, in his 5th year, his grandson, Roderic Macleod.

Oct. 7. The wife of Thomas Smith, esq. of Russell square.

At Dawlish, Devonshire, in his 49th year, the Hon. William Leeson, third son of Joseph, first Earl of Milltown.

At Walthamstow, in his 64th year, Thomas Hunt, esq. late of Nottingham.

Oct. 8. In his 71st year, Rev. Charles Edward Stewart, M. A. He was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, M. A. Dec. 10, 1773. In 17... he was presented to the rectory of Wakes Colne, Essex, and in 17... to that of Rede, Suffolk. He was a person of a lively imagination, and possessed some share of humour and poetical talent. His works are: "Trifles in Verse, 1796," 4to; "Poetical Trifles, 1797," 8vo; "The Regicide," 8vo; "The Foxiad," 4to; "Charley's Small Clothes," 4to; "Last Trifles in Verse, 1813," 4to; and "The Aliad, an heroic Epistle to Cloots Redivivus, 1815," 8vo.

At Brereton, Cheshire, in his 79th year, Dr. William Fell, rector of that place, formerly of Jesus college, LL. B. 1771; LL. D. 1788; and a justice of the peace for the county of Chester.

At Hamptead, in her 77th year, Mrs. Jones, of Prince's-street, Lambeth.

At Torquay, the daughter of Sir John Jackson, bart. M. P. for Dover.

Oct. 9. In Bedford Row, aged 53, the wife of the Hon. Mr. Justice Barrington.

At East Acton, of apoplexy, the wife of James Heath, esq. Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy. Mrs. H. was the mother of Mr. Heath the barrister, and Mr. C. Heath, historical engraver.

At Highgate, aged 65, Richard Minshull, Esq. formerly of Milbank-street.

At Hayes, Middlesex, John Mason Neale, esq. late of the East India House.

Alex. Bennett, esq. of the King's Remembrancer's Office, Temple, and Treasurer of Morden College, Blackheath.

10. At Duddingtoo, Lincolnshire, aged 23, Charles William Augustus Frederick Joseph Hugh Jackson, esq. of Folkestone, Huntingdonshire, only child of the late W. Jackson, esq. banker, of Stamford.

At Brompton, aged 45, Wm. Price, esq. late of Dulwich Common.

While on the Union Coach, going from Stratford to London, Mr. Adams, of Northwich Mills, Gloucestershire.

At Bath, aged 72, Mrs. Elizabeth Shoovert, fifty years an inhabitant of Hackney.

Oct. 10. At Eaton, near Norwich, aged 80, Richard Forster, esq. youngest and last-surviving son of Thomas Forster, esq. merchant, of Bond's court, Walbrook, London, who died in 1763.

Oct. 15. At Islington, aged 82, Sarah, relict of the late Mr. Robert Golden, architect, of Red Lion-street, Holborn.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for October, 1819. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Oct. 1819.
Sept.	°	°	°		
26	56	62	56	29, 65	showery
27	57	65	57	, 74	rain
28	62	60	60	, 73	rain
29	60	64	58	, 72	rain
30	68	66	62	, 90	showery
O. 1	66	70	62	, 85	fair
2	66	69	59	, 83	fair
3	65	68	56	, 76	showery
4	60	59	47	, 66	cloudy
5	42	53	43	30, 08	fair
6	45	55	53	, 04	cloudy
7	55	62	57	29, 96	cloudy
8	60	67	60	30, 13	cloudy
9	60	66	60	29, 90	cloudy
10	63	72	63	, 90	fair
11	64	72	62	, 96	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Oct. 1819.
Oct.	°	°	°		
12	62	78	58	30, 08	fair
13	61	68	53	, 03	fair
14	56	63	53	, 19	cloudy
15	53	62	51	, 39	fair
16	51	55	46	, 30	cloudy
17	43	51	41	, 24	fair
18	42	51	43	, 30	fair
19	38	53	53	, 10	cloudy
20	55	54	46	29, 64	rain
21	38	37	37	, 61	snow
22	32	44	40	, 50	rain
23	37	51	41	, 36	fair
24	40	47	40	, 42	cloudy
25	36	43	38	, 55	fair
26	40	47	36	, 73	fair

BILL OF MORTALITY, from September 21, to October 26, 1819.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 3	148	50 and 60	169		
Males	- 1134	} 2211	Males		800	}	66	60 and 70	123	
Females	- 1077		Females		789		45	70 and 80	100	
Whereof have died under 2 years old					390		114	80 and 90	51	
					172		90 and 100	12		
					189					
Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.										

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending October 16.

INLAND COUNTIES.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans			Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	70	11	36	1	39	1	27	7	42	3	Essex	68	2	35	0	34	5	25	6	38	5
Surrey	67	1	35	1	36	4	27	6	43	0	Kent	67	8	35	0	37	1	28	4	42	0
Hertford	66	4	44	0	37	8	25	6	47	9	Sussex	65	6	42	0	37	0	26	9	45	0
Bedford	63	3	39	2	37	3	27	0	51	8	Suffolk	66	11	40	0	35	11	27	0	44	4
Huntingdoo	59	5	00	0	38	6	25	2	46	6	Cambridge	59	3	00	0	36	11	22	6	41	2
Northampt.	65	4	00	0	36	4	26	3	00	0	Norfolk	62	10	34	3	31	6	24	1	43	0
Rutland	65	0	00	0	38	6	27	6	50	0	Lincoln	62	0	41	1	38	1	21	6	47	10
Leicester	65	4	00	0	38	2	26	10	52	0	York	61	9	44	6	36	9	22	0	54	11
Nottingham	67	8	40	0	38	7	27	1	50	3	Durham	61	0	00	0	34	0	23	1	00	0
Derby	64	2	00	0	40	8	25	2	46	6	Northum.	58	0	42	5	30	0	24	11	00	0
Stafford	69	2	00	0	40	9	25	11	51	6	Comberl.	62	1	49	1	33	0	21	10	00	0
Salop	69	6	48	10	45	6	28	6	49	9	Westmor.	56	0	56	0	48	0	21	0	00	0
Hereford	68	10	54	0	42	1	35	4	53	9	Lancaster	68	0	00	0	00	0	27	2	00	0
Worcester	70	0	57	6	35	8	28	1	46	7	Chester	60	5	00	0	43	11	21	0	00	0
Warwick	67	6	00	0	43	4	30	6	55	8	Flint	57	11	00	0	41	3	22	2	00	0
Wilts	70	1	00	0	41	6	29	2	56	1	Denhigh	62	5	00	0	41	8	21	4	00	0
Berks	68	6	46	6	35	0	26	7	43	8	Anglesea	60	6	00	0	31	0	14	0	00	0
Oxford	67	11	00	0	59	4	27	3	56	0	Carnarvoo	73	4	00	0	37	0	27	8	00	0
Bucks	68	8	00	0	37	0	28	8	46	8	Merioneth	74	2	42	6	00	0	22	6	00	0
Brecon	74	9	51	2	41	6	26	8	00	0	Cardigan	72	0	00	0	45	4	21	4	00	0
Montgomery	65	10	00	0	38	5	31	11	00	0	Pembroke	62	0	00	0	37	11	16	6	00	0
Radnor	73	9	00	0	41	10	33	7	00	0	Cardmarth.	70	8	00	0	41	4	15	8	00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.											Glamorgan	71	5	00	0	40	0	20	0	00	0
66 8½d 6½d 3½d 4½d 5											Gloucester	68	8	00	0	38	6	27	9	46	10
Average of Scotland, per quarter.											Somerset	74	2	00	0	39	4	24	2	40	0
00 0½d 0½d 0½d 0½d 0											Moom.	78	5	00	0	38	4	00	0	00	0
											Devon	67	9	00	0	32	11	25	0	00	0
											Cornwall	69	2	00	0	32	2	28	6	00	0
											Dorset	73	3	00	0	39	4	00	0	00	0
											Hants	68	1	00	0	37	0	26	3	43	4

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, October 25, 60s. to 65s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, October 16, 26s. 7d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, October 20, 36s. 0½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, October 25.

Kent Bags.....	3l. 4s. to 4l. 0s.	Sussex Pockets.....	3l. 0s. to 3l. 16s.
Sussex Ditto.....	2l. 18s. to 3l. 9s.	Essex Ditto.....	3l. 0s. to 4l. 4s.
Kent Pockets.....	3l. 4s. to 4l. 0s.	Foreign Ditto.....	1l. 8s. to 2l. 2s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, October 25:

St. James's, Hay 4l. 19s. 0d. Straw 1l. 11s. 6d. Clover 0l. 0s. -- Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 14s.
 Straw 1l. 12s. 6d. Clover 7l. 10s. -- Smithfield, Hay 3l. 12s. Straw 1l. 13s. Clover 6l. 7s. 6d.

SMITHFIELD, October 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Lamb.....	5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.
Mutton.....	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market October 25:	
Veal.....	5s. 4d. to 7s. 0d.	Beasts.....	3165 Calves 220.
Pork.....	5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.	Sheep and Lambs 15,700	Pigs 200.

COALS, October 25: Newcastle 39s. 0d. to 45s. 0d. -- Sunderland, 35s. to 45s. 9d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 5lb. St. James's 3s. 7d. Clare Market 0s. 0d. Whitechapel 3s. 8d.

SOAP, Yellow 90s. Mottled 102s. Curd 106s. -- CANDLES, 11s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 13s. 0d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in Oct. 1819 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge street, London. — Coventry Canal, 999L 19s. Div. 4sL per Ann.—Oxford, 640L ex Half-year's Div. 16L — Neath, 350L with Div. 22L—Swansen, 160L ex Div. 10L — Grand Junction, 223L 280L — Monmouthshire, 152L—Ellesmere, 70L ex Div. 4L — Thames and Severn Mortgage Shares, 41L—Regent's, 35L—Lancaster, 27L — Worcester and Birmingham, 24L—Kennet and Aron, 20L ex Div. 1L — Huddersfield, 13L — Grand Western, 3L — Wandsworth Iron Railway, 10L—Wilts and Berks, 10L — West India Dock, 180L Div. 10L per Cent. — London Dock, 72L Div. 3L per Cent.—Globe Assurance, 117L Div. 6L per Cent.—Imperial, 80L Div. 4L 10s.—Rock, 1L 15s.—Atlas, 4L 2s.—Eagle, 2L 5s.—London Institution, 46L 4s.—Grand Junction Water Works, 43L ex Div. 1L 5s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN OCTOBER, 1819.

Days	Bank Stock.	Red. 3pr. Cl.	3d per 100 pr. Cl.	5 pr. Cl.	Navy.	Ann.	Imp. 3 pr. Cl.	8. S.	O. S. S.	India Bonds.	Ex. Billa.	Com. Billa.	Omanum.
1 Sunday	69 1/2	69 1/2	—	102 1/2	3	69 1/2	211	—	—	11 1/4 pr.	5 1/4 dis.	17 dis.	13 1/2 pr.
2 Sunday	69 1/2	69 1/2	—	102 1/2	3	69 1/2	211	—	—	12 9 pr.	5 7 dis.	—	—
3 Sunday	69 1/2	69 1/2	—	103	—	—	—	—	—	10 8 pr.	6 7 dis.	23 dis.	1 1/2 pr.
4 Sunday	69 1/2	69 1/2	—	103	—	—	—	—	—	8 9 pr.	5 6 dis.	—	1 1/2 pr.
5 Sunday	69 1/2	69 1/2	—	103 1/2	—	69 1/2	—	—	—	7 pr.	5 7 dis.	—	—
6 Sunday	69 1/2	69 1/2	—	103 1/2	—	—	69 1/2	—	—	—	5 1 dis.	21 20 dis.	—
7 Sunday	69 1/2	69 1/2	—	104 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	13 15 pr.	3 1 dis.	—	—
8 Sunday	69 1/2	69 1/2	—	104 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	16 14 pr.	2 1 dis.	—	—
9 Sunday	69 1/2	69 1/2	—	104 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Sunday	69 1/2	69 1/2	—	104 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Sunday	69 1/2	69 1/2	—	104 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12 Sunday	69 1/2	69 1/2	—	104 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 Sunday	69 1/2	69 1/2	—	104 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14 Sunday	69 1/2	69 1/2	—	104 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 Sunday	69 1/2	69 1/2	—	104 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 Sunday	69 1/2	69 1/2	—	104 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17 Sunday	69 1/2	69 1/2	—	104 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 Sunday	69 1/2	69 1/2	—	104 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19 Sunday	69 1/2	69 1/2	—	104 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 Sunday	69 1/2	69 1/2	—	104 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21 Sunday	69 1/2	69 1/2	—	104 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22 Sunday	69 1/2	69 1/2	—	104 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23 Sunday	69 1/2	69 1/2	—	104 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24 Sunday	69 1/2	69 1/2	—	104 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 Sunday	69 1/2	69 1/2	—	104 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26 Sunday	69 1/2	69 1/2	—	104 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27 Sunday	69 1/2	69 1/2	—	104 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28 Sunday	69 1/2	69 1/2	—	104 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29 Sunday	69 1/2	69 1/2	—	104 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 Sunday	69 1/2	69 1/2	—	104 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Irish 5 per Ct. Oct. 12, 102.

South Sea Stock, Oct. 6, 77 1/2. Oct. 22, 75 1/2.

(RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. Bank-Buildings, London.)

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

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Derb.—Dorchester.
Dunham—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax—Hants 2
Hereford, Hull 3
Huntingd.—Kent 4
Ipswich 1, Lancas.
Leices. 2—Leeds 2
Lichfield, Liver. 6
Macclesf. Courier.
Maidst.—Manch. 9
Newc. 3.—Notts. 2
Northampton
Norfolk, Norwich
N. Wales, Oxford 2
Portsea—Pottery
Preston—Plym. 2
Reading—Salish.
Salop—Sheffield 2
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Shrewsbury
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With Views of EATON HOUSE, Cheshire, the Seat of Earl Grosvenor;
and the OLD QUEEN'S HEAD and ARTICHOKE, Mary-le-bone.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London;
where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

We return many thanks to our kind friend at Worcester for the Inscription in Easton Church.

In reply to a question proposed in the Gentleman's Magazine for September, p. 194, Dr. YATES begs to inform the Patrons and Purchasers of "The Monastic History of Bury St. Edmund's," that the Second Part of that Work is in great forwardness; that 13 Plates are engraved; and a considerable part of every Chapter is prepared; and that the publication has only been delayed by the pressure of the Author's professional and consequently more important duties; but that he hopes, with as little delay as those avocations will permit, to redeem what has been termed his pledge to the public, although he receives no money for subscriptions but upon the delivery of the Book.

In answer to the enquiry of J. B. P. the Subscribers to the intended Monument of Locke are informed, that as the Subscriptions are not yet sufficient to defray the expence, the money received has been placed in the funds to accumulate; and it is purposed shortly to publish an Address to the Public, with a statement of the Account, which it is hoped may enable the Committee to carry into effect the intention of the Subscribers.

F. B. in p. 100, wishes to be informed of a more recent Translation of "Plutarchi Moralia," than that by Amyot. J. W. refers him to that by Ricard. A notice of it may be seen in the "Manuel du Libraire," by Brunet, as follows: "Œuvres Morales traduites par Dom. Ricard, Paris, 1783," 17 vol. in 12mo. with this remark, "Traduction nécessaire à ceux qui ne veulent pas lire le vieux Français d'Amyot."—J. W. knows nothing of the merits of the work.

MANCHESTER says, in reply to H. V. B. (p. 224) that the Prison at Manchester was called "The New Bailey," in opposition to the name of "The Old Bailey," in London; and that both Dr. Aikin and he are mistaken. The very Inscription upon the Foundation-stone intimates that the Prison should have been called "The Howard," and there could be no meaning in the epithet *New* as applied to either of the Parties, "The New Howard" or "The New Bayley." He then observes, "I mean not to derogate from the merits of the late T. B. Bayley, esq. whose character as a Magistrate and a Gentleman was well known to me, but to band down to posterity the fact as it really is, and not as represented in "Aikin's History of Manchester," who availed himself of the opportunity of some casual information, without farther inquiry, of paying a compliment to his friend Mr. Bayley."

CARADOC inquires for some particulars relative to EARNESHA MUSSELL, esq. a skilful Collector of Books and other Curiosities; and who, when Aldgate was pulled down, bought the old Materials, and had them put together again, and placed in the front of a building which joined his house at Bethnal Green. His Curiosities were sold in 1765; and his Library in 1782. What was his profession? When did he die? and has he any Epitaph, and where? He is probably remembered by some of the inhabitants of Bethnal Green, or in the neighbourhood of Aldgate, where he had also an house.

G. H. W. will feel much obliged by information as to Sir John Chardin, mentioned in Lord Orford's Works, vol. IV. p. 73. There is an engraving of him by Loggan.

N. R. desires to be informed, if Elizabeth, the wife of Edward Hungerford, of Black-burton, co. Oxford, esq. and fifth daughter and co-heir of Sir Francis Blake, of Ford Castle, co. Northumberland, kn. left any issue; and who are the present representatives of the family of Hungerford. Also, if there were any descendants from the marriage of Katharine sister (and it is supposed co-heir) of Christopher Dudley of Yauwith, co. Cumberland, esq. with Lawrence Breres, of Hamerton Hall, in Bolland, co. Lancaster, esq.—A family of Breres was seated at Walton, co. Lancaster, in the middle of the 17th century; was the said Lawrence Breres a member of that family?

J. T. would be glad to obtain information respecting the following Translators of our authorized Version of the Bible, viz. Dr. Rich. Clarke, Vicar of Minstre, in Thanet; Dr. Leigh, Rector of All Hallows, Barking; Mr. Burleigh, Minister of Sretford; Mr. Thompson; Mr. Bedwell; Mr. Edw. Levell, Heb. Prof. Cambridge; Dr. Richardson; Mr. Dillingham; Mr. Dillingham; Mr. Andrews; Mr. Spalding; Mr. Bing, or Byng; Mr. Smith, Hereford; Mr. Faulcough; Dr. Hutchinson; Mr. Fenton; Mr. Rabbitt; Mr. Sanderson; Mr. Savile; Dr. Perin; Dr. Ravens; Dr. Radcliffe; Mr. Ward, Eman.; Mr. And. Downs, Greek Prof. Cambridge; Mr. Ward, Reg.

J. H. M. informs us that the title of Decies (see p. 273), conferred on Archbishop Beresford, was a revival of an ancient honour enjoyed by his maternal ancestors the de la Peers, Viscounts Decies, and Earls of Tyrone.

The Letters of YONCK will be resumed in our next; in which will also appear W. P.'s Communication relative to Mr. Smith the Comedian; &c. &c. &c.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For NOVEMBER, 1819.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 10.

YOUR valuable Miscellany has been distinguished, from its first commencement, by its firm adherence to sound constitutional principles, both in Church and State. I am sure, therefore, you will be glad to give your assistance to any scheme which tends to counteract those impious and licentious opinions which are now so unhappily prevalent through society. Long have I seen, with terror and dismay, the comparative lethargy and indifference of the wise and good, when contrasted with the unceasing activity of the evil-disposed in spreading their opinions amongst the multitude. To put these parties at once upon a level, I propose that associations should be immediately formed throughout the kingdom for the establishment of cheap Circulating Libraries for the use of the common people. This proposition, I know, may startle the timid—but these are not times for wavering and indecision. All the energies of the press must be arrayed against its abuses, or we shall inevitably perish, whilst we are doubting whether we should act.

Let the Metropolis, in the first place, be chosen, for the trial of these Institutions; and, to render them the more attractive, let some sound constitutional Newspaper be taken in for the amusement of the subscribers. Since it is notorious that the “Black Dwarf,” and other violent and seditious papers are circulated amongst the multitude; why should not exertions be made to meet their effects by those of a contrary tendency?

The subscriptions to such library should be very low, not more, I think, than one shilling per annum, and thus you would fairly undersell your opponents. For this purpose, let subscriptions be entered into by the more

opulent, to furnish a fund which may purchase the books in the first instance, and to meet any contingent expenses. The books of a circulating library will last on an average for 10 years, and each one may be read by several hundreds during that period. Thus the sum to be raised would be very moderate, and the subscriptions would nearly, if not entirely, defray the subsequent demands. I have mentioned the plan to several booksellers; and they all concur, not only in the practicability, but in the general expediency of the project. It would attract and delight, from its novelty and resemblance to the circulating libraries of the higher orders.

For this purpose, it is not necessary that any public meetings should be called—it may in general be better accomplished by the private association of friendly individuals, whose sentiments are tolerably uniform on political and moral subjects. Let such individuals subscribe to the original fund amongst themselves, and let them have the power of choosing others into their number to select the books. Before any one become an annual subscriber to the library, let him promise to submit to this regulation. It is, in fact, no hardship whatever; for the books of a circulating library are always chosen by its proprietor. That objections may be raised against this scheme, there can be no question—but it is not a few objections which should deter us from trying its effects.—I throw it out to the publick, as the only possible method of counteracting the licentiousness of the press in a free country; and if it is not adopted—it is easy to see that a few years will lend us either to Anarchy or Despotism.

Yours, &c.

PUBLICOLA.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 11.

LABOUR is the source of all wealth; and, as wealth enters into every man's ideas of happiness, so the pursuit of it is the grand stimulus to action. Some gain only to spend; but a very large proportion of the world are actuated by a desire to accumulate, and that man who amasses the greatest quantity of goods or money is accounted the richest.

All the qualities of wealth may be ranked under four denominations: **LANDED PROPERTY; FUNDED, OR PAPER PROPERTY; COMMERCIAL WEALTH; and BULLION, OR COIN.** All these possess distinct value, and vary according to circumstances when compared with each other; but to the latter has been assigned, by the universal consent of all civilized nations, a separate function. It has been selected as the test of value, and as the buyer or price of all the others. Its *price* can never vary, being weight for weight all over the world; but its *value* may vary, being affected, like commodities, by scarcity and plenty. Commodities are always varying in price, and considered as dear or cheap, in proportion to the quantity of money or bullion employed to purchase them.

Landed Property is not only the land itself, but all that stands upon it; this, as it must have been the first of properties, seems to be the most stable; yet its value depends very much indeed upon local circumstances. Wherever men congregate, there of course the value of land must increase; and where Governments are securely established, and the properties of individuals are inviolate, there the possessors of lands will obtain both rank and influence; the Landlord of every large proportion of soil being considered by his neighbours as a person of paramount distinction. There is a venerable attachment toward the proprietors of extensive domains, which seems to have descended from the Patriarchs of old.

The value of all landed property increases and diminishes in proportion as the state is prosperous or decaying. The profits arising from land are made by labour and letting.

Funded, or Paper Property, is money lent upon interest, either to the state or others; the security being

paper documents, the value of which depends upon the ability of the borrowing parties to fulfil their engagements. The value of the interest depends very much upon the state of the currency; therefore it is particularly the duty of every Government which borrows money, to pay great attention that its currency, whether coin or bills, should not become depreciated, for the loss by depreciation falls most unjustly on the public creditor.

Where securities are held sacred, and currency equal to its nominal value, *Funded Property* is, of all others, the easiest to manage, and most pleasant to enjoy; hence the timid, the infirm, and those who seek for ease and pleasure, are enabled to retire from the bustle of active life, and obtain revenue without prejudice to their capital; their money, put out to use, enables others to work while themselves are exempt from labour. The profits on funded property arise from lending only, and require no labour.

Commercial Wealth is all sorts of vendible property. The wealth of incorporated bodies of merchants consists of the store in their ships and warehouses, that of the labourer in his ability to work; and between these are all the gradations of commercial men, all the active exertions of body and mind, continually employing every faculty to devise new modes of successful adventure. The produce of lands must have markets to be sold, the produce of the funds must go to the markets to buy; and each of these gives employment to the active and industrious, who, trafficking between the one and the other, contrive to increase their own wealth by the profits of their labour. This sort of property is more fluctuating than any of the other three, depending much on contingent circumstances, the possessors of commercial wealth being never certain as to the value of their commodities. In vain are the richest exports and imports, if there is no sale for them in the markets; and equally useless is the vigour of the healthiest labourer, if he cannot find employment; but, where agriculture flourishes, where commerce and the arts are increasing, many of the active, the industrious, and the enterprising, are enabled

abled to make choice of retirement, by vesting the fruits of their toil in lands or in the funds.

Bullion Wealth is a species of property totally distinct from the other three. In a state of inactivity, it can scarcely be said to be wealth at all; yet it is always the representative, the measure, and the power of wealth; every community, every individual, and every thing, being accounted rich or poor, in proportion to the quantity of bullion or money that they are worth.

Bullion is in all cases a buyer; and, consequently, whatever is offered for sale, may become the property of him who has Bullion, or money enough to pay for it; but to be always buying, is to be always diminishing; therefore the bullion holder is constrained, in order to prevent the exhausting of his property, to become a Landholder, a Fundholder, or a Trader; for there is no profit in buying, but only in selling; neither is there any in hoarding, but only in lending. Land uncultivated—talents unemployed—and gold and silver locked up, are all equally useless; but the desire to accumulate incites men to industrious activity; and they who do not labour themselves are stimulated, by the profits of letting and lending, to give employment to those who, by labour and traffic, are continually importing bullion, and thus increasing the national wealth as well as their own.

Yours, &c.

A LOMBARD.

DISCOVERIES IN THE PAINTED CHAMBER.

MR. URBAN,

Oct. 4.

THE accounts which have hitherto appeared in the public prints, of the recent discoveries in the Painted Chamber at Westminster, have been couched in terms far too general to be satisfactory to the Antiquary, and in language infinitely too indifferent to convey an adequate idea of their value, and the exquisite beauty and freshness of the numerous paintings and stucco ornaments which adorn the walls of this noble apartment of the antient Palace of our Sovereigns.

This interesting disclosure was made in consequence of some repairs, which have been taking place since the prorogation of Parliament, in the House of Commons and adjacent antient

buildings, amongst which the Painted Chamber is the principal.

The Painted Chamber and the Prince's Chamber are two apartments situated a short distance from the South side of St. Stephen's Chapel, which joins the East side of Westminster Hall at its South extremity. The two Chambers are parallel, their lengths extending East and West, but their proportions are very dissimilar. Between these is an ancient building, formerly the House of Lords, which joins the Prince's Chamber (a name of modern derivation), and is connected to the Painted Chamber by a small intervening court, which is now used as a passage. The three buildings thus situated may be described as a centre with two wings, the South of which is the Prince's Chamber, retaining in its sides lancet windows, but all of them are walled up, and the external mouldings much defaced. In the East wall of the old House of Lords are several ancient windows. The Painted Chamber forms the North wing of this group of buildings; it is disfigured by modern alterations and additions, and is so much enclosed by dwelling-houses (attached as well as detached), the encroachments of the new House of Lords, and its various offices, that the original extent cannot be seen or even those parts which are exposed viewed without obstructions. But, as the Painted Chamber appears never to have been an insulated building, the irregularity in the position of its windows will be accounted for.

The commencement of the 13th century is probably the period when the Painted Chamber was built. Its Architecture is designed in the plainest manner, and its windows have peculiar forms and proportions, being lofty, and formed in two openings by a column, with a circle between the points of the smaller arches and that of the large arch covering the whole; narrow outside, and spreading very wide within, having no mouldings, and being devoid of the quatrefoil tracery which characterised the succeeding style of the Pointed Architecture. These remarks do not apply to the double windows in the East end, which have lost their tracery, and, besides having mouldings in the arches of the interior, have also insulated columns at the angles, with carved

carved capitals. The walls of the whole exterior are defaced, and present a very rough and inelegant appearance, which are not so much the effects of injury and various alterations, as of the soft quality of the stone of which they are built. The design of the East end is handsome; additional arches are carried over the windows, and terminate at their bases upon brackets, the regular forms of which are almost wholly defaced: a portion of the North side preserves its original design unaltered, and contains two elegant windows, separated by a flat pilaster buttress reaching to the parapet, and rising out of the wall which, below the windows, increases to a considerable thickness. A heavy sloping brick buttress has been added for support at the North-east angle. Attached to the North wall of the Painted Chamber are the stone springers of groins and arches, which have belonged to an Oratory, formerly entered by a door from that magnificent apartment*. On the brackets by which they are supported are shields and arms; one is certainly Cotton† impaling Howard. Cotton bears *Azure, an Eagle displayed Argent, armed Gules*.—The arms on the other shield are uncertain.

Ascending the ancient stone staircase in the South-east angular turret, we enter the Painted Chamber, which has for many years been incumbered with modern fittings, which so completely concealed the elegance of its architecture, and the richness and splendour of its painted decorations, that till within a few weeks, no knowledge of its original magnificence seems to have existed. Divested of all incumbrances, its length, breadth, and height, its Architecture and its decorations are exposed to the pen and pencil of the curious. The whole is lamentably defaced, but not so much from the hand and havoc of time, as from the carelessness of workmen in fixing the wainscot screens at the time the room was altered, for

the use to which it is now appropriated. We may be allowed to say that these are the most extensive, and certainly some of the most curious relics of ancient art which have ever been discovered on this site. The entire walls are covered with paintings of figures and inscriptions, variously disposed according to their subjects; and the connexion they have with each other. The Inscriptions are very numerous, and are chiefly written in the Norman French Language, in letters of the old English; they separate the pictures, and are in some places written small and close, but towards the upper part of the walls large and bold.

The internal architecture is plain, and well adapted to display the superb paintings which were its principal ornaments. The ceiling, which is flat, resting at the sides only upon a carved cornice, is constructed of wood, and painted with various figures in compartments of different shapes, uniting into one regular and beautiful pattern, the whole coloured and enriched with stucco ornaments. The heads of a considerable number of these figures were found concealed beneath ancient panels of wood, which had been purposely laid over them; it may be presumed, in consequence of some alteration in the decoration of this part, which was suggested before its first completion‡. In the South side of the room are two windows, and in the North three, all corresponding in proportions and design, excepting that the internal arches of two windows in the latter side are round, the rest being pointed. Every arch rests on a small bracket carved with foliage. The door-way which once led to the oratory on the North side has been walled up since the demolition of that elegant appendage. Over this door is a blank window, and near it a handsome quatrefoil perforation. At the East end are two brackets carved with angels holding scrolls; and in the upper part of the West end are four united windows, each with double openings and tracery, and which ap-

* See Smith's Westminster, pp. 46 and 104.

† These arms fix the date for Sir Robert Cotton, of Conington, com. Hunt. Bart. who married Margaret, daughter of Wm. Lord Howard, and who deceased anno 1640.—He resided in a house which joined this side of the Painted Chamber.

‡ Thirty-three panels, painted with figures of angels, saints, and kings, are preserved.—These panels are formed of two, three, and four pieces of thin board, and measure about 2 ft. 6 in. long, by about 14 or 15 inches broad.

pear to be the work of the latter part of the 15th century.

Among the Paintings, the most extensive, perfect, and beautiful, and perhaps the most interesting, is a representation of the Coronation of King Edward the Confessor on the North side, which occupies nearly the whole of the large space of wall between one of the windows, and the door which entered the oratory. The figures are of large size, and very numerous. In the centre is placed the Monarch crowned; around him are Prefates in their pontifical robes, with mitres on their heads, and holding croziers, which are elegantly ornamented. The figures are well proportioned, and are admirably disposed in small groups. The features of nearly all are entire, excepting those of King Edward, which are quite obliterated, and must have been intentionally defaced, as the crown and curled hair at the sides are perfect. A painted canopy of arches extends over the picture, the back ground of which is *Azure*, having over the heads of the figures the following motto,

CASTLE CORONAMANT
SAINT EDWARD*.

The colours are of the most brilliant kind, and are well preserved. Dark green and red prevail in the draperies, the forms of which are diversified in a manner that evinces superior taste and skill in the art of designing, and proves the state of perfection it had reached at that early period. No other perfect subject will be found on this side the room. Fragments of various kinds of figures are to be observed over the whole surface of the wall with mottoes and inscriptions, all equally beyond the power of description. A figure in a sitting posture, holding a sword, appears above the canopy which covers the Coronation of King Edward the Confessor; but the subject to which it has belonged is wholly obliterated. Towards the West side of the Coronation are figures of men on horseback, and on the West side of these, portions of *mail armour*, which appear to have belonged to figures of large size. The chain mail is represented by *stucco*, and likewise some of the principal ornaments, while the

features and draperies are painted; a mixture which does not destroy the actual flatness of the latter, but which remarkably aids the substance and nobleness of the former.

Accident, decay, and injury are not so apparent among the paintings on the South side, as on the North side of the room. The most interesting subjects have evidently been placed towards the lower part of the walls, in the piers of the windows; and the one which appears to have been the principal, fortunately remains the most free from dilapidation. This is a representation of the cruel sentence of King ANTIACHUS against a mother and her seven sons (described in the *VIIIth Chap. of the 2nd Book of Maccabees*.) *Antiachus* is written over the head of the King; and over the head of the female *la mere & VII. fruz*, in letters of white paint on *azure* back-ground. The figures of this subject are small, and the whole has occupied a long narrow space between two inscriptions with a canopy of arches at the head. The King is seated on a throne crowned, and in a posture which well expresses his rage, when he thinks himself despised by the mother who stands before him, the cauldron, the fire, and the mangled remains of her children, not exhorting her yet living youngest son to save his life and her own by breaking the law of his fathers, but beseeching her child to have courage to bear the threatened torments of the enraged Monarch, and to die resolutely like his brethren rather than sacrifice their ancient laws. The female is habited in a gown of a pink colour, with a veil hanging from her head-dress upon her shoulders. The youth standing before her, appears in a plain purple garment, with his hands bound. On the other side of the throne is represented the torture of the *sixth* youth, who stands bound, and bearing, with the firmness described, the loss of the skin of his head with the hair, which is executed by a man with a sharp instrument and a pair of pincers. Beyond this are the flames and several figures too much defaced to be described. On the same wall, more towards the West end, are several mutilated figures of warriors wearing their surcoats of arms—one bears Vert, 3 lions rampant, Or. Another *Azure*, semée of leopards'

* Longo-bardic characters, — Argent, and handsomely ornamented.

pards' heads Or, caboshed. The figures are clad in mail armour *, and each holds a long spear. Over the windows in this side of the room are several detached and mutilated subjects. That perhaps the most worthy of notice displays a multitude of figures armed with spears and lances, holding banners and other ensigns of war, &c. at the base of a lofty embattled tower, upon the parapet of which is a figure of a King, and behind him a group of figures, apparently in consultation. Another picture, still more imperfect than the last, is probably intended to represent *Elisha dividing Jordan with the mantle of Elijah*.

The reveal and soffits of the windows are also superbly painted and ornamented. In the sides of every window is a figure the size of life, standing under a canopy, which rises to the springing of the arch, and is encompassed with representations of buildings, elegant tracery, and a great profusion of ornaments; all which are diversified with colours, emblazoned with silver and gold, and enriched with stucco patterns, in a superb and elegant manner. Over each canopy is the figure of an angel, with expanded wings, holding crowns in their hands: they are clothed in garments of a blue colour, trimmed with gilt ornaments of various patterns. The back-ground is red. The two figures in the most Eastern window on the South side are, King Edward the Confessor, and a pilgrim asking alms: the Monarch is crowned, and holds in his left hand the sceptre and dove. The adjoining window, which when first exposed to view, was scarcely defaced, and retained even some small relics of painted glass, exhibits allegorical representations of *Justice*, and *Bounty*, both crowned. These figures are very graceful, and have coats of mail which are partially covered with vestments of a crimson colour, beautifully ornamented. *Justice* has on her left arm a shield, which bears *Gules*, three lions Or; and holds in her hand a rod, and is in the act of scourging an offender who is crouched at her feet. At the head of this figure is an imperfect motto. *Bounty* is seen pouring riches from a *cornucopia*, which are greedily devoured by *Avarice*, a figure

of monstrous form lying at her feet. The figure of *Bounty* is habited like its opposite, and has a shield on the left arm, but the front of it is not seen. At the head is the word **LARGES**—*ee*, in Longo-bardic characters. At the edges of this window are painted numerous coats of arms in small oblong compartments.—Those of Edward the Confessor, *Azure*, a cross between five martlets Or. *Azure*, 3 crowns Or. *Gules*, 3 lions Or. *Gules*, 3 eagles displayed *Sable*, &c. &c. In the *East* reveal of the Easternmost window on the North side, is a mutilated figure of a female, crowned, clothed like those before described, and in the attitude of striking a blow with a sword, which is raised over her head. In the *West* reveal of the next, or middle window, is a similar figure; and in the *East* reveal of the Westernmost window a figure, with a sword in one hand, and in the other a shield of a round form embossed and painted.

Amongst the inscriptions, the Lord's Prayer, and several texts from the Scriptures are remaining entire on the South wall. The inscriptions as well as the paintings were renewed in antient times, and it is not difficult to discover the most antient, by the partial mutilation of the most modern workmanship. A doorway on the South side exhibits a curious mixture of ornaments and inscriptions, the works of different periods.

In removing the masonry which filled some of the windows, numerous relics of paintings were discovered, consisting of portions of figures, beautiful patterns, inscriptions, &c. in good preservation, but all are not equally well executed.

It should be observed, that at the foot of the cylindrical stone stair-case, which is now the approach to the Painted Chamber, is the water-closet, in which, it is said, Guy Fawkes was found prepared to execute the horrid deed that is annually commemorated on the 5th of November.

Yours, &c. Shird & S—r.

AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT (p. 194) enquires respecting an Essay on Duelling. T. W. presumes he must allude to Mr. Iley's two Prize Essays on Duelling and Gaming, published at Cambridge, in separate pamphlets, 30 years ago; and which are now reprinted with a Third Essay on Suicide, in a single 8vo. volume.

Mr.

* The chainmail of these figures is painted; none of the ornaments of this group are composed of stucco.

LOWE 1794 1884



EATON HOUSE.



EAST VIEW OF

The seat of Earl Grosvenor.

from the large plate, by W. G. Waller.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 1.

EATON HOUSE, the seat of the Right Honourable EARL GROSVENOR, is distant about three miles and a half South of the city of Chester, on the banks of the river Dee, on a site commanding a varied and luxuriant view into Cheshire, bounded by the Peckforton Hills and Bickerton Hills, and the high lands of the forest of Delamere. The house is built entirely of white stone, in the florid Gothic style of Architecture, and the stabling on the North side gives a very picturesque effect to the whole: the original designs were furnished by M. Pordon. **EATON HOUSE** contains on the ground floor a complete suite of rooms, fitted up in the first style of splendour and elegance. The Entrance Hall, which is of spacious dimensions, is paved with variegated marble; the chimney-pieces are beautifully ornamented, and the niches occupied with admirable specimens of tabernacle work. On the East side of this apartment is a music gallery, with a rich antique screen in front, and from the centre descends a highly-wrought branch, to which is attached an immense lamp of massively sculptured brass. On the windows are the numerous armorial bearings of the family in stained glass; and, on the North and West walls, are two large paintings by Mr. West, the earliest historical productions of his pencil, namely, "Cromwell dissolving the Long Parliament," and "the Landing of Charles II." The great rooms are hung with crimson velvet and blue silk, edged with massy draperies of gold fringe. The windows on the East side present whole-length figures of Hugh Lupus, from whom Lord Grosvenor traces his descent, and the other Earls Palatine of Chester previous to the annexation of the Earldom to the crown. The ceilings are, for the most part, groined, and variously interwrought with burnished gold, and gilt springs and brackets. The staircase is finished in a style of uniform grandeur, and costly chandeliers of cut glass light the principal rooms. The paintings are numerous, and by the first masters.

Eaton House stands in the centre of a park well stocked with deer: the several approaches to it are through gateways, similar to the old artificial

entrances to the city of Chester.—The Old Hall was a large plain brick building, with stone facings; surrounded by a lanthorn, and curious iron railing; there was a fountain in the front. It was taken down in 1803, and the present structure erected on its site, which was completed in 1813, at an enormous expense; but Lord Grosvenor has it in contemplation, we are informed, to add another wing to the South side, to correspond with the stabling, &c.

The Grosvenors are of ancient and illustrious descent, and have been well known in Cheshire since the Conquest. The present estimable head of the family is descended from Gilbert le Gros, Veneur, or great Huntsman, and kinsman to William the Conqueror, and who followed him into England; previous to which the family had flourished in Normandy with great dignity and grandeur from the time of its first accession to a sovereign Dukedom, A.D. 912, to the Conquest of England in 1066. On the distribution of the lands of the vanquished among the Duke's followers, Robert le Grosvenor had assigned to him the Lordship of Over-Lostock, in Cheshire, where his descendants continued until 1465; sometime after which, Raufe le Grosvenor marrying Joau, daughter and sole heiress of J. Eaton, Esq. of Eaton, it became the family seat, and continues to be so at the present day. Several of the Grosvenors distinguished themselves in Palestine, and in the French Wars under our Henrys and Edwards. W.

PORTRAIT FROM THE LIFE.

THE zealous Antiquarian Tourist leaves town before the laggard citizens have opened their shops, mounted on a trim poney—his pockets filled with pedigrees in embryo, blank registers, &c.—travels a rapid pace—his eye fixed on some distant spire—his mind full of doubt and apprehension as to his reception—his arrival at the village sets the dogs all barking—then, after having explained the nature of his journey, and softened, with modest request, the stern brow of the Vicar—the key is produced which conceals from mortal view the envied treasures—the grating of the hinges of the iron chest forming a "concord of sweet sounds"

sounds" delightful to his ear alone—the appearance of the tattered volumes, without backs, scarcely legible, confused, mangled, presenting to his afflicted sight one dismal mass of horrible confusion—the brief remark of the Vicar, "You'll find nothing worth your notice;" and the Clerk yelping, "Nobody never could read them ould books." The chilled damp vestry hung with the remains of Oxford Almanacks. A short surplice stained with iron moulds, from the scant skirts of which appears the handle of a cracked utensil.

The Antiquary, after having persuaded the worthy pair to leave him to his destiny, begins his job; draws from a case his penknife, pencils, ink-stand, &c.; and, through the fissure of some broken pane, reads undigested dates and broken periods—writes what he sees, and guesses what is left—then, after having sacked the chest, he seeks the Vicar—asks multitudinous questions of glebe, tithes, terriers, bells, and monuments, scours round the Church, notes in his book the tapering forms of the windows, &c. To the constant demand of the "Church's age"—gravely declares it cannot be older than one of the early Henrys—this satisfactory reply agrees with the pre-conceived opinion of the Vicar, and the willing Antiquary is led to visit the Parish-school—claps the head boy's head, and gives him sixpence—praises the master's skill—asks many sage queries regarding the foundation—notes what he hears—and departs to visit the village antiquities;—is shewn a well, said to have been a *wishing* well, now fallen into disuse [since all wishes are so easily gratified];—sees the Old Hall-house—asks who lived there in former days, and receives a mangled account of t'ould squire, young squire, and young squire's sons—sets all down—and now the reflection of nature demands his care—calls for his horse—the clerk appears, and, holding with his sinister hand the nether stirrup, the Antiquary, unperceived, slips gently into his welcome grasp a new half-crown—pulls off his hat, and, with a bow teeming with gratitude, salutes the Vicar, and *departs*—rattles a brisk pace along the road, big with the treasures that are contained in his portmanteau, to which he ever and anon turns half round

to certify its safety—he forgets that he has paid the turnpike; or, in his joy and exultation, pays it again—thinks where his dates will fit, and ruminates on giving sons to fathers, and marrying sterile virgins.—He arrives.

His anxious spouse, full of womanish fears at his lengthened stay, tenderly reproaches his absence, yet seeing the brightened visage of her lord, forbears to chide too long—dinner appears; and, after a few slices from Antiquarian mutton, a few yards of macaroni, and a few glasses of oldest port, his treasures are exposed—backbones of pedigrees are clothed with healthful sinews—vacant blank spaces are filled with smiling progeny, and the dotted skeleton assumes the shape of mortal cognizance and reasonable conclusion—then in a parcel placed, sent by the early stage, to Rowley's dark abode, whose glistening eye wanders over names and dates till now unheard of—scans with a quivering doubt some youthful matches; but, after having tried and proved their virtue, consigns them to *NICHOLS* and *Eternal Fame*. A *LICENTIATE*.

Mr. URBAN, *Towcester, Oct. 26.*

THE services of the Right Hon. George Rose, in the department of the Admiralty, have ever been held in the highest esteem. Those distinguished exertions being so affectionately expressed in the annexed letter, received from him amongst others in reply to my application during a period of upwards of 12 years, I have no doubt, in testimony of his upright character, you will allow this record of the same to appear in your valuable Miscellany.

Yours, &c. GILBERT FLESHER.

"Sir, "Navy Pay Office,
August 5, 1817.

"I always hear with satisfaction of attention being paid to Seamen who state themselves to be in distress, especially when that arises from allegations of money due to them that they cannot recover; no case of that sort ever escapes my immediate enquiry, and relief, when that can by any means be afforded. I do not allow my anxiety to be abated by the incessant impositions practised by wander-

wandering seamen upon myself very frequently. It is only a few days ago two of them came to me at Cuffnells, on their way to Plymouth, without a shilling: I was satisfied that prize-money had been due to both; they gave me most solemn assurances they had not received it; I took receipts, and gave them the money; one of which is returned to me from Greenwich, that the amount had been paid to the claimant himself above a fortnight ago,—and I am persuaded the same answer will be returned respecting the other.

“More than 500 Sailors were about the streets of London last winter, for whom (natives and foreigners) the Admiralty had provided passages to their several places of residence, but they alleged they waited for their prize-money, which they could not get, from having lost their certificates; on hearing that, I undertook to attempt to admit proof of identity without their papers; in which I succeeded, and it turned out that a few more than 40 had any prize-money at all due, and the total sum to the whole was under 50*l*.

“In cases where Seamen have lost their Certificates (which from their carelessness too often happens) their Officers are written to for new ones by the principal officer in the Prize Department here; and even where no Certificates can ultimately be obtained, I admit circumstantial proof where it can be obtained; such as the names of the several officers of the ships to which the men belonged; the names of the men before and after their in the ships books, &c. &c.

Your recommendation to the Seaman you mention, however well-intended, will cost him a long and weary journey, that will prove fruitless, because the Certificate from the Minister can afford no satisfaction of the services of the man in the ship. The best advice that can be given to Seamen is, to address their applications to the Treasurer or Pay-master of the Navy, stating all the circumstances of their cases.

“If you will mention the names of the seaman, and of his ship, an enquiry will be immediately set on foot how a certificate can be obtained for him, and how he can be otherwise identified.

“I have entered more at length on

this subject, as you seem disposed to be generally useful in it.

“I am, Sir,
your faithful humble Servant,
GEORGE ROSE.

“If the man writes from Liverpool, his case will be attended to, as all cases are: there must be some mistake about his having given the requisite information when he applied at the office.

“GILBERT FLESHER, Esq.
Towcester.”

NUGÆ ANTIQUÆ.

(Continued from p. 305.)

LINEN for shirts was not used in Rome for many years after the Government became despotic; even so late as the eighth century it was not common in Europe.

The first map of the earth was made by Anaximander some ages before Christ.

Spectacles were invented about the end of the 13th century by Alexander Spina, a monk of Pisa.

The Chinese have 11,000 letters in use, and in matters of science they employ 60,000, but articulate sounds do not exceed 30.

There is no mention of writing in the time of Homer. Cyphers, invented in Hindostan, were brought into France from Arabia about the end of the tenth century.

The use of fire-arms helped to introduce less exertion and bodily strength than was practised heretofore.

Giraldus Cambrensis, speaking of the monks of St. Swithin, says that they threw themselves prostrate at the feet of Henry II. and with many tears complained that the Bishop, who was their Abbot, had withdrawn from them three of their usual number of dishes. Henry, having made them acknowledge that there still remained ten dishes, said, that he himself was contented with three, and recommended to the Bishop to reduce them to that number.

For feasts in temp. Edward IV. a curious dessert was given called *sultetie*, a paste moulded into the shape of animals.

From a household book of the Earl of Northumberland in the reign of Henry VIII. it appears, that his family, during winter, fed mostly on salt fish and salt meat, and with that

view

view there was an appointment of 160 gallons of mustard. The Earl had two cooks, and more than 200 domestics.

Holinshed says, that merchants, when they gave a feast, rejected butchers' meat as unworthy of their tables: having jellies of all colours, and in all figures, representing flowers, trees, beasts, fish, fowl, and fruit.

In Queen Mary's time, a Spaniard remarked, "These English have their houses of sticks and dirt, but they fare as well as the King"—buildings were then only of timber wattled and plastered. Grates in houses were then unknown; coal was burnt upon the hearth, and a sum allowed for wood, "because coal will not burn without it."

The streets of Paris, not being paved, were covered with mud; and yet for a woman to travel those streets in a cart was held an article of luxury, and prohibited by Philip the Fair.

An old tenure in England binds the vassal to find straw for the King's bed, and hay for his horse.

The linen allowed for the Earl of Northumberland's household for one year was 70 ells, of which there were to be eight table-cloths (no napkins) for his Lordship's table, and two towels for washing his face and hands.

It was a luxurious change of wood platters for pewter plates, and from wooden spoons to those of tin.

Holinshed says, "when our houses were builded of willow, then had we oaken men; but now that our houses are made of oak, our men are not only become willow, but many, thro' Persian delicacy, crept in among us, altogether of straw, which is a sore alteration."

A knot of Highlanders, benighted, wrapped themselves up in their plaids, and lay down in the snow to sleep. A young gentleman making up a ball of snow, used it for a pillow; his father, Sir Evan Cameron, striking away the ball with his foot, said, "What, Sir, are you turning effeminate?"

In 1768, a man died in the island of Rum, one of the Western isles of Scotland, at the age of 103, who was 50 years old before he had ever tasted bread.

Holinshed inveighs against drinking glasses as an article of luxury.

The plague, some centuries ago, made frequent visits to London, pro-

moted by air stagnating in narrow streets and small houses. Since the fire in 1666, these have been enlarged, and considerable openings made, and the plague has not been known there.

Between 1740 and 1770, no fewer than six Lord Mayors of London died in office, a greater number, says Lord Kaimes, than in the preceding 500 years.

Nations where luxury is unknown are troubled with few diseases, and have few physicians by profession. In the early ages of Rome, women and slaves were the only physicians, because vegetables were the chief food of the people; who beside were constantly employed in war or in husbandry; when luxury prevailed among the Romans, their diseases multiplied, and physic became a liberal profession.

The increase of wheel carriages is a pregnant proof of luxurious indulgence. Queen Elizabeth rode on horseback behind her Chamberlain, on public processions. In the reign of James I. the Judges rode to Westminster-hall, and continued it for many years afterwards.

Charles I. by a proclamation prohibited hackney coaches in London, except by those who travelled at least three miles out of town.

Charles II. made his public entry at his Restoration on horseback between the Dukes of York and Gloucester.

The rough manners of the English in former years, and their sanguinary laws, afford a striking contrast with the severest punishments of modern times. By a law of Edward I. the third act of stealing in the lead mines in Derby was thus required—a hand of the criminal was nailed to a table, and in that condition he was left without meat or drink, having no means of freedom but to employ the one hand to cut off the other.

The punishments in Amboyna among the Malaysians cannot be read without shuddering; a native found guilty of theft is deprived of his ears and nose, and made a slave for life, imprisoned and never suffered to go abroad but to saw timber, cut stones, or carry heavy burdens.

Scarlet fever first known in England in 1680.

Ulcerated sore throat began at Bow, Greenwich, and adjacent places, in 1746,—returned in 1786.

Noah's ark occupied 100 years in building.

Sir R. Walpole said, when he had to deal with the landed interest, all went on smoothly, they came quietly to be shorn; but if he only touched the trader, it was like sheering a hog, more cry than wool.

The sedan chairs were not known in England before the year 1634.

The people of Switzerland seldom think of a writing to confirm a bargain; a lawsuit is scarcely known among them, and many there are who have never heard of an advocate or of an attorney. A. H.

REMARKS PHILOSOPHICAL AND LITERARY.

(Continued from p. 317.)

THE pregnant scenes of imagery and of adventure which mark the page of Scott, certainly suffers considerable disadvantage from the measure of his verse, and the quick gingle of returning sounds which marks the octo-syllabic line; for, however natural to the author himself, it sorts not with the heroic character of his subjects. Dryden has remarked of Butler, "the choice of numbers is suitable enough to his design, as he has managed it, but in any other hand, the shortness of his verse, and the quick returns of rhyme, had debased the dignity of his style." The same celebrated writer, in his Discourse on Satire, has pointed out the decided advantages which the English verse of ten syllables possesses over that of eight. "This kind of verse," he continues, "is more roomy,—the thought can turn itself with greater ease in a larger compass. When the rhyme comes too thick upon us, it straitens the expression; we are thinking of the close when we should be adorning the thought. It makes a Poet giddy with turning in a space too narrow for his imagination; he loses many beauties without gaining one advantage. On these occasions it is, as in a tennis-court, the strokes of greater force are given when we strike out and play at length."

The loose and negligent arrangement of Scott's numbers, and the frequent absence of all agreeable collocation and harmony of modulation, offends the classic ear, and sometimes becomes almost intolerable to the student who has been in habits

of intimacy either with the full resounding line of Pope, or the energy and pomp of Milton, and the bold, expanding, and elevated measure of Akenside. Although, therefore, imagination, which is confessedly the store-house of the Poet, may rank high in the author of "The Lady of the Lake," other qualities in which he is signally deficient, likewise demand the attention of a writer who would please under every circumstance,—his neglect or his failure in these must be thought to have placed his fame on a very equivocal basis.

A writer, of characteristics differing altogether in point of genius and pretensions from Scott, lays claim to notice as engrossing a large share of the Poetical attention of the 19th century. It must be owned that the lucubrations of CRABBE entitle him to no subordinate rank among the Poets of his day. His happy talent at description, the occasional justness of his sentiments, and the general ease, beauty, and harmony of his flow of numbers, must be appreciated by every reader of discernment. A parallel has been drawn by a writer of the present day, between Lord Byron and Dante—the parallel is not ill-imagined. The mind teeming with a constant flow of original creations, and rising occasionally to fine and delicate sentiment, involves more than an occasional resemblance between them—it must render it powerfully striking to the intelligent reader. A resemblance, it may be said, not indeed in matter, but in style and manner, may as obviously be traced between Crabbe and Pope. Correct and harmonious in his numbers, the agreeable collocation and full flow and measure of phrases which characterizes the former, must immediately recal to the imagination of the Classical Reader the polished and elaborate diction of the Augustan Bard of England. If here the parallel ceases,—if in lieu of the energy of thought and refined sentiments which accompany the latter, the mind is often offended with the coarseness of the scenes which the former has shewn, such an unaccountable pruriency in selecting, as the vehicle at once for the exercise of his powers and the inculcation of moral sentiments, this will rather excite the wonder of a future age at his vicious taste, than

than proclaim his want of Poetical capacity. When we take up Crabbe for amusement, or the anticipation of some higher pleasure, we feel that, if he is capable of imparting the one,—to a student who has been nurtured and trained amidst the noble, manly, and expansive images and sentiments with which certain Poets of other days abound,—which has marked at once the pathos, delicacy, and justness of their thoughts,—soared with them to regions of unbounded speculation, or melted into tenderness at scenes of ineffable beauty,—he is utterly incapable of affording the other. His genius paints the *minute* in nature with considerable accuracy, and often with force, but higher than that he seldom rises,—while the local, subordinate, often the humiliating features of his narratives impart a certain tone of homeliness and sterility of conception which generally sears the breast to the influence of the finer passions. There are many readers who can appreciate the beauty of Crabbe's descriptions in the physical world, who remain indifferent to all his appeals in the moral; one reason of which may be, that in the former we feel that the topics of his discourse are partly those of Poetical delineation; but that in the latter they are forced into a medium for which nature never designed them. This, however, does not prevent the peculiar sphere of moral painting which he has struck out from affording scope for the exercise of contemplations; contemplations, it must be said, which, while they exhibit forcible specimens of his power as a writer, do honour to his feelings as a man.

A large share of public patronage and of public admiration has been bestowed on Moore.—A genius of no ordinary standard in the world of Poetry,—he may be said to have merited those eulogiums which the contemplation of superior intellect, or a well-stored mind is wont to demand as a well-earned tribute. That the imagination of this distinguished Poet partakes highly of Nature's gifts, must be acknowledged, not only by the ardent breast who eagerly and indiscriminately imbibes her thousand sweets wherever they lie scattered, and swallows indigestively the deleterious flower with the wholesome herb,—but also by the judicious and

well-regulated mind which is yet alive to the finer impressions. His Lyric aspirations exhibit a fancy teeming with ideas, in all their finely-conceived forms, struck out in all their beauty and harmony of diction. If his performances of a later date, although combining the varied imagery and splendid pageants of Eastern story, with a native fecundity of description, exemplify somewhat of monotony in its lengthened progress,—if the interest we feel in "*Lalla Rookh*" languishes through the glitter of balmy flowers and oriental sweets from "*Araby the Blest*," which are so thickly sprinkled through his page,—if his verse loses all pretensions to dignity and force through the light and airy stanza in which he has embodied the imaginations of his genius—still this does not destroy the convictions which must strike every reader, that poetical fire and a mind susceptible of agreeable associations of imagery eminently characterize him.

Of the precise rank and poetical order of a COLERIDGE, and, it may be added, a WORDSWORTH, as the founders of a peculiar school, it would perhaps be difficult to give an opinion which should not violate truth, and which should yet favour the views of the friends and admirers of those gentlemen. If the littlenesses for which Literature has scarcely a name, and which have occasionally disgraced their pages, and the absurdities with which they have sometimes taken it into their head to insult the understandings of their readers, do not effectually conceal the native talent which they individually possess; they would do well to recollect that they degrade, instead of adorning, the Literature of their country, when, formed by Nature for superior purposes, they render their Muse a vehicle for folly or extravagance. But, indeed, from the countenance sometimes given in our own day to productions wholly at variance with the principles of sound taste, the tender, the chaste, the elegant, and the manly, in poetic disquisition, seem to have made way in the breasts and opinions of men for quaint conceit, splendid inanity, or unintelligible sentiment. Much will it be to be deplored by the admirer of just and noble sentiments, when the fine effusions and native glow which has ever cha-

characterized our sons of genius,—which has shone forth with such exquisite and animated effect in a Milton, a Thomson, a Warton, or a Gray,—shall no longer occupy their high station in the human breast,—when point, unnatural associations, and vapid trifles shall, in their turn, become the objects of taste and of enthusiastic applause.

Occupying a distinguished rank in the scale of modern Poets, CAMPBELL, MONTGOMERY, and ROGERS, to whom, perhaps, may be added BOWLES, strike the eye of the contemplative who reviews the present state of Poetry in our native land. Their genius, if not of the highest class, is at least the genuine offspring of nature, presenting neither the pomp and brilliancy of diction, without a correspondent force of images and of sentiment,—or the cold antithesis, and artificial manner which characterizes some of our schools of modern inspiration. Rightly discerning that the genuine effusions of a mind alive to sensibility, clothed in the simple but elevating language of the heart, must eternally outlive the ephemeral novelties of system, with their borrowed charms, they have rejected the meretricious ornaments which frequently gild the pages of contemporaries; their numbers form a proper vehicle for sentiments which, while they sufficiently speak to the imagination, do not offend the understanding or the voice of sober judgment. But these Poets, so far as their general tone and complexion of thinking may be argued from their works, are of opinion with those who consider fancy and enthusiasm, although among the chief accomplishments of a fine writer, as not forming his sole requisites—discrimination, good sense, and a knowledge of what must eternally exercise dominion over the human mind, when the contemporary influence of prejudices, partialities, or courtly favour, will cease; and as the creations of their “imagination are bodied forth,” justly think with the critics of other days that reason, as well as fancy, has a share in forming the sublime Poet,—that propriety and order of thought and of diction, is so far from shackling the views and aspirations of the breast, swelling with exuberant conceptions, that it points and tempers them aright, and conducts

them to the road of fame. The “Pleasures of Memory,” “The Pleasures of Hope,” and “The West Indies,” may be not improperly said to have respectively realized many of the sentiments which every thinking heart must immediately own to be genuine, much of that beauty which pleases and must ever please, and that passion which is a transcript of nature unfolded in harmonious dignity of numbers.

It will, perhaps, upon an impartial and comparative analysis, be acknowledged that, with all homage to the strength of genius and fecundity of imagination, which characterizes our Poets of the present day, and the degrees of positive excellence which mark their several performances, the rage for novelty, for system, for passion, distorted to the utmost height of frenzied madness, and for an affectation of feelings which Nature never felt, materially detract from its efforts of competition with those periods in our literary history, when the “sterling bullion of one English line” did not shine through “whole pages of French wire;” but when the richness and solidity of the conception was only equalled by the fine arrangement and tuneful modulation of the expressions.

Shakspeare himself, in all his flights and irregularities, never lost sight of the language of Nature; the passions of his characters were in unison with the occasion which gave them birth, were regulated by a sort of poetical propriety which gave them force and beauty,—the conceptions of Milton were embodied in language finely harmonizing with the sentiment,—and the emotions of Otway and Dryden were delivered in numbers corresponding with the impression which they wished to excite in the minds of their readers, of their being great Poets as well as men of genius.

Our poetical pretensions of equality, therefore, with several previous epochs during the long line of our literary history, may be justly a matter of question with the cool unprejudiced critic.

The constellation (if the propriety of the term be admitted) which now illumines the British hemisphere, must evidently suffer from a comparison with the rude but invigorated intellect which adorned the close of the

the Elizabethan age. Will it also be asserted, that the auspicious days of Anne, or those succeeding them, when Collins, Gray, Armstrong, and Mason, wrote,—or when Glover, Akenside, Thomson, and Young, contributed by their labours to raise the dignity and character of metrical composition to a height not eclipsed by any other age or nation,—do not offer models transcending those of our own times? Melksham. E. P.

(To be continued.)

On the Conversion of Ferries into moveable Bridges: and the Utility of such a Plan in reference to the Wye in particular.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 8.

AS a resident on the Banks of the Wye, in habits of friendship with a gentleman who has intermarried with a relative of the celebrated Man of Ross, I was recently invited to attend the funeral of a gallant Officer (Capt. Jones), who perished in an attempt to ford the river Wye at an unseasonable period*. The death of any brave man, professionally engaged in the service of his country, is a national loss, because such men are the coin with which alone the country can purchase Victory in the time of war. This, however, is not to the point.

In the funeral procession we passed the fatal spot: and a concentration of ideas, suggested by the occasion, has produced the following opinion, which, through the medium of your valuable Miscellany, I beg to offer to professional men and Engineers. You, who know your Correspondent on this occasion, will readily bear him witness, that his avocations are of a description far too different to merit the suspicion of vanity or interest; and that, in offering his remarks, he acts only upon an opinion that common sense, in ratiocination *à priori*, does not appear to overturn the natural idea, that Ferries are convertible into moveable bridges, by a very simple process, where a river is narrow. At the same time, also, that I mention the idea, I do not presume to say what may or may not be the best, or even the proper method;—that I leave to professional men; but of the practicability of the plan there can be no question, even by the method

upon which I ground the idea; perhaps the very worst that an Engineer would adopt; but, if the plan can be proved feasible by a process not good, it is fair to infer that it is more easily executed by a better.

You know that Ferries at present consist of large flat-bottomed lighter, or barge-shaped boat, for the conveyance of horses, and another smaller, for passengers. The conveyance of carriages (so far at least as concerns this River) is, from causes well known to the natives, exceedingly rare, because excessively inconvenient and troublesome. Nocturnal passage by carriages, horses, or men, is not quite as rare, but studiously and prudently shunned.

The question, therefore, proposed for the consideration of Engineers, is simply this, whether these Ferries could or could not be converted into moveable bridges, answering every useful purpose, without impeding the navigation, or being of heavy expense?

The Author does not know the exact breadth of the Wye in most of the Ferries; but presumes, from the eye, that it may be upon an average from sixty to seventy yards. Could this distance be shortened by causeways and stone-work on each side, with arches, to fifty yards? Could two bridges, turned on pivots, as in canals, be made to meet horizontally, like the folding-gates of a Lock, and rest upon a single pier, or wooden piles, in the middle of the River? Possibly the length might be too great of each bridge. Would it not, then, be possible to have two piers, upon each of which, on both sides, rested a turning or pivot canal bridge; one of which was provided with a platform, in the manner of a draw-bridge, to cross the centre vacancy; and would not this rest upon the opposite pier, and form a complete bridge from bank to bank; the whole, or at least, the draw-bridge and one pivot bridge being, by means of the usual lever, as easily moveable as winding up the rope, and affording a better passage to barges, saving them the trouble of lowering the mast. It must be evident to every candid reader, that this plan, simple as it is, is only the antient Draw-bridge between two canal bridges; and, therefore, that it does not partake of the nature of project. The

expense

* See our last Obituary, p. 381. EDIT.

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expence of the whole would, no doubt, be soon repaid by the additional conveyance of carriages with so much ease. The cost of a horse or carriage ferry-boat over the Severn, is about seventy pounds; and of the foot-passengers' boat, between five and ten. What the additional expence of throwing up two piers and side causeways, with the moveable bridges would be, the writer of this paper cannot say; but he is inclined to think that the sum expended would return *ten per cent.* interest from the increased transit.

What the advantage of such a plan, or of one superior, might be to the proprietors of estates in Herefordshire, it is impossible to say. The county, says Marshall, is known to be one which contains every thing desirable; but the communication is most grievously interrupted by the Wye. There are only three bridges for forty miles, from Ross to Chepstow, where for the purposes of commerce, there ought to be twenty. Humanity also prompts the erection of better modes of passage than the present. A gentleman, well acquainted with the Newcastle navigation, and a native of the county of Durham, about Sunderland and Shields, assured the Author that, notwithstanding the immense number of hands employed in the coal trade, there were more lives annually lost in the Wye, than in the Tyne. Tourists who see the river only in the summer, when it is a mere pellucid brook, know nothing of its character in winter, or when it is swelled by a fresh from the rivers of supply. It is then a tremendous torrent, eddying like the Thames at London Bridge; and the bottom is full of immense rocks upon the sides, and deep holes, some of which, called *salmon-holes*, are from thirty to forty feet in depth. Immersion at such a period is, even to excellent swimmers, almost certain death. The rapidity of the current prevents their making a short cut across to the bank; and the cold of the water in the winter season, mostly produces the cramp. If a horse is unaccustomed to enter the boat, he is sometimes so restive, as to jerk his rider overboard by a sudden pull of the bridle, as he is being driven from

the bank into the boat; and, as to foot passengers and ferrymen, they are often drowned by the stream forcing the boat from the rope. Loss of life among the barmen is an occurrence of enormous frequency. In short, the river as it now is, through want of bridges, is hurtful to life and property, which it ill becomes an enlightened age like this to endure patiently; and therefore it is hoped, philanthropically and humbly only, that gentlemen who have property in Ferries on the Wye and elsewhere, will take the opinion of Engineers upon the ideas suggested in this rude sketch. If the untimely decease of a descendant of the Man of Ross's family should fortunately, though unexpected by the writer, suggest any thing which would not have failed to produce the approbation of that illustrious character, the loss of a fine young man, however deplorable, may become a providential good.

Yours, &c. A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 4.

THE annexed sketch, if inserted in your Repository, will preserve the resemblance of a well-known house of public entertainment, the Old Queen's Head and Artichoke, now destroyed. It was situated in a lane nearly opposite Portland Road, and about five hundred yards from the road that leads from Paddington to Finsbury; and very near to the present new house of that name. The view in the print (*see Plate II.*) is opposite to the entrance of the house; as the door was on the other side of the bow-window. The barn along-side was well known by the name of Edmondson's Barn; it belonging to Mr. Edmondson, coach-painter to the Queen, in Warwick-street, Golden-square, where he used to execute the first part of his coach-painting. The lane was not any public road, only for foot-passengers, as it led into the fields, towards Chalk Farm, Jews' Harp house, Hampstead, &c. On the other side the pailing, was the lane, and a skittle-ground belonging to the house. It was surrounded at the back and one side by an artificial stone manufactory, and several small houses with gardens attached to them.

B. L.

HERO-

HERODOTUS AND DIODORUS SICULUS.

"Verum quàm multi, risum dum captant levem,

Gravi destringunt alios contumelia,

Et sibi nocivum concitant diuturnum!!"

Mr. URBAN, *Liverpool, Oct. 9.*

I AM certain you subscribe and give publicity to the opinion that truth is the first and most desirable object in all antiquarian research; and inasmuch as we are afforded help and guidance towards this rare attainment, by the authors of antiquity, so our regard for them ought to be in proportion to the advantage we desire. We should ourselves abstain from all incautious censure of their character, and defend them against the unjust attacks of others. This duty is incumbent in common justice to them as fellow men, in gratitude to them as literary benefactors, in charity from the consideration of their limited means of information, compared with the advantages and experience of the present day.

Their writings are the torches, by the aid of which we may see our way, and trace events down from the gloom which surrounded primeval man.

The ancient writers often prove most persuasive collateral evidence to the truth of the Holy Scriptures, and in *this point of view* deserve our especial regard.

These reflections are excited by the perusal of an article in your Number for June last, page 529. Your Correspondent A. H. in his own extract, and the observations and quotations of the Rev. G. S. Faber's remarks on the Pyramid of Cephrenes, affirms that the recent discovery of the bones of a bull in the sarcophagus of this pyramid, "has awakened the surprise of the chronologer, that Herodotus has now met with another testimony to contradict his idle tale, and that *"Diodorus corroborates the same."* With these ancient historians, your Correspondent connects the celebrated Rollin, and even Denon, as dupes to the same credulity. When your Readers see the extracts from these two historians, which it is indispensably requisite to furnish them, it will appear that A. H. and even the Rev. Mr. Faber, had not perused them, or that these passages had escaped their memories. I am very reluctant to suppose that they join the common cry

and erroneous sentiment raised and entertained against the credit and veracity of these historians. Illiberal Fame ascribes to them as their own belief, and declared opinion, what is expressly told by themselves to be the tradition, belief, or information, of others. They are pointedly guarded in expressing this distinction.

On opening the History of Herodotus, we observe his relation of the Trojan war, and the causes of the early hostilities of Persia and Greece. All this history he plainly states as resting for the most part on tradition. He emphatically says (Lib. 1, 5,) :

"So affirm the Persians and Phœnicians; for my part, I shall not say with regard to these affairs, whether they so happened or otherwise; but having pointed out the individual whom I know to have been the first aggressor against the Greeks, I shall go on with my history," &c.

Not only this, but numerous similar passages might be quoted from this author to show, that while he confidently states what he considers truth, he is careful to discriminate between fact and fiction.

In Book 7, 152, he writes,—

"I engage to report what is said, but I do not engage my belief in all; and let this observation apply to my entire History."

This is not the language of one anxious to propagate "idle tales." He had at hand abundant materials for a general History, in the detached historical labours of his predecessors; nevertheless, he deemed as indispensable, a tour through the different countries, the history of which he intended to write. This personal visit certainly manifests a desire of originality, and attainment of truth.—Much of his history bears the features of geographical relation, in which it is always considered incumbent to describe what is seen, and report local information, as to the face of the country, inhabitants, manners, customs, and traditions, however ridiculous or incredible they may appear.

As well, on the score of apparent probability, may we call in question the veracity of Captain Ross, in his relation of the late Voyage towards the Pole, when he details the ridiculous, and almost incredible, notions and manners of the inhabitants of those unexplored regions, as, on the

mere consideration of novelty, to withhold our credence from Herodotus.

Let us suppose time about a dozen centuries in advance from the present æra, let us picture to ourselves this interval marked by a second inundation of vandalism over the literary world;—among the few precious relics destined to float over to a succeeding age of learning, imagine the lately-published, and to us well and really authenticated Arctic Voyage, which reports the phenomenon of *Red Snow*;—lastly, at this supposed juncture, let us have Herodotus on the earth again, and the Arctic Voyage in Greek before him, in this supposed state of the world, deprived of all contemporary proof or evidence, on the perusal of this Voyage, might not he, too, think the *Red Snow*, the formerly authenticated fact, an “idle tale?”

Modern discovery has fixed the stamp of truth on that which had before been considered and cried down as fabulous. Prejudice seems still to call for further investigation; and this leads me to examine whether Herodotus and Diodorus really hold out any expectation that the remains of Cephrenes might be found in the pyramid bearing his name? Perhaps the supposed tomb of this Sovereign may prove the real monument of their veracity!

“At his decease (i. e. Cheop's), his brother Cephrenes succeeded to the throne, and pursued a similar conduct; among other acts, he also constructed a Pyramid, though not rising to the magnitude of the other, neither are there subterraneous chambers, nor is there any stream flowing therein from the Nile, as into the other; but, entering through a walled channel, it flows round an inclosure of subterraneous structures (*νῶτον, subintelligit τὰς ὑπο γῆς σκευὰς*), where *THEY* say Cheops is deposited.”

Now permit me, Mr. Urban, first to remark, that had this description of the Pyramid, contrary to what we see, been accompanied with the most improbable assertions, yet the author, as said before, justifies the relation, and is constantly pointing out to our notice in his historical tablet, the discriminating line of truth and tradition. Just before he enters on the subject of these Pyramids, we notice,—

“What is affirmed by the Egyptians;

let each adopt as it appears credible.—With me it is an established maxim throughout the History,—all that is said on every subject, I write from oral report.”

Next it may be noted, that the Historian, by the expression “*τὰ ὑπο γῆς οἰκηματα*,” connected in a former passage with “*ἡ νῆσος*,” clearly conveys the notion of these subterraneous vaults extending far beyond the bases of the Pyramids. A singular, though natural, and not unprecedented, acceptance of the word *νῆσος* in this passage must be remarked. It not only implies “land surrounded by water,” an island, but any resemblance; thus a robe surrounded by a border of purple, is *νῆσος*;—see the Lexicons. Our judgment instantly acquiesces in the analogy of this term *νῆσος*, as applied to that subterraneous space (under and around the Pyramids) occupied by the vaults, and surrounded by the aqueduct from the Nile.

Let us now proceed to Diodorus Siculus, and raise up our feeble shield in his protection against the shafts of slander.

Lib. 1, cap. 64, after mentioning Cheops and Cephrenes as the builders of the Pyramids, he observes;—

“But it happened that *neither of these kings* was buried in the Pyramids which they intended for their tombs. For the people, by reason of their oppression during the works, and these sovereigns having perpetrated many cruel and tyrannical acts, were incensed at the authors of their sufferings, and threatened to mangle their corpses, and ignominiously drag them out of their tombs. Whereupon, both of them at their decease enjoined each his relatives secretly to inter their bodies in some obscure grave.”

Thus both Herodotus and Diodorus stand clearly acquitted of the charge of credulity, with regard to the burial-place of Cephrenes.

The persevering reiterated curiosity of past ages, to say nothing of the ravages of time, may not have left an atom of the royal relics for modern gratification.

Indeed, it has been asserted by respectable and intelligent visitors, that the sarcophagi in the Pyramids bear manifest appearance of past violence. The deposit of human bodies in these subterraneous receptacles is as manifestly proved and admitted. But I fear I am transgressing the limits of

your indulgence, and shall reserve my opinion on the discovery of the bones of the sacred Bull, the representative of Osiris, for the first leisure that more urgent avocations may afford. Let it suffice, for the present, to remark that this discovery is palpable, ocular proof of the truth of a portion of the Books of Moses, of some allusions of the Prophets, and additional evidence of the veracity of Herodotus and Diodorus. The silence of the former, as to the Tomb of Cephrenes, and the positive denial of the latter, as to the burial of either of the forementioned Kings in these Pyramids, by no means justify the obloquy of your Correspondent A. H. nor even the expectations of Signor Belzoni, or the Rev. Mr. Faber.

Yours, &c.

J. W.

*Ancient Anecdotes, &c.
from VALERIUS MAXIMUS,
by Dr. CAREY, West Square.
(Continued from p. 328.)*

THE son of Prusias, king of Bithynia, instead of separate teeth in his upper jaw, had one solid undivided piece from side to side, unattended with either unsightliness or inconvenience.—*Lib. 1, 8, Ext. 12.*

Dripetiné, daughter of the famous Mithridates, king of Pontus, who was conquered by Pompey, had a double row of teeth, productive of considerable deformity.—*Ibid. 13.*

The poet Antipater was annually visited by a periodic fever, which continued no longer than one day, viz. the anniversary of his nativity; on which precise day it at length carried him off at a very advanced age.—*Ibid. 16.*

When the Roman general, Regulus, was waging war against the Carthaginians in Africa, he had to contend with a huge serpent, which infested the bank of a river whence his soldiers had to fetch water, and destroyed several of them, on their approaching to procure it. That monster was invulnerable to darts or javelins, and was at length with difficulty subdued by showers of ponderous stones hurled against him from the artillery, [if I may venture to give that name to the *Ballistæ*, or great cross-bows on carriages, almost equal, in execution, to our modern cannon; as appears from Tacitus, *Hist. 3, 23,*

where one is noticed, which swept away whole ranks of the enemy.]—The serpent's hide was sent to Rome, and measured one hundred and twenty feet in length.—*Lib. 1, 8, Ext. 19.*

It is well known that the ancient Romans lay reclined on couches or sofas at their meals. But, during the early ages of the city, while the men took their repast in that recumbent posture, the women, from considerations of decency, sat upright—[which custom, however, was not observed by the ladies in succeeding ages.]—*Lib. 2, 1, 2.*

No case of divorce ever occurred at Rome before the year five hundred and twenty from the foundation of the city. The first instance was that of Spurius Carvilius, who dismissed his wife, because she bore him no children: which motive, however reasonable in his own opinion, did not screen him from the censure of his fellow citizens, who did not consider his partner's infecundity, or his own desire of having children, as a sufficient cause to justify a rupture of the matrimonial tie.—*Lib. 2, 1, 4.*

At Rome, in summooning a matron to appear in a court of justice, it was not lawful to touch her person; the touch, in such case, being esteemed a breach of decorum, and a violation of the respect due to her character.—*Lib. 2, 1, 5.*

In the early ages of Rome, the women were debarred from the use of wine.—*Ibid.*

Among the Romans, it was considered as highly indecent for a father to bathe in company with his son, after he had attained to the age of puberty—or for a father-in-law to bathe with his son-in-law.—*Lib. 2, 1, 7.*

During several centuries from the foundation of Rome, the proceedings of the senate were never divulged, so long as there existed any motive for secrecy; and, in the year of the city six hundred and three, when that assembly resolved to declare war against Carthage, Fabius Maximus was severely reprimanded by the consuls, for having inadvertently disclosed that resolution, even to a man who had held a high office in the state, but was not yet chosen a member of the senate; though Fabius made the disclosure under the mistaken supposition that the person in question

question actually was a member.—*Liv.* 2, 2, 1.

On this same subject of senatorial secrecy, I here introduce (for the purpose of refutation) a scandalous anecdote, related by *Aulus Gellius*, *lib.* 1, 23, and quoted (as he says) from a speech of the elder *Cato*—quoted, however, from memory, not from book.—The story is as follows. The senators (according to this account) were permitted to take with them into the senate their sons yet under age: in consequence of which permission, one of those youths, of the Papirian family, happened to be present during an interesting debate on a subject of high importance: and the further discussion of the business being adjourned to the following day, a strict injunction was laid on all the persons present, not to disclose any part of the proceedings, until the question should be finally determined. On young Papirius's return home, his mother inquired of him what had been done in the house: and, on his refusal to violate the enjoined secrecy, she continued to urge him so far, that, at length, to escape her further importunity, he told her a fictitious tale, that it had been debated, which would be the more advantageous to the state, that each man should have two wives, or each woman two husbands. Startled at this information, the mother hastily ran to communicate it to all the matrons of her acquaintance; and such was the general alarm excited among them by the intelligence, that, at the meeting of the senate on the following day, the house was besieged by a multitude of women, earnestly entreating the members as they entered, that they would rather allow two husbands to each woman, than two wives to each man. The senators were, of course, astonished and shocked at this strange behaviour, and utterly at a loss to account for it, until young Papirius explained the cause.—They commended the youth for his faithful observance of secrecy, but decreed, that thenceforward the young sons of senators should not be allowed to witness the debates; with an exception, however, in favor of Papirius, to whom, in commemoration of his youthful prudence, they gave the surname of *Prætextatus*, from the

Prætexta, or boyish dress*, which he wore.—So far *Gellius*: and *Macrobius* (who has copied him almost *verbatim* in his *Saturnalia*, *lib.* 1, 6) makes this further addition, that the surname of *Prætextatus* became, from that circumstance, an hereditary family name. Such is the story told by *Gellius* and *Macrobius*. But, for the honor of the fair sex, I would willingly consider the whole as a fabricated tale, for the following reasons. 1st. The time when *Cato* is said to have made the speech in question, was only about a couple of years posterior to the abovementioned reprimand of *Fabius*.—2. The admission of boys into the house is hardly reconcilable with the anxious attention to secrecy evinced in *Fabius's* case.—3. If they were admitted, *Papirius* would probably not have been the only one present; and, from some of the others, the ladies might have learned the truth.—4. The name of *Prætextatus* never once occurs in *Livy*, *Tacitus*, *Florus*, or *Paterculus*, tho' the Papirian family make a conspicuous figure in history through successive generations: nor is it mentioned by *Cicero*, in his genealogic enumeration of the family, in *lib.* 9, 21, of his *Epist. ad Fam.*—5. If the story had been known and believed in the time of *Valerius Maximus* (who wrote nearly a hundred years earlier than *Gellius*—and who searched through such a multiplicity of books, to make up his collection of near a thousand anecdotes) we can hardly doubt that he would have introduced it among the number.

I now return to him.

During the early age of Rome, and long after, persons, not possessed of a certain (though small) amount of property registered in the Censors' list, were exempted from serving in the army; though we ought, perhaps, to consider that ostensible exemption in the light rather of an exclusion, under the idea, no doubt, that men, who had little or no pro-

* I would not be understood as confining to boys alone the use of the *Prætexta*, or purple-bordered garment, which is sufficiently known to have been the official dress of Consuls, and others in high office, though allowed to be worn by the sons of the nobility, until they reached the age of manhood.

erty to lose or preserve, were less fit to be intrusted with the defence of their country, than those who had a greater interest at stake. But, whatever may have been the intent, it was not till about six centuries and a half from the building of the city, that the custom was infringed by Marius (the elder Marius, whose subsequent cruelties are recorded in the page of history, in letters of blood). At the abovementioned period, Marius being chosen consul, and appointed to carry on the African war against Jugurtha—and being himself a man of low birth, a mere soldier of fortune—resolved to abolish the invidious distinction, as far as his own example could serve as a precedent. Accordingly, in levying an army for the African expedition, he enrolled the *canaille* of the lowest degree, without any inquiry into their censual qualification, and almost entirely filled his ranks with volunteers of that description.—*Val. Maximus, Lib. 2, 3, 1.*

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 8.

TO the Epitaphs communicated by your Correspondent OROVEREX, vol. LXXXIX, part i. p. 624, which reprobate the pernicious practice of burying in Churches, I would add the following.

1. Inscription in the burying ground of Saint Etienne du Mont, at Paris:

Simo Pietreus Doctor Medicus Paris Vir pius et probus, hic sub Dio sepeliri voluit, ne mortuus cuiquam nocerat, qui virus omnibus profuerat*.

Menage informs us that M. Pietre gave directions by his will, that his body should not be buried in a Church, for fear of injuring the living by any putrid exhalations.

2. On a marble monument in the Church of the Holy Trinity at Dorchester, Dorset:

Near this place lie the remains of William Cuming, M. D. fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and of the Society of Antiquaries of London and Edinburgh, who practised physic in this town and county during the space of 49 years, and who desired to be buried in the Church-yard rather than the Church, lest he, who studied whilst living to pro-

mote the health of his fellow Citizens, should prove detrimental to it when dead. He was born at Edinburgh, Sept. 30, 1714. He died March 25, 1788 †.

Not only the health of the congregation is liable to be injured by the exhalations issuing from dead bodies deposited in vaults and graves, (for even the lead coffin is not an effectual security, as the solder is often dissolved by damp,) but the fabric of the Church is exposed to danger by the excavations. Your Readers are informed in a late Magazine, p. 123, that the Church of St. Martin's, commonly called Carfax, in Oxford, has received injury from this cause; and a church in Essex actually fell down in consequence of the pillars being undermined by vaults and graves ‡. I was a witness some years ago to a proceeding which threatened the safety of one of the finest Churches in Somersetshire. An innkeeper had died in the town, and the masons were at work in the Church, making a vault immediately under one of the pillars of a most beautiful tower which stands in the centre of the building, and were actually removing a part of the foundation. I expostulated with them on the impropriety of what they were about, and so far convinced them of the danger, that they filled up the ground adjoining the pillar, and dug the vault at a little distance. But it is not on account of the walls and pillars only, that the practice is to be reprobated, for the floor is sure to be loose and uneven whenever it covers, or is near the grave. Until some legislative provision shall be made for prohibiting the thing altogether, I would recommend, as a salutary example, a resolution lately made by the minister and parishioners of a neighbouring town in vestry assembled, which orders that no person shall be buried in the Church, without a fee of 10 Guineas being paid to the minister, and a like sum to the Churchwardens. Though the freehold of the Church is vested in the Incumbent, yet the floor belongs

† Hutchins's Hist. of Dorset, vol. II. p. 48. 2nd edit.

‡ The fine old Church of Saint Chadd, at Shrewsbury, and a part of the Cathedral at Hereford, are supposed to have fallen from the same cause.

* Menagiana, Tom I. p. 191. Edit. Amst.

to the parishioners, and cannot be legally taken up or broken without the consent of the Churchwardens. This circumstance ought always to be kept in mind by the latter, as it is their duty to take care of the fabric, and though a needy minister may be disposed to acquiesce for the sake of a fee, yet the Churchwardens having no such motive, should either withhold their consent, or demand such a sum to be paid, as will, in a great measure check, if not altogether put an end to, so mischievous a practice.

Among those Canons who seem to have been made before Edward the Confessor, the ninth bears this title, *De non sepeliendo in Ecclesiis*, and begins with a Confession that such a custom had prevailed, but must be now reformed, and no such liberty allowed for the future, unless the person be a priest, or some holy man, who by the merits of his past life might deserve such a peculiar favour. See *Kennett's Parochial Antiquities*, 592, 593.

In many Church-yards the earth is accumulated round the walls of the Church for several feet above the level of the floor. This has been done partly by burials, but chiefly by earth carried out on making vaults in the Church, and by rubbish left on the successive repairs of the fabric. As this accumulated earth tends to make the Church damp, I would recommend that in all cases it should be immediately removed to the depth of at least two feet, leaving all the graves distinctly marked by the ridge of turf as before; and in order that the whole may be removed at a future season, I would recommend that all new graves should be dug three feet or more below the level of the floor. Care should also be taken to ventilate the Churches by means of casements in the windows and by grated doors. J. B. R.

Mr. URBAN,

Sutton Coldfield,
Oct. 21.

A POEM has lately made its appearance, entitled "*The Angler*;" a Poem, in Ten Cantos; with proper instructions in the Art, &c. "by Piscator." Printed in London, 1819. You may judge of my surprize, on being informed, and by finding on examination myself, that this Poem

contains in it, at different intervals, and with slight occasional variations, nearly the whole of a MS Poem in my own possession. That poem is entitled "*The Angler*," and contains in one book (for it is not divided), 634 lines, with notes. The subscription is "*Ipswich, Jan. 4, 1755.*" The name of the author is Thomas Scott, who was my great-uncle by my mother's side. He published several poems;—a poetical Version of the Book of Job; Lyric Poems, devotional and moral; a poetical Version of the Table of Cebes, which is to be found in the sixth volume of Dodsley's collection; and some other Poems. I should add, that my MS. is an autograph of the author, of whose hand-writing I have two other specimens. And it is important likewise to add, that most of the notes in this Poem are copied almost verbatim into the modern one. The first thought which occurred to me, on being made acquainted with this extraordinary incorporation, was that some acknowledgment might be made of the fact by the author, and the whole procedure be satisfactorily explained. But nothing of the kind is to be found. And indeed the following sentence in the Preface, p. ix. seems to exclude all obligations in the poetical portion of the work:—"The performance of such a work can deserve no higher appellation than that of a compilation, arranged in a new, that is to say, a *poetical form*." How new the *poetical form* is, the foregoing statement determines. I beg to observe, that although I do not cite the poetical effusions of my relation extravagantly, there occur in them many passages, of which, in my opinion, the Muses need not be ashamed; and, with reference to those which are introduced from the poem in question into that which has just appeared, I must be permitted to add, that I feel no temptation to be vain of the society to which, in so unexpected a manner, they have been admitted.

I had no other object in taking up the pen on the present occasion, than to make this appeal to your tribunal of literary justice; but the interest of the subject to me induces me to trespass upon your indulgence a little farther, by some inquiry respecting other publications of this writer. I have

have an original Letter of Mr. Thomas Scott to his brother, which mentions a Poem as published, entitled, "Father's Instruction to a Son." But the direct object of the Letter is to consult about the publication of another similar poem, entitled "Father's Instructions to a Daughter." The Letter is accompanied with fifty-four lines, intended as the Introduction, and addressed to his brother. If any of your numerous Readers should be able to communicate information on either or both of these pieces, the gratification would be considerable to,

Yours, &c.

J. M.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 4.

IT has been often observed that the English language has received great additions by adopting words from other languages. Your Correspondent, J. F. *premier*, seems to have enriched it by the application of a French expression to a landscape, which I had not seen before—*A landscape à la brute*. In answer to my enquiry as to the meaning, he has been so good as to say, p. 216, that it means *rough*. In the beginning of the French revolution, I remember a wig being introduced in this country, from France, which was called a *Brutus*, certainly a very *rough* one, and which, I suppose, took its name from a Roman patriot, held in great admiration by those patriots, from the *rough* manner in which he treated Julius Cæsar; I need not add, that it was by stabbing him in the Senate-house. J. F. however, is so obliging as to give a definition of *roughness*, which is so exceedingly clear, that I cannot help repeating it for the edification of such of your readers as may happen to see this, without having seen your former paper. And I hope that it will be adopted in the next edition of Johnson's Dictionary. His words are these; "*Roughness*, according to such Critics of Nature as Gilpin, &c. is that quality which begets the metaphysical effect, associated with the sight of picturesque objects."

Pleased as I am with this, I cannot agree with him, that Mr. Lye proves *weald* and *wold* synonymous.

1. "Veald, a weald, wild, wold," but what are the Latin words added as an interpretation? *Saltus*, *sylva*, *ne-*

mus—every one of which signifies a wood.

2. "Veold, *saltus*;" *campus* is added, but it must be inaccurate. *Sylva* is decidedly wood; *campus*, according to Ainsworth, is a plain field, therefore these two words cannot both be applied to *veold* (which, in fact is the same word as *veald*); and the *weald* or *wold* of Surrey and Sussex is all low ground, and was formerly, beyond a doubt, nothing but a wood, and cleared as it has been in parts, is still chiefly wood; whereas the *wold* in Gloucestershire is a high hilly country, very bare of wood, except where plantations have been made. I believe those in Lincolnshire are the same, though I do not know so much of them. A.

Mr. URBAN,

Skinner-street,
Oct. 1.

AT an Inn kept by a worthy friend of mine, at Willoughby, near Daventry, known by the sign of the *Four Crosses*, Dean Swift sometimes stopped when on his journey into the North of England.

Previous to the Dean's visiting the house, it was known by the name of the *Three Crosses*. The Landlady paying, as the Dean considered, too much attention to the common folks, and neglecting his Worship, he considered the Landlady a fit object of his satirical wit, and with a diamond ring wrote the following lines on the window of the Bar, which were to be seen till within these few years (as can be attested by respectable persons living), but by some unlucky accident the glass was broken:

"There are *Three Crosses* at your door—
Hang up your Wife, and you'll count
Four."

The Sign was immediately altered, as it at present appears. I inclose you a few lines I composed on the subject, that you may insert them if you think proper*.

Yours, &c.

THOS. DEACON.

Mr. URBAN,

Oct. 13.

IT must afford pleasure to many of your Antiquarian friends, to be informed that Mr. Cotman, well known by his excellent "*Architec-*

* See them in the Poetry of the present Month.

ral Antiquities of Norfolk," and other similar productions, is now engaged in illustrating the Antiquities of Normandy. Having had his attention for many years directed to the ancient Architecture of England, and particularly to that of his native county, Norfolk, he has naturally been led to cast a wistful eye towards those regions beyond the sea, to which it was impossible not to suspect that the greater part of the most curious objects which occurred in his daily searches, though commonly known by the name of Saxon, were in reality indebted for their origin. To ascertain this, which has long been an object of inquiry among the most learned Antiquaries, and at the same time to trace the History of Architectural art in Normandy, by placing before his countrymen its finest specimens, and by shewing details of undoubted date, appeared to him to be an object well deserving of attention; and the more so, as what is known of these structures from previous publications, either in France or in England, is extremely small. But a still higher motive stimulated his exertions, in the confident hope that his labours, however restricted, might be the means of throwing some degree of light upon the history of a country most intimately connected with his own, by language, manners, and laws, and in many instances also by blood; and governed, for more than a century, by one common Sovereign. With these objects, as soon as Peace appeared to be firmly established, he crossed the Channel; and the result of his researches he now ventures to submit to the Publick, as the best judges how far his endeavours have been attended with success. An attempt like this, he is well aware, might have been made far more advantageously before the period of the French Revolution; and it is a matter of serious regret to him, that it was not so; that fearful storm must with tremendous violence upon the Palaces of Kings, the Castles of Barons, and the Temples of Religion: many of the most sumptuous edifices, which the hand of time and even the ravages of civil war had respected, were then swept from the face of the earth; but no small portion of what was valuable has been left. The two Royal Abbeys at Caen, though shorn of

much of their former grandeur, are happily still nearly perfect; the royal Castle of Falaise, and the more important ones of Arques and Gaillard, retain sufficient of their ancient magnificence to testify what they must have been in the days of their glory: the Towns and Chateaux, which were the cradles of many of our most noble and illustrious families, the Harcourts, Vernons, Tancarvilles, Gurneys, Bruces, Bohuns, Grenvilles, St. Johns, &c. are still in existence; and of more modern date, when our Henrys and Edwards resumed the Norman sceptre, numberless buildings of the highest beauty are every where to be met with: in selecting these, as well as in the descriptive part of the Work, the Author has had the good fortune to be assisted by some friends at home, as well as by many of the most learned of the Antiquaries of Normandy; and, if Mr. Cotman has not been led to over-rate the importance of his own pursuits, the proposed Work cannot fail of meeting with encouragement and support.

NORMANNO-BRITANNICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 4.

IN vol. LXXXVIII. i. 312, note, it is erroneously stated that the portrait of Sir Harry Lee, with his trusty dog, was the same personage who lies buried at Quarendon in the ruined Chapel described by me in volume LXXXVII. i. 504; ii. 105. The portrait mentioned by Mr. Pennant, and to which the allusion is made, was of Sir H. Lee of Ditchley in Oxfordshire, *Bart.*; whose daughter Anne was the first wife of Thomas Lord Wharton, afterwards created Marquis of Wharton and Malmesbury, Earl of Rathfarham, and Marquis of Cathelrough, and died April 12, 1715. Having been born in 1640, it was scarcely possible for him to have married the daughter of Sir Henry Lee, Knight of the Garter, who died in 1611. Moreover, Sir Henry Lee, K. G. if we may depend upon the inscription on the monument of his Lady in the North transept of Aylesbury Church, had only three children; there cyleped "impes," John, Henry, and Mary; all of whom are said to have been "slain by Fortune's spite," and the two former in their youth. The other Sir Henry Lee, to whom

whom the picture and anecdote of the dog refer, had two daughters co-heiresses, one of them married, as above stated, to Lord Wharton, and who was a literary lady, having written Paraphrases on the Lord's Prayer, on the 53d chapter of Isaiah, and the Lamentations of Jeremiah, as also an Elegy on the death of the Earl of Rochester, and verses to the Poet Waller; she died in 1685: the other married to the Earl of Abingdon.

Yours, &c.

VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 10.

AS several volumes of your valuable Miscellany contain various particulars of the antient family of Clare*, somewhat confused by anachronisms and other inaccuracies, it is presumed that the annexed Pedigree, by distinctly showing the connections and branches of the family at one view, may prove acceptable to your Readers. Camden and Dugdale derive this family name from Clare in Suffolk; yet we find in the "Chroniques de Normandie," and the "Battle Abbey Roll," the names of Fitz Geoffrey, Earl of Eu, and his son Fitz Gilbert, styled Seigneur de Clare or Clere†, from his Barony in the Pais de Caux in Normandy, who having accompanied William the Conqueror to England, received from him the Earldom of Tunbridge, and lands on the river Storn in Suffolk, where Fitz Gilbert de Clare built the castle of that name, which the town subsequently acquired. Several titles to branches of Royal and noble families have been since taken from this place‡.

Sir Thomas de Clare and his son Richard, lineal descendants of the aforesaid Fitz-Gilbert, received in like manner the grant of all Thomond in Ireland, from King Edward the Second, where they settled the county, and built the castle called Clare, which also have given titles to other families. Mr. Sinnott (vol. LXXI. p. 12—18), seems to doubt if Strongbow had any surviving issue,

or if any of the Clare family still existed; the fact will be evident by reference to the Pedigree. The article *De* before the name, has been long disused in common with others, as Despencer, De Audley, De Burgh, now Spencer, Audley, Burke, &c.

The Barldom of Gloucester, with other honours, were entirely lost to this family, through the following occurrence: Gilbert de Clare, surnamed the Red Earl of Gloucester, when about to marry Joan d'Acre, King Edward's daughter, surrendered all his hereditary rights, titles, and honours, on condition of receiving them again as his wife's marriage portion; leaving issue by her, three daughters, and one son, who was killed at Bannockburn, without surviving issue; they became co-heiresses; and by marrying, conveyed to their husbands the honours and titles of the family; 1st, to Hugh Le Despencer, then to Hugh de Audley, &c. &c.

Lionel of Antwerp having married Elizabeth de Burgh, styled Dame de Clare ex Familia Clarentine, being grand-daughter of Gilbert de Clare, was in consequence created Duke of Clarence§. These losses, together with joining the Lancastrian party in England, and the O'Brien in Ireland, completed the ruin of the family. The Norfolk branch, however, being allied to the Bullens, were noticed by King Henry VIII. and Robert Clere of Blickling received the honour of knighthood. Queen Elizabeth, ever sparing of favours to her maternal relations, knighted her kinsman Sir Edward Clere||. King James I. created Sir Henry Clere of Ormsby¶ a Baronet, but he died without male issue, and the baronetage became extinct. In the Worcestershire family, Sir Ralph and Sir Francis Clare received the honour of knighthood from King Charles I**. The former signalized himself in the defence of Worcester, and both being faithful to their unhappy Sovereign, lost their fortunes in his service. C.

* Vols. LXI. p. 512; LXII. p. 1076—7; LXIII. p. 30, and 128; LXVIII. p. 668; LXX. p. 818; LXXI. p. 12 and 18; LXXVII. p. 625; &c. &c.

† The orthography of this monosyllabic name has been varied considerably by old English historians, from Clare to Cler, Clere, Cleer, Clair, Claire, Cleir, Clayre, &c. &c.

‡ Hist. Polydore Virgil, p. 386.

§ Camden Hibernia, p. 489, 576; and Britannia, Suffolk, vol. II. p. 73, 74.

|| Holinshed's Chronicles, vol. IV. p. 403.

¶ Vide List of Baronets, N. 147, Feb. 27, 1621.

** Nash's Hist. of Worcestershire, vol. II. p. 38. 44. &c.

Richard Fitz Gilbert, Seigneur de Clare en Caux, Earl of Robesia, sister and heiress of Walter Giffard, Earl of Longueville in Normandy, and Buckingham in England.

Gilbert de Clare, Earl of
Tunbridge, &c.

Roger de Clare, Lord
of Humett in Nor-
mandy; ob. s. p.

Richard de Clare, dau. of Adeliza, dau. of
de Merchines, Earl of
Chester.

Gilbert de Clare, sur-
named Strongbow,
Earl of Pembroke.

Walter de Clare, Lord
of Gwent, and founder of
Tintern Abbey; ob. s. p.

Robert de Clare, Lord
of Baynard castle and
Dunmow in Essex.

Maud, daughter of Simon
de St. Liz, Earl of Nor-
thampton.

Edmund -Clare de
Claramond, succe-
sor of the Clare's
of Norfolk.

Robert Fitz Walter, Mareschal of the
Army in the time of K. John, ob. 1234;
ancestor of the Barons Fitz Walter.

William, Earl Mareschal, jure uxoris Earl of
Pembroke, &c. &c. &c.

John de Clare, only child; died in infant.

Elizabeth, sister of Wale-
ran, Earl of Mellent and
Worcester.

Basilien de Clare, wife of Raymond
Le Gros, or Fitz Gerald; ancestor
of the Leinster family.

Isabella de Clare, married William,
1189, etat. 14.

Isabella, 3d daughter and co-heir of the Earl of Pembroke,

Matilda, dau. of Joho de Lacy, E. of Lincoln, and Constable of Chester.

Jean d'Acre, dau. of Ralph de Montbermer, her 2d husband, was
Earl of Gloucester during the minority of
his son-in-law, Gilbert de Clare.

Eleanor de Clare; 1st husband,
Hugh Le Despencer, Earl of
Gloucester, jure ux.; 2d hus-
band, William de la Zouche
Mortimar.

John de Clare, ancestor of the Clares of Kilkenny and Worcester.

Sir Thomas de Clare, Seneschall of
the King's Forests, and Lord of
Thermond in Ireland, ob. 1286.

Gilbert de Clare, 4th Earl of Hertford, and 3d Earl of Gloucester, ob. 1262.

Maurice Fitz
Gilbert de Clare, E. of Glouc-
ester and Hertford, ob. 1293.

Juliana, dau. of Maurice Fitz
Maurice, Justiciar of Ireland.

Gilbert de Clare, 5th and
last Earl of Gloucester
of that name, slain at
Bannockburn, 1314; s. p.

Stany, dau. of
Connor O'Brien,
Ireland, slain in
1318.

Roger de Clare, 3d husband, Hugh
de Audley, jure uxoris, Earl
of Gloucester.

Elizabeth de Clare; 1st hus-
band, Piers Gaveston, E. of
Cornwall; 2d husband, Hugh
de Verdun; 3d husb.
Roger d'Amory.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 13.

IN answer to the inquiries of *Historicus*, volume LXXXVIII. ii. p. 98, the literary life of Spence, as given in the Biog. Dict. appears to be correct. He long lived in habits of intimacy with Edward Rudge, esq. of Wheatfield, Oxfordshire, M.P. for Evesham, Worcestershire, whom he attended as travelling tutor on a continental tour, about the year 1725. He collected for him abroad with judgment and discrimination, a considerable library, consisting chiefly of the best and most esteemed French authors; and after their return, he spent much of his time with that gentleman, both at Wheatfield and at his town residence in Grosvenor-square. After the decease of Mr. Rudge, in 1763, the mansion and estate at Wheatfield being obliged to be sold, his widow resided during the summer months at Weybridge in Surrey; Mr. Spence was here a constant inmate, and spent much of his time with her, as an old friend of the family. It was his constant practice to walk in the garden before breakfast; and one morning (Aug. 20, 1768), being later than usual in appearing at the breakfast table, Mrs. Rudge sent the servant into the garden to him, who found him lying on his face in the piece of water in the garden, near the margin, where it was very shallow, his hat was on the bank, and his dog sitting by it. His constitution was a very delicate one, and his health at this time much impaired; it was concluded that he fell in by accident, in reaching after something in the water, and was unable to extricate himself.

The portrait of Mr. Spence, which is engraved and published in the folio edition of his "Polymetis," was painted by Isaac Whood for Mr. Rudge in the year 1739, which, together with the library collected by him, is now in the possession of his heir Edward Rudge, esq. of Wimpole Street.

VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 16.

JOHNSON has remarked that "it always gratifies curiosity to trace a sentiment;" and it has been elsewhere observed, that unless we are acquainted with what has been already done, it is impossible to know whether we are the authors of im-

provement. It sometimes happens that very remarkable coincidences are found between writers of different tempers and habits, and in times very remote or distant from each other. Still it gratifies curiosity to endeavour to discover how it happens that such men should agree in thought and expression; and it is not without its use to inculcate and encourage that spirit of enquiry which drives into the recondite obscurities of science, and scrutinizes the razy regions of Literature, because they who venture into places seldom visited, and with their eyes open, have, as Priestley somewhere said, at least a chance of finding something worth the trouble of looking for. It occurred to me the other day to look into Baptista Porta in search of information entirely foreign to the purpose and subject of this letter, and by one of those accidents which are inexplicable, cast my eyes upon the chapter in which the author speaks of the mode of purifying water, and of rendering salt water potable; and it struck me very forcibly that I had lately seen a far more modern account of the like useful and ingenious contrivance, which, upon a little farther effort at recollection, proved to be contained in Dr. Lind's Essay on the way of rendering Salt Water fresh, &c.

Dr. Lind, after mentioning the want of fresh water at sea, says, "In the year 1761 I was so fortunate as to discover that sea water simply distilled, without the addition of any ingredient, afforded a water as pure and wholesome as that obtained from the best springs. I found, after a series of experiments, that the steam arising from sea water, while boiling, was perfectly fresh, and that so perceptible salt or bitumen arose with it; that it was sufficient to cool the steam, in order to have good water," &c.—*Lind's Essay on Distem*, 3d edit. Lond. 8vo, 1777, p. 348, 349. The writer proceeds to explain the mode of effecting this salutary purpose with the utmost facility and economy, and afterwards notices the importance of the discovery, and that a claim to it had been publicly made by Dr. Poissoniere, "in a paragraph of news from Paris," in July 1764. Dr. Lind says, that in 1761, he had publicly demonstrated the facts assumed:

sumed; that his experiments were made at Portsmouth; and that in 1762, in the month of May, a narrative of this discovery was read to a numerous audience of the Royal Society in London, and accounts for the particulars becoming known to Mons. Poissonniere, by supposing that the contents of the paper then read, might have been communicated "by some of the members of the learned body to their correspondents in France;"—that in March 1763, the second edition of his "Essay on preserving Seamen, containing this discovery, was published in London by the authority of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty;" and that he Dr. Lind "still claims the merit of the discovery, until Poissonniere shall prove his having communicated his knowledge of it," before the dates above mentioned.

After noticing the subsequent "alteration in the method of distilling," suggested in 1771 by Mr. Irving, the writer speaks of the assertion which it seems had been made, that Lord Bacon was acquainted with the process of rendering salt water fresh, and that it had been practised by Sir Richard Hawkins," which must have been about the year 1594. Upon the passage in Lord Bacon, which Dr. Lind cites (from Cent. 9. Exp. 881), he remarks that "it was not understood that the waters of the sea could be rendered fresh merely by distillation, without adding some ingredient to keep down the supposed bitumen and spirit of salt," which he says was believed to "rise in the distillation," according to "the unanimous and uncontroverted opinion of the chemists." In support of this observation, he subjoins an account of the experiments of Mr. Joshua Appleby of Durham, in 1754, as well as notices the attempts of Dr. Butler, Dr. Alston, and Dr. Hales, with the same view; and resting the importance of the discovery that no such ingredients were necessary upon his own experiments, in which by *comparative trials of such ingredients*, he found that they had no share in contributing to the purity of the water distilled.

Thus far Dr. Lind and his discovery. The passage of Baptista Porta is as follows:

"Nos igitur naturam imitantes, tenues partes chymisticis organis extollendo, fa-

ciè dulcem reddere possumus. Ita enim Natura maris aquam dulcem reddit fluminibus. Sunt et venæ maris in imis terræ partibus a sole concalescens, in summis montium jugis elewantur vapores, ubi, occurrente frigida superficie coeunt in guttar, ac per specuum fornices dilabentes, aperitis canalibus foras profluunt. Nos primo concavum vas, turgentis pilæ instar, marina aqua replemus, quod collum oblongum habeat, cui pileum accommodamus, ut subjectis prunis, aqua in tenues solvatur vapores, et vacua omnia repleat, et sublimè feratur, vapidà hæc crassitudo, ubi pilei frigiditatem tetigerit, et vitro occurrabit, illius marginibus in rorem cogitur: unde per pilei fornices dilabens, in aquam vertitur, et aperto quodam canali, quod in illud pertinet, largis rivulis decurrit, subjectum receptaculum eum stillantem recipit, unde ex salsa dulcis proveniet, et sal in fundo vasii remanet, et tres libræ salis aquæ duas dulces dabunt."—Jo. Baptist. Port. Magæ Naturalis, lib. xx. Chaos, cap. 1. s. 1.

Now I find nothing of the supposition of bituminous matter which was to be detained below by ingredients put into the still; nor do I discover that any such notion was entertained by Lord Bacon, even in the passage quoted by Dr. Lind: but this I find, that Baptista Porta had the candour to mention Dioscorides as one of the authors who had before spoken on the same subject,—that he names Pliny and Aristotle as supplying a mode of reasoning which enables him to argue upon the *modus operandi*, in such experiments; and that from what precedes, as well as what follows the passage above cited, he is not at all disposed to contend that the ancients were unacquainted with the *modern discovery of rendering salt-water free from its saltiness by simple distillation*. So that we are reduced to the dilemma of either believing that Dr. Lind had never read Baptista Porta or Lord Bacon, before he undertook his experiments in 1761, and yet hit upon the very discovery which they have recorded; or that he had not the candour to elucidate his account by acknowledging his obligations for such important assistance in the prosecution of his enquiries. If the reader will compare the passages to which I take leave to call his attention, he will probably be as much struck as I was with the remarkable coincidences, not only of the same thought, with regard to the distillation, but with the train of reasoning

soning by which it is introduced, and to which it leads, in Baptista Porta and in Dr. Lind. That Lord Bacon had in view what is contained in the writings of the former, will admit of no doubt; the very order of his observations shows it. What inducement others may have had to employ various substances, either in order to render the distillation more effectual, or as a *colour* for obtaining the praise of novelty or ingenuity of discovery, would be scarcely worth while to inquire; or whether the College of Physicians, who are stated to have "thoroughly examined and approved Appleby's easy and expeditious method of rendering sea water fresh by distillation, with *lapis infernalis* and bone ashes," meant to express any opinion with regard to the particular of *originality*, it is not my present business to speak of. But it does certainly appear very extraordinary, that Dr. Lind, who, when writing "on the Scurvy," had manifested so much industrious research, and had taken the pains to run through most of the antient authors who had even alluded to the subject under consideration, should, on the present occasion, in an affair of so much consequence to his own reputation, as well as the benefit of the public, and especially when the claim to the discovery was disputed—it is, I repeat it, *very extraordinary indeed*, that he should have omitted to refer to either of the authors by whom the process which he describes had been previously noticed. And it is almost as strange that neither the members of the Royal Society, nor any other person, at the time (so far as appears), seems to have been acquainted with the passage above adduced, in proof of there being "nothing new under the sun."

VIATOR.

ORIGINAL LETTERS TO THE
REV. W. GREEN *.

(Continued from p. 322.)

* Sir, Lambeth, Aug. 23, 1761.

I BEG your pardon for not acknowledging the favour of your Letter sooner: but I received it upon a journey, and was obliged to begin another the next week, and have had

a more than ordinary quantity and variety of business ever since. I am extremely far from being a master of Hebrew Literature: but in such degree as my leisure will permit, I am very desirous of being a learner from whosoever I can, and willing to communicate my thoughts upon what is mentioned to me, in hopes of fuller information.

"I have read Dr. Newton's three volumes; and esteem them and him very much. But I am not convinced of what the late Bp. Clayton, if I remember right, advanced before him, that in the prophecy of Noah, we ought, instead of Canaan, to read Ham, the father of Canaan. The Arabick version is not of sufficient antiquity or authority to have weight in this case. And though some old copies of the Septuagint had *χαμ*, v. 25; yet, as they had *χανααν*, v. 26, 27, and the most and best have the latter throughout, in which the Samaritan, Syriack, Chaldee, and Vulgate Latin, agree with them, it seems probable that the former was either an abbreviation, or an error; especially as the sense of the present text is very good, if we explain it, as Mr. Kennicott hath done, vol. I. p. 358, &c. that God foreseeing the wickedness of which Canaan's posterity would be guilty, and the misery which it would bring upon them, punished Ham by making it known to him. God may certainly chuse his own punishments: and this, for aught we know, might be a very heavy one.

"If Noah's prophecy be in metre, I am ignorant what that metre is: and dare not lay stress enough on Bp. Hare's hypothesis, concerning which see Dr. Lowth, to alter the text on its authority.

"*שכן* is often used of human dwellings in the Old Testament, and *שכנו* sometimes. The Septuagint have *οικισμον* but once, Gen. xiii. 12, and then concerning Lot. In the fragments of the other Greek interpreters, it relates twice to God's Tabernacle, and twice not. Noah might, therefore, with equal propriety of language mean, that God, or that Japhet should dwell amongst or in the tents of Shem.

"If the latter sense be taken, it must be owned Shem hath no particular blessing allotted to him, which Japhet

* See p. 3.

Japhet hath. But Shem hath a general blessing, which Japhet hath not, if the words be translated, as I apprehend they well may, without any change of a letter, but only of a vowel-point, Blessed of the Lord my God be, or is, Shem. And a general blessing comprehends more than the particular one of a large extent of country. Indeed, perhaps the mention of dwelling in the tents of Shem, as a privilege, may imply that the blessing of Shem was superior to that of Japhet.

“If *לֹא* can express the singular number, as it doth Ps. xlv. 15, if it be the true reading there, and as *עָלֵינוּ* doth, Job xx. 23, and both it and *כָּפֵינוּ*, Job xxvii. 23; then, Canaan shall be, &c., as is necessary at the end of v. 27, as of v. 26. It is not, indeed, strictly speaking, necessary in either, having been foretold in effect, v. 25.

“But if *לֹא* must be plural, the strict adherers to the present text will say that the words Shem and Canaan include their posterity, and therefore the plural is proper.

“And if that be not satisfactory, the smallest change that can be made is that which alone Houbigant hath made in this passage, changing the first *לֹא* into *לוֹ*, agreeably to the Septuagint and Vulgate, both which have the singular number. Then indeed, after saying, v. 26, that Canaan shall be Shem's servant, it is said again, v. 27, that he shall be both Shem and Canaan's servant. But this also might be avoided by changing the second *לֹא* too into *לוֹ*, agreeably to the Vulgate, and some copies of the Septuagint; which would be a much less alteration, than leaving out the latter part of v. 26, and transposing thither the middle part of v. 27, contrary to all copies and versions; to say nothing of the addition of *וְאָמַר*, which you might omit.

“By thus understanding or changing *לֹא*, the prophecy may be understood of God's dwelling in or among the tents of Shem, as you propose. And though then the blessing of Japhet will be inserted between the two parts of the blessing of Shem, yet full as great seeming deviations from strictness of method are found elsewhere in Scripture; and there will

be no appearance of deviation from it, if instead of—and he shall dwell, we translate, as we may, *but he shall dwell*. For then the prophecy will stand thus:—Blessed of the Lord is Shem; or, Blessed be the Lord God of Shem, for his distinguished goodness to him. God will give Japhet a large inheritance; but he will do more for Shem, he will dwell amongst his tents.

“Still, indeed, if we translate,—Blessed be the Lord God of Shem, what follows, And Canaan shall be his servant, comes in rather harshly. And that is one reason for which I incline rather to the other Version. One might translate,—*For Canaan shall*, &c. as you do, *For he shall pitch*. And so it would be a thankful acknowledgment of the wisdom and justice of Providence, in making an evident distinction between good families and bad ones. Many things in all Eastern writings appear to us abrupt. But the punishment of the wicked descendants of a wicked progenitor would naturally both break into the middle of Noah's words, and be repeated in them.

“I only propose these things to your consideration, leaving you to the full the same liberty of judging which I take myself. When you speak of having designed to present me with a new translation of the Book of Psalms, I hope you do not mean, by making a dedication of it to me; for I accept of none. But I generally look into such pieces of Hebrew learning especially, as are published in our own country; and by what I remember of your *Deborah* and *Habakkuk*, I should expect your Psalms to excel them both. Upon the whole, I think an attention to the text of the Old Testament is reviving amongst us; and persuade myself, that it will not be very long before you find encouragement to publish the work which you have prepared. In the mean while you may be very usefully employed in revising and improving it. New interpretations and conjectural emendations of texts are apt to please the authors of them so highly at first, that they have usually need of no small time and reflexion to judge impartially concerning them. I believe our printed copies of the Hebrew Bible to be in many places faulty; but many of the guess-work corrections

corrections of them seem groundless; and I am afraid, that multiplying these rashly, may have very bad consequences. Perhaps, studying the language more deeply, would often enable us to extricate ourselves from difficulties, leaving the text to stand as it doth, or altering it less. And sometimes a passage may appear indefensible, as it is now read, merely because we are unacquainted with the circumstances of the case: while yet we may justly suppose there were such as would, if known, have cleared up the matter; nay, even may be able to specify possible if not probable ones of that kind. More things will readily occur to your thoughts on this subject. I write in much haste just what suggests itself to me; and can only add, that I am, with the best wishes,

"Your loving brother,
THO. CANT." *

"Sir, *Lambeth, Sept. 28, 1761.*

"I thank you for the Letter with which you have favoured me; but can give you my thoughts upon it no otherwise than briefly. I dare neither add nor strike out, nor alter words, nor even the order of words, on little or no ancient authority, merely to make the sacred Text appear what seems to me more beautiful or methodical, or less exceptionable, where it is already fairly defensible. And if we condemn and alter passages too hastily, infidels will with pleasure adopt our condemnations, but dispute our corrections, and esteem the Bible less than they did before; besides, that many good Christians will be offended, and some be at a loss what they may depend on. I esteem greatly what Dr. Grey hath written, particularly on the last words of David, though I think it may be improved. And I am sorry if he wants encouragement, which I never heard before, to publish any thing further, which he hath in readiness. But I confess that neither Bishop Hare nor he hath satisfied me concerning the Hebrew metre; nor, I fear, will any other hypothesis. On what ground Noah's prophecy is allowed by all to be delivered in verse, I know not; much less how

short any verse of it may or may not be. The translation of Gen. ix. 26, which I have proposed, I think, is sufficiently supported, even in respect of the order of the words, by a like phrase, Deut. xxxiii. 13. And if it were not so supported, it would still be a less bold attempt, than the transposition which you propose. I had some correspondence with Mr. Heath; but no reason to suspect that no bookseller would undertake publishing his edition of the Psalms. I rather imagine that he had not finished his Work when he became bankrupt, soon after which he died. His *Job*, as you say, is not a contemptible work: but surely he should have bestowed much more thought upon it than he did. I would by no means have you led by what I wrote in my last, to run any risque of an expence, which may be inconvenient to you. But if, without regard to that, you determine to publish, I heartily wish you success. For I am fully persuaded of your good intentions in your undertaking; and hope you will think as favourably concerning those of

"Your loving brother,
"THO. CANT."

"Sir, *Lambeth, Jan. 3, 1763.*

"I intended to have thanked you long before this time for the present of your Book, and favour of your Letter. I intended also to have carried my observations upon it further; but I have not found leisure, and know not when I shall. Therefore I send you these hasty notes, to shew you that I have looked a little way into it with some attention. To specify the places, where I agree with you, as I do in many, I thought would be of no use. I am, with much regard,

"Your loving brother,
"THO. CANT."

"Psalm ii. 1. *שׁוּבָה* may well signify in the Psalms, a concourse; and this being often attended with tumult and noise, agrees better with the sense of the word, and Ch. and Syr. than a conspiracy, which is usually secret and quiet.

"Ps. ii. 3. *מִלֵּךְ* signifies a Rope, whether fastened to a yoke, or not. See Judg. xv. 13, 14; xvi. 11, 12; Ps. cxviii. 27; Ezek. iii. 25; iv. &

* Dr. Thomas Secker, Abp. of Canterbury; died 1763.

See also Exodus xxviii. 14. And Princes subjected, though not made captives, might no less naturally speak of the tribute which they were bound to pay, and the restraints under which they were put, as ropes, or even chains, with which they were tied, than as yokes put about their necks. The translation therefore should not have determined the text to this latter sense, but have been literal.

"Ps. ii. 7. ל is very commonly in Chaldee, and usually in Syriack, the mark of the accusative; and both it and ל are so in the Hebrew many times. See Nold. And סדר is joined with ל , Ps. lxi. 7, as חוריע is, Ps. xxxviii. 19. Therefore, the present reading and vulgar translation may stand; or the words may be translated—I will declare, O God, the decree. And some, perhaps, rather than alter ל into נ , would put ל after נ , and translate—I will declare the Decree of God. And thus the Sept. seems to have done; for it hath both Καυα , which is often the translation of ל , and afterwards, Καυος .

"Ps. v. 3. Is not transposing the parts of this period taking a needless liberty?

"Ps. v. 5. As the derivatives from ללל , which have ל after the first radical, do in general signify madness or folly; and the three which you mention may signify it, there seems no need to change the sense into boasting.

" על signifies to perform or do. It is used of doing good, Ps. xv. 2; Zeph. ii. 3. And when used of doing evil, it is joined with עולח , Job xxvi. 33, where it cannot signify idolatry; and Job xxxiv. 32, where it scarce can; and with שער , Hos. vii. 1; and with על , Mich. ii. 1; where surely idolatry is not meant. And there is no cause to think that its signification is restrained to idolatry, when joined with על . No one place requires this; and Prov. xxx. 20, requires a quite different sense.

"Ps. v. 7. In is not the common sense of ל . And it seems, from 1 Kings viii. 46, and Dan. vi. 10, that the Jews, when at a distance from the Temple, used to worship towards it. And the Psalmist here may mean

to say, that he would do so in that case. See also Jon. ii. 8. Or חילל קדש may mean the Holy of Holies, towards which, I suppose, persons in the Temple directed their devotions.

"Ps. vi. 10. The redoubled verb seems rather to denote certainty, than once more.

"Ps. vii. 4. שלם signifies to be at peace, Job ix. 4; xxii. 21. And hence שלם may signify Him that is at peace with me. Comp. Ps. lv. 21.

"It seems too bold, to give חלל a sense which it never hath elsewhere, and which, perhaps, its derivative hath not, merely to make the sentence more flowing.

"Ps. vii. 9. May not עלי be plenastick here, as it seems to be, Ps. xvi. 6; xlii. 5; Hos. xi. 8?

"Ps. vii. 10. If Bp. Hare hath restored Elohun Zaddik to their proper places, Vau should not be omitted. Accordingly, he doth not omit it.

"Ps. vii. 11. Probably the Chaldee adds—with the wicked here to clear the sense; which yet without it is not obscure. These words would hurt Bp. Hare's metre. The Sept. and Syr. read ל for ל .

"Ps. viii. 2. By strength you understand—strength of argument. The foundation of this strength is not laid in the mouth, but in the works of the creation, the excellency of which is to be pleaded by words coming out of the mouth. Therefore נב , which all the versions read, and the New Testament authorizes, seems better than ב .

"Ps. viii. 8. Surely—and whatever, which is not supported by any one copy or version, if put in at all, should be in Italicks. And you should have given notice, that you had, without any ancient authority, changed מים into מים .

"Ps. ix. 6. המחל cannot well be the genitive case here. Nor doth it seem to be so, Ps. xviii. 41; for compare Exod. xxiii. 27. It may be put absolutely. As for the enemy, his desolations are ceased. Or it may be the vocative—O Enemy, desolation, &c. Only that would make the change of persons too quick.

" המחל doth not signify with them, but, even theirs. See Num. xiv. 32; Prov. xxii. 19; xxiii. 15, &c.

"Ps.

"Ps. ix. 19. The meaning cannot well be, that when God inquires after bloodshed, he remembers bloodshed; but that he makes particular inquiry about the shedding of their blood, who rely on him and seek him, who are mentioned a little before.

"Ps. ix. 13. A much smaller change, than putting in a long word, as Bp. Hare proposes, would be changing מְשֹׁאֵי, by the transposition of two letters only, into מְשֹׁאֵי, thou who bearest me up, and raisest me from, &c. But I believe the Versions do not favour this. Or it may be supposed, that both words were originally in the text, and that one was dropt by means of its likeness to the other.

"Ps. x. 3. I believe בָּרָךְ hath not a reciprocal sense, excepting in Hithpabel. It may be translated—cursteth and provoketh the Lord.

"Ps. x. 4. Why may not the translation be, without any change of the text,—the wicked man—will not inquire? Or, instead of inserting two words, יָדֹנּוּ might be changed into יָדֹנּוּ, the wicked through haughtiness saith, He, i. e. God, will make no inquiry.

"Ps. x. 6. God's judgments against a man, I think, cannot be expressed by מִנְּגִד. But that word may signify, what is removed out of one's sight, as the judgments of God, by their sublimity, are from that of bad men.

"סִיחַ signifies not, he blows away, but, he blows upon; or, according to another sense, enanares.

"The two words which Bp. Hare would leave out, may stand consistently with sense and grammar, as וְכַח may also, and the whole be translated thus: He seizes on the distressed, when he hath drawn him into his net, and crusheth him. Probably the ἄρπάζει, in the Sept. should be ἀρπάζει, and so Grabe hath printed it.

"Ps. x. 11. I see no authority for translating עָזָם strength.

"Ps. xi. 4. May you not translate as you do, without altering the place of the verb?

"Ps. xi. 5. Bp. Hare seems not to have recollected, that מַחֵם signifies coals. Why may not that word be read here? Or, indeed, why may

not מַחֵם be retained, and considered as another derivative from the same root, of the same sense? It may, as well as the former, be of the singular number, though comprehending a plurality.

"Ps. xi. 6. The placing of פָּרָה leads rather to translate—For the Lord is righteous: he, &c. or, Because the Lord is righteous, he, &c.

"Ps. xiii. 2. The Syriack seems to have read עֲצָבוֹת.

"עָבַד seems to signify daily, Ezek. xxx. 16, which sense agrees well here. The ancient versions have the word; and if our old English Translators have it not, the omission was probably accidental.

"Ps. xiv. 5. As you adopt Bp. Hare's metre, why do you reject, without confuting it, his argument from thence for the present reading of this Psalm?

"Ps. xv. 3. You might have observed, that לָלֵךְ is never used in Kal, but in this place. But I find not where it signifies to betray the secrets of a friend. In 2 Sam. xix. 27, it signifies to slander; comp. xvi. 3; perhaps, the last clause of this period may signify readiness to believe a bad report, or to spread an unkind though not false one.

"Ps. xv. 1, 6. I think the whole may be David's words.

"Ps. xvi. 2. The Syriack omits בָּל, as Bp. Hare doth, and translates, My good is from thee, which עָל may signify, as Ps. lxii. 8.

"The masculine הָמָה would not agree with the feminine תְּרִבּוֹת, and is to be joined with אֲשֶׁר, to signify who, by a common Hebrew pleonasm.

"Ps. xvii. 4. Doth not your translation make David appear a little pharisaical?

"Ps. xvii. 9. Perhaps אֹיְבֵי בָנָי means—my enemies in their soul. See Ezek. xxv. 6, 15; Ps. xlvii. 10, 21. 5.

"Ps. xvii. 10. I do not find that חָבַל signifies a net. Nor doth David in the rest of this Psalm represent himself in so desperate a condition as that of being shut up in one. Mr. Mudge translates, They draw close their cords. But this would put him in a condition almost as bad. And חָבַל doth not signify, to draw close. In pyhal, it signifies to be shut up or inclosed;

inclosed; and an ellipsis of 3 is frequent. And fatness and insolence are often joined together in Scripture. See Deut. xxxii. 15; Job. xv. 27; Ps. lxxiii. 7. And these persons are afterwards in this Psalm represented as sed to the fall.

"Pa. xvii. 11. *וְאֵלֶּיךָ* doth not elsewhere signify to succeed; or even to be happy, though probably it had that sense. And, if we follow the Keri, the translation may well be,—As for our steps, they have inclosed us now; i. e. They have now inclosed our steps.

"Pa. xvii. 15. I should prefer our translation,—They are full of children; which is also that of the Sept."

Mr. URBAN, West-square, Nov. 4.

ON the *Scanning of Virgil's Verses*, I wish (with your permission) to satisfy your Correspondent Marcus * respecting my statement in the preface to the third edition of my "*Latin Prosody made easy*," that, "in compiling my '*Clavis Metrico-Virgiliana*,' my examination of the *Eclues*, *Georgics*, and *Æneis*, (amounting to near thirteen thousand lines) was accomplished in *six hours and a half*; in which time I marked (by underscoring the words) every poetic licence in those poems, with the exception of only one or two, which casually escaped my rapid glance."

Marcus seems to think it hardly possible that any man could examine, "with metrical attention, *thirty-two lines per minute*;" and, under that impression, inquires, whether a mistake has not been made in the numbers, either by myself or my printer.

In answer, I beg leave to assure him, that there is no mistake in the case, nor any intentional exaggeration in my statement, which was made with no other view than that of exciting the youthful reader to pay due attention to prosodic quantity; as the habit of observing it in reading the Poets would enable him, at a single glance of the eye, to discover the metrical beauties or defects in the structure of every line, without the necessity of formal scansion.—I repeat, that there is neither wilful

nor casual misrepresentation in my statement: but that I really did examine every line of the *Pastorals*, *Georgics*, and *Æneis*, in "*six hours and a half*," though not in one uninterrupted course of exertion, but with some intervals of relaxation. And, if it were worth while to prove the truth of my assertion, I would, without fear or hesitation, undertake to perform the task anew, in presence of witnesses.

Marcus professes himself to be "a tolerable Prosodian, and sufficiently acquainted with the poetic licences;" nor am I disposed to question his competency in that respect. But I cannot forbear to observe, that I have met with Scholars, who accounted themselves good Prosodians, because they could readily scan the lines of Virgil and Ovid; although, if the same lines were deranged into prose, they could not tell the real quantity of the separate words.

I am unwilling to suppose that Marcus is a Prosodian of that description: but, setting him out of the question, I conceive, that, to merit the appellation of a good Prosodian, a Scholar ought to be able, as well in the pages of Cicero or Livy, as in those of Virgil or Ovid, at once to tell the proper quantity of every syllable in every word, with as great ease and precision, as the proper accents of the common words in his native language.

A Prosodian thus qualified, and accustomed (as I have been in my private perusal of the Poets) to pay strict attention to quantity, will feel little difficulty in crediting my assertion respecting the *six hours and a half*; "unless, perhaps, I am deceived by this circumstance, that my familiar acquaintance with Virgil may have enabled me, by the aid of memory, to glance more rapidly over his lines, than I otherwise could have done. Such, indeed, may have been the case; though, even if it was, I do not think that I should have found any considerable difference in a similar examination of a less familiar Author."

Not foreign to the present subject will be a remark on certain *peculiarities in Claudian's versification*.—In page 355 of my "*Prosody*," I have

* In your last Number, p. 395.

† Pref. to Lat. Pros.

noticed his evident aversion to elisions, of which very few occur in his poetry. I have now to add, that he entertained even a stronger aversion to the lengthening of a short syllable by the *Cæsura*—a licence so frequently used by Virgil, as may be seen in my "*Clavis*." For, while acting as editor of the pocket edition of *Claudian* lately published—and, of course, attentively reading the text—I did not, in all his lines, (amounting, probably, to ten or eleven thousand) observe more than two unquestionable examples of such licence, nor even these without the support of a following aspirate in each case, viz. *Bell. Gild.* 87, and *Laud. Stil.* 1, 157. Neither did I, in more than a single instance, observe a neglect of the elision in the concourse of vowels—a licence almost equally frequent in Virgil, as the former. That solitary example occurs in *Laud. Stil.* 2, 167, and not even that one without an intervening pause and aspirate.

Yours, &c.

JOHN CAREY.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 5.

IN your Number for last Month (page 313) a general accusation is brought against those Clergymen of our Church Establishment who are not Graduates of one of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge. After delivering a short philippic of his own, in which every term of reproach is heaped together with more than cynical asperity, OXONIENSIS has been at the trouble of copying a paragraph from (I believe) an anonymous writer, who, in the year 1783, assumed to himself the right of addressing a letter to the late learned Bishop of Landaff.

OXONIENSIS does not seem aware, that he has violated one of the rules of subordination and decency towards his Ecclesiastical Superiors, in venturing to censure a regular system, which, if not fostered and promoted by them individually, has been tolerated by the Hierarchy for nearly three centuries.

One of the distinguishing traits of modern times, is the boldness with which men of inferior station and talent bring forward their opinions in opposition to their Rulers in Church and State. Of this, I presume, Oxo-

NIENSIS is an instance. Though his Grace the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of Chester, Carlisle, Durham, &c. with some of their Right Rev. Brethren in the South, have in their wisdom ordained young men to discharge the sacred duties of the Ministry without a University Education, your Correspondent, who doubtless has reasons as cogent as their Lordships wherewith to support his opinions, does not hesitate to arraign their conduct, and impeach their judgment. Whether it be decorous in him to do so, I leave your readers to determine.

But, if his objections be of little weight when put in competition with the practice of their Lordships, they will, I am persuaded, be of still less when opposed to their experience. His Grace of York has oftener than once been pleased to say, that, generally speaking, he has found the non-graduated Clergy to make the most exemplary Parish priests. Add to this highly pleasing fact—a fact in which every true son of the Church will sincerely rejoice, the circumstance that the present Bishop of Chester, who in point of zeal and activity will yield to no Suffragan on the bench, has been frequently heard to declare his determination to ordain no candidate for Holy Orders, who does not possess the indispensable requisites of piety and learning. If his Lordship acts usually upon the determination—(and who will presume to say he does not?)—and if in addition to this it be found, that more than one half of those whom he, and some of the other Bishops, regularly ordain, are men who have studied neither on the banks of the Cam or the Isis, surely we may augur favourably both of their moral conduct and classical attainments.

Besides, is every man to be excluded from the priestly office because his relations and connexions are not such as to enable him to expend some hundred pounds in his education? or because his conscientious scruples will not suffer him to spend that money within the walls of a College, which might in future life be expended more judiciously in assisting the poor of his flock, or in supporting himself in decency and independence? It is true, the other

learned

learned professions incur a certain degree of expence in preparatory studies from which the non-graduate Clergy are partly exempt. But we are to recollect, that the future gains of the former are infinitely superior in after-life;—if they stake more, they receive proportionable interest. It is far otherwise with the inferior Clergy: whilst the Attorney hoards his annual hundreds, the exemplary Curate receives his hard-earned stipend of seventy or eighty pounds, and is content!

OXONIENSIS must know that generally speaking, there are but three methods of obtaining Church preferment—by College, by purchase, or by patronage. From the first of these avenues to Clerical independence, all who enter whilst young into the married state, or who are not so fortunate as to obtain a Fellowship, are necessarily excluded. Nor is the purchase of Church property more favourable; it generally proves in the end a speculation in which few men of judgment and reflection would wish to engage. And as to patronage,

“If e'er a curse attend the man I hate,
Attendance and dependance be his fate:”

it is at least a precarious and uncertain road to preferment, which, in ninety-nine instances out of a hundred, is never enjoyed by “the children of the peasantry,” whatever may be their merit or attainments.

By what means, then, are the individuals in question to rise to favour? Like the generality of their brother Curates, they must either wait for a paltry Vicarage which no one else will have, and thus obtain a scanty pittance from the bread of the Altar, when they are grey-headed, and have no teeth wherewith to eat it—when they are old, and have no appetite to enjoy it; or, what is still worse, after having been the faithful servants of the Church during their days of energy and vigour, they are left in old age to linger out their declining years in obscurity and want:—they are oppressed by poverty when living; and, when dead, their memories are cursed by the faint praise of those, who have enjoyed their labours, and fattened on their industry.

Suffice me, in taking leave of OXONIENSIS, to say, that, were I disposed

to bring forward abuse rather than argument—to adduce accusations instead of proofs—I should account for the bitterness of your Correspondent by remarking, that, notwithstanding the extent of his mathematical or classical attainments, he had been made to feel the orthodoxy of a Northern neighbour's theology. But I chuse rather to dwell on the facts of the case, which appear to be simply these; namely, that a University education is desirable when it can be obtained; but that the want of it does not necessarily impeach a man's judgment, indicate a want of attainments, or betray baseness of origin. If I mistake not, many of the Northern Clergy are the sons of respectable yeomen, who from time immemorial have held responsible situations in their respective neighbourhoods, and have always been considered, not only by their dependants, but also by the surrounding gentry, as far removed from the lowest of the people. If this can be said of the ancestors of OXONIENSIS, let him rest satisfied with his own respectability; but let him not vainly imagine that he can add thereto, by rudely tearing the laurel from the brow of unoffending merit.

Yours, &c.

PHILO-JUSTITIE.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 8.

THE following extract from a MS. by Glover, Somerset Herald, preserved in the College of Arms, may serve to answer one of the queries proposed by G. H. W. at page 194, and at the same time correct the strange error of S. J. A. at page 325.

“If a man whose ancestors have married with divers inheritrixes, do marry with an inheritrix, by whom he hath divers daughters, and afterward marry another inheritrix, by whom he hath issue male, the issue general of the first wyfe shall bear their father's armes with their owne mother's quarterly, and the issue male of the second wyfe shall bear the armes of his father and his owne mother's quarterly, and noe part of the first wyfe's armes, and soe in like manner the heires as well of the heire general as the heires male shall bear their armes, as before is expremed. The issue of those whiche marrye with

with the daughters and heires generall may bear quarterly with their owne armes, only the coate of name of their mother's father, and the whole arms of their grandmother's father (the same having no lawful issue male); the cause why they bear their mother's father's coat of name is, for that, they cannot conveye to their grandmother's father but by him—and in this case only the issue of a man's daughter and heir supra shall bear quarterly her father's coate of name, he having sonnes; but they shall in no case quarter the other inheritors, that his ancestors had before that time married withal; notwithstanding his son, being of the half blood, and second ventor, shall bear the coat of name, together with the arms of all the inheritors with whom they before had matched, as well as if their half sister's had never beene."

The illustration of your Correspondent's opinion (S. J. A.) is unfortunately selected; the arms and quarterings of Algernon Seymour, Duke of Somerset, are an indispensable part of the full armorial achievement of the present Duke of Northumberland.

W. MENT.

Mr. URBAN, *Purfleet, Nov. 5.*

AS your Magazine affords the means of acquiring information upon every topic connected with Literature and Science; may I request the favour of some of your learned and ingenious Correspondents to inform me whether there has ever been engraved a portrait of Oliver Cromwell, taken from that likeness which Mr. Dallaway mentions in page 279, of his "Enquiries into the Origin, &c. of Heraldry," as being impressed upon "the margin" of the Patents of his "Peers of Parliament" which has "his paternal escutcheon with quarterings."

Perhaps it might not be impossible to procure from the family or descendant of one of these Republican Nobles the indulgence of being permitted to take a copy of so singular a memorial of the pageantry of the Protector; and it would undoubtedly gratify many of your Readers to see it in your valuable repository of Antiquarian curiosities.

Yours, &c.

THOMAS INNETT.

BRITISH & FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

ON Tuesday, Nov. 2, a Meeting took place at the Egyptian Hall, London, to receive the Annual Report of the Committees of the British and Foreign Bible Society. It was chiefly composed of females, and we scarcely remember a more numerous and elegant assemblage. The Lord Mayor took the Chair. After the routine of business had been gone through, and several speakers had been heard, Mr. Phillips (the Irish Barrister) being called upon, thus addressed the worthy Chairman:

"Although I have not had the honour of being selected to move or to second any of your Resolutions, still I may be permitted to say that they have my perfect concurrence. As a member of that country which has been so pointedly alluded to in your Report, I think I shall find an apology with this meeting for occupying its attention for a few moments. Indeed, my Lord, when we see the omens which every day produces—when we see blasphemy openly avowed—when we see the Scriptures audaciously ridiculed—when in this Christian monarchy the den of the Republican and the Deist yawns for the wayward in the most public thoroughfares—when marts are ostentatiously opened where the moral poison may be purchased, whose subtle venom enters the very soul—when infidelity has become an article of commerce, and man's perdition may be cheapened at the stall of every pedlar, no friend of society should continue silent. It is no longer a question of political privilege; of sectarian controversy, of theological discussion; it is become a question whether Christianity itself shall stand, or whether we shall let go the firm anchor of our faith, and drift without chart, or helm, or compass, into the shoreless ocean of impiety and blood. I despise as much as any man the whine of bigotry; I will go as far as any man for rational liberty; but I will not depose my God to deify the infidel, or tear in pieces the Charter of the State, and grope for a Constitution amongst the murky pigeon-holes of every creedless, lawless, intoxicated regicide. When I saw the other day, my Lord, the Chief Bacchanal of their orgies—the man with whom the Apostles were cheats, and the Prophets liars, and Jesus an impostor, on his trial in Guildhall, withering hour after hour with the most horrid blasphemies, surrounded by the votaries of every sect, and the heads of every faith—the Christian Archbishop, the Jewish Rabbi, the men most eminent for their piety and their learning, whom he had purposely collected to hear his infidel ridicule of all their reverence;—when I saw him raise the Holy Bible

Bible in one hand; and the "Age of Reason" in the other—as it were, confronting the Almighty with a rebel fiend till the pious Judge grew pale, and the patient Jury interposed, and the self-convicted wretch himself, after having raved away all his original impiety, was reduced himself into a mere machine, for the reproduction of the ribald blasphemy of others, I could not help exclaiming, "Unfortunate man, if all your impracticable madness could be realized, what would you give us in exchange for our Establishment? what would you substitute for that august Tribunal?—for whom would you displace that independent judge, and that impartial jury? Or would you really burn the Gospel, and erase the statutes, for the dreadful equivalent of the crucifix and the guillotine? Indeed, if I was asked for a practical panegyric on our Constitution, I would adduce the very trial of that criminal; and if the legal annals of any country upon earth furnish an instance, not merely of such justice, but of such patience, such forbearance, such almost culpable indulgence, I will concede to him the triumph. I hope, too, in what I say I shall not be considered as forsaking that illustrious example; I hope I am above an insult on any man in his situation; perhaps, had I the power, I would follow the example farther than I ought; perhaps I would even humble him into an evidence of the very spirit he spurned, and as our creed was reviled in his person, and vindicated in his conviction, so I would give it its noblest triumph in his sentence, and merely consign him to the punishment of its mercy. But, indeed, my Lord, the fate of that half-infidel, half-trading martyr, matters very little in comparison of that of the thousands he has corrupted. He has literally disseminated a moral plague against which even the Nation's quarantine can scarce avail us. It has poisoned the fresh blood of infancy; it has disheartened the last hope of age; if his own account of its circulation be correct, hundreds of thousands must be this instant tainted with the infectious venom, whose sting dies not with the destruction of the body. Imagine not, because the pestilence smites not at once, that its fatality is the less certain; imagine not, because the lower orders are the earliest victims, that the more elevated will not suffer in their turn. The most mortal chilliness begins at the extremities; and you may depend upon it nothing but time and spahy are wanting to change this healthful land into a charnel-house, where murder, anarchy, and prostitution, and the whole hell brood of infidelity, will quaff the heart's blood of the consecrated and the noble. My Lord, I am the more indignant at these designs, because they are sought to be

concealed in the disguise of liberty. It is the duty of every real friend to liberty to tear her mask from the fiend who has usurped it. No, no; this is not our Island Goddess, bearing the mountain freshness on her cheek, and scattering the valley's bounty from her hand—known by the lights that herald her fair presence, the peaceful virtues that attend her path, and the long blaze of glory that lingers in her train. It is a demon, speaking fair indeed, tempting our faith with airy hopes and visionary realms; but even within the folding of its mantle hiding the bloody symbol of its purpose. Haar not its sophistry; guard your child against it; draw round your homes the consecrated circle which it dare not enter; you will find an amulet in the religion of your country: it is the great mound raised by the Almighty for the protection of humanity—it stands between you and the lava of human passions: and oh! believe me, if you stand tamely by while it is basely undermined, the fiery deluge will roll on, before which all that you hold dear, or venerable, or sacred, will wither into ashes. Believe no one who tells you that the friends of Freedom are now, or ever were, the enemies of Religion. They know too well that rebellion against God could not prove the basis of government for man, and that the proudest structure impiety can raise, is but the Babel monument of impotence, and its pride mocking the bulwarks with a moment's strength, and then covering them with inevitable confusion. Do you want an example? Only look to France; the microscopic vision of your rabble blasphemers has not sight enough to contemplate the mighty minds which commenced her revolution. The wit, the sage, the orator, the hero, the whole family of genius furnished forth treasures, and gave them nobly to the nation's exigence: they had great provocation: they had a glorious cause: they had all that human potency could give them. But they relied too much on this human potency: they abjured their God; and, as a natural consequence, they murdered their King. They called their polluted deities from the brothel, and the fall of the idol extinguished the flame of the altar. They crowded the scaffold with all their country held of genius or of virtue; and when the peerage and the prelacy were exhausted, the moh-executioner of to-day became the moh-victim of to-morrow; no sex was spared—no age respected—no suffering pitied; and all this they did in the sacred name of liberty, though, in the deluge of human blood, they left not a mountain top for the Ark of Liberty to rest on. But Providence was neither "dead nor sleeping;" it mattered not that for a moment their impiety seemed to prosper—

prosper—that Victory panted after their ensanguined banners—that as their insatiate Eagle soared against the sun, he seemed but to replume his wings, and to renew his vision: it was only for a moment; and you see at last that in the very banquet of their triumph the Almighty's vengeance blazed upon the wall, and their diadem fell from the brow of the idolator. My Lord, I will not abjure the altar, the throne, and the constitution, for the bloody tinsel of his revolutionary pantomime. I prefer my God even to the impious democracy of their pantheon. I will not desert my King, even for the political equality of their pseudemonium. I must see some better authority than the Fleet-street temple before I forego the principles which I imbibed in my youth, and to which I look forward as the consolation of my age; those all-protecting principles which at once guard, and consecrate, and sweeten the social intercourse; which give life, happiness, and death, and hope; which constitute man's purity, his best protection—placing the infant's cradle and the female's couch beneath the sacred shelter of the national morality. Neither Mr. Paine nor Mr. Palmer, nor all the venom-breathing brood, shall swindle from me the book where I have learned these precepts, in despite of all the scoff, and scorn, and menacing, I say, of the sacred volume they would obliterate. Yet it is a book of facts, as well authenticated as any heathen history—a book of miracles, uncontestedly avouched—a book of prophecy, confirmed by the past as well as present fulfilment—a book of poetry, pure and natural, and elevated even to inspiration—a book of morals, such as human wisdom never framed for the perfection of human happiness. Sir, I will abide by the precepts, admire the beauty, revere the mysteries, and, as far as in me lies, practice the mandates of this sacred volume; and should the ridicule of earth, and the blasphemy of hell assail me, I shall console myself by the contemplation of those blessed spirits who in the same holy cause, have toiled and shone and suffered in the “goodly fellowship of the Saints”—in the “noble army of martyrs”—in the society of the great and good and wise of every nation; if my sinfulness be not cleansed, and my darkness illumined, at least my pretensionless submission may be excused. If I err with the luminaries I have chosen for my guides, I confess myself captivated by the loveliness of their aberrations. If you err, it is in an heavenly region—if you wander, it is in fields of light—if you aspire, it is at all events a glorious daring; and rather than sink with infidelity into the dust, I am content to cheat myself with their vision of eternity. It may indeed be nothing but delusion, but then I err with the disciples of philosophy and

of virtue—with men who have drunk deep at the fountains of human knowledge, but who dissolved not the pearl of their salvation in the draught: I err with Bacon, the great confidant of Nature, fraught with all the learning of the past, and almost prescient of the future, yet too wise not to know his weakness, and too philosophic not to feel his ignorance; I err with Milton, rising on an angel's wing to Heavens, and, like the bird of morn, soaring out of light amid the music of his grateful piety; I err with Locke, whose pure philosophy only taught him to adore its source, whose warm love of genuine liberty was never chilled into rebellion with its author; I err with Newton, whose star-like spirit, shooting athwart the darkness of the sphere, too soon to re-ascend to the home of his nativity; I err with Franklin, the patriot of the world, the playmate of the lightning, the philosopher of liberty, whose electric touch thrilled through the hemisphere. With men like these, Sir, I shall remain in error, nor shall I desert those errors even for the drunken death-bed of a Paine, or the delirious war-hoop of the sinking fiend, who would erect his altar on the ruins of society. In my opinion it is difficult to say, whether their tenets are more ludicrous or more detestable. They will not obey the King, or the Prince, or the Parliament, or the Constitution; but they will obey anarchy. They will not believe in the Prophets—in Moses—in Mahomet—in Christ; but they believe Tom Paine. With no Government but confusion—no creed but scepticism, I believe in my soul they would abjure the one if it became legitimate, and rebel against the other if it was once established. Holding, my Lord, opinions such as these, I should consider myself culpable if at such a crisis I did not declare them. A lover of my country, I yet draw a line between patriotism and rebellion. A warm friend to liberty of conscience, I will not confound toleration with infidelity. With all its ambiguity, I shall die in the doctrines of the Christian faith; and with all its errors, I am contented to live under the glorious safeguards of the British Constitution.”

Immense applause followed the delivery of this very masterly speech.

•• M. N. would be glad if any of our Correspondents could inform him, whether “the MS. of *Hoston de Bury* [De Script. Eccles.] be still in existence, and in what Collection. The MS. was in the possession of T. Gale towards the end of the Seventeenth Century. It was published, with some omissions, in the Preface to *Tanner's Bibliotheca*; but no transcript of it exists among *Tanner's Papers*.”

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

69. *The Miscellaneous Works in Prose and Verse, of George Hardinge, Esq. M.A. F.R.S. F.S.A. Senior Justice of the Counties of Brecon, Glamorgan, and Radnor. 3 volumes. 8vo. 1818. Nichols and Son.*

FROM the Preface to these volumes we learn that the publick owes them to Mr. John Nichols, from whose "Illustrations of Literary History" (vol. III.) we formerly extracted some specimens of Mr. Hardinge's Epistolary Correspondence. What we then copied is here very properly reprinted, and indeed without these specimens the present work would have been incomplete, as Mr. Hardinge was peculiarly happy in letter-writing. We are now favoured with a more detailed account of Mr. Hardinge's Life, from the pen of Mr. Nichols, whom he left the guardian of his fame, and who has executed that important trust with delicacy, fidelity, and judgment. Mr. Hardinge's choice in this respect has been amply confirmed, by the obliging communications Mr. Nichols has received from his brother Sir Richard Hardinge, bart. and from his nephew the Rev. Charles Hardinge.

With Mr. Hardinge's ancestors our readers are already acquainted, or may be referred to his elegant publication of his father's truly classical Poems, which recently appeared under Mr. Nichols's editorship. He was born June 22, 1744, at Canbury, a family mansion in Kingston-upon-Thames. He was educated partly at home, and partly under Mr. Woodeson of Kingston, but chiefly at Eton, where Dr. Barnard then presided. From Eton he was, in January 1761, admitted pensioner at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he particularly distinguished himself in the University Gratiulatory Poems on the King's marriage, the birth of the Prince of Wales, and the Peace of 1763. He appears to have attended to his studies; but, as afterwards throughout life, he was frequently diverted into amusements incident to a youth of a lively turn; nor did he take his degrees in the regular way, but in 1769 was made M.A. by Royal Mandate. Whatever might be the cause of this, it is certain that

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very few of his legal predecessors, or of the greater Luminaries of the Law, have taken their degrees at the statutable periods, or with honours, in either University.

Mr. Hardinge passed immediately to the Middle Temple, and was in the last-mentioned year called to the Bar, and obtained a silk gown, with a patent of precedence. Considerable practice followed; his eloquence drew attention, and, what might have assisted him, he was nephew to the celebrated Lord Camden. In 1771 he began a work, entitled, "An Enquiry into the Competency and Duty of Juries in the case of a public Libel," introduced by a more general investigation of their competency and duty wherever law and fact are comprized in the general issue." From a short fragment of this work printed here, we may surmise that his opinions on this subject were derived from his uncle; but he afterwards destroyed the whole.

In the long vacation of 1776, Mr. H. made a tour through France and Switzerland, of which he has left an interesting account in MS. On his return, he appears to have cultivated the Muses with more assiduity than the "Year Book," yet not without dedicating a considerable portion of his time to professional studies. He became about this time acquainted with Mr. (afterwards Sir William) Jones, who endeavoured to dissuade him from trifling pursuits, and to point out the way to future professional fame. But Mr. Hardinge then wanted ambition. When he went first to the Temple, our Editor informs us, that "he aspired to be Lord Chancellor;" but, from the time we are now speaking of (*circa* 1776), the Bench and the Coronet appear to have lost their charms.

In 1777 he married Lucy, daughter and heiress of Richard Long, esq. of Hinxton in Cambridgeshire; and soon after became a resident in Ragman's Castle, a pleasant cottage, situate in the meadows of Twickenham. This was a neighbourhood exactly to his taste; and, among others, he associated with Mr. Owen Cambridge, and Mr. Horace Walpole. Of the latter,

as we shall soon see, he lived to change his opinion.

In April 1789, he was appointed Solicitor-general to the Queen, at a period, says our Editor, when other Counsel of the same standing were forced to be content with far inferior distinctions. Mr. Hardinge was a favourite with the King and Queen, as appears by the pleasant interview recorded in Mr. Nichols's "Illustrations," and reprinted in this collection of Mr. Hardinge's Works.

In 1783, when Sir Thomas Rumbold was attacked on account of his supposed malversations in India, he found an able defender in Mr. Hardinge; and when Mr. Hastings was brought to the Bar of the House of Lords, he also advocated the cause of that gentleman, and in our opinion with great effect. But his best Speech, which is printed here at large (vol. I.) was that he delivered in the House of Lords, as Counsel for the East India Company, against that monstrous production of Mr. Fox's East India Bill. The success of these specimens of his eloquence made him desirous of a seat in the House of Commons; and in 1784 he was returned for Old Sarum, for which he continued to sit until the first Imperial Parliament. In Parliament he spoke seldom, but always with effect.

In August 1787, he obtained the respectable situation of Senior Justice of the Counties of Brecon, Glamorgan, and Radnor. Why he did not rise higher is thus accounted for by his Biographer: "His independence in Parliament, which was a main feature of his character, impeded his professional career." Generally, however, he sided with his Majesty's Ministers, and particularly on the important Regency question. In 1791, he published "A series of Letters to Mr. Burke, in which are contained Inquiries into the constitutional existence of an impeachment against Mr. Hastings." In these Letters (of which an epitome is given in vol. I.) Mr. Hardinge has enlivened a very dry subject by his accustomed vivacity of diction, and by a profusion of historical and classical illustration.

In March 1794, he was appointed Attorney-General to the Queen, his last professional rise; after which he appears to have sought but very little

for practice. The circuit in Wales appears to have been the only engagement which kept alive his legal knowledge.

In 1800, he published "The Essence of Malone;" and in 1801 "Another Essence of Malone." Nothing has appeared more pointed in sarcasm than these tracts, since Edwardes's celebrated "Canons of Criticism;" but, as Mr. Hardinge seems to have apologized for such an attack on a very deserving and ingenious writer, they are not added to the present collection of his Works.

In 1800, Mr. Hardinge had made considerable progress in a series of letters to Mr. Walpole on Chatterton and Rowley; and had some time before written an Essay on the character of Richard III. in a series of remarks on Mr. Walpole's "Historic Doubts;" but Mr. Nichols has not been able to find more than a single leaf of either.

The relative affections were always strong in Mr. Hardinge. In 1807, on the loss of his venerable mother, he commemorated her death in several elegant little poems, which were printed in a neat small volume, as a present to his friends. Having no children, he had determined to adopt his nephew and godson, George Nichols Hardinge, of the Royal Navy, as his heir, and accordingly took the proper steps for that purpose: but this gallant young Officer was unfortunately killed in 1808, during an action with the French, in the East Indies. On this occasion Mr. H. composed an affectionate memoir of that brave youth, already printed in Mr. Nichols's "Illustrations of Literary History." (vol. III.); but it was long before he recovered this shock.

The remainder of his life was occupied in various literary undertakings; and in 1813, he became a copious and truly valuable contributor to Mr. Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," and "Illustrations." Few men, indeed, were better qualified. His acquaintance with the eminent scholars of his age was most extensive, and his discrimination of character most exact.

Of his last days and character, we have the following account from Mr. Nichols:

"In the latter end of March 1816, Mr. Justice Hardinge set out on the business of the Circuit. In some Letters personal

to his quitting home, he told his friends, that he was suffering from a heavy cold; which, to use his own words, 'bad not separated his nose from the fire;' but he was first taken seriously ill at Ross.

"The immediate cause of his decease was an inflammation of the Pleura; and it is probable that his personal exposure to the Easterly winds then prevalent was the inducing cause of the unfortunate attack. He had also suffered much by a fall from his horse (being partial to that exercise, he often took long journeys on horseback, attended only by his valet), which was supposed to have hastened his death.

"On his journey to Cardiff, he increased his cold in that degree that he could not act in his judicial capacity. Yet he went on his Circuit, through Brecon, to Presteigne; where, on his arrival, he was attended by a physician: but the disorder had become a confirmed Pleurisy, and was at such a height that relief from bleeding was ineffectual. It was tried; but the fever was at this time very great, and he complained of it.

"He died at Presteigne, April 26, 1816, in the 72d year of his age; leaving behind him the character of possessing, rather than profiting by, great talents.

"From his father, he enjoyed a very good hereditary estate; and with his wife, who still survives him, he obtained a very handsome dower. Either, or both, of these circumstances, united with a strong love for independence, might have rendered him less anxious for advancement.

"Mr. Hardinge seems to have had some forebodings of the melancholy event which took him from his friends and the world.

"In one of his latest letters to Lady Knowles, he says, 'I despair of taking leave of Davies, until the Undertaker is waiting for me.' He had proposed to visit at Kingsland the shrine of Dr. Davies. His remains passed through Kingsland, to be interred with those of his family at Kingston-upon-Thames.

"A melancholy association with the recollection of the intended visit to the tomb of his last favoured hero of Taste and Virtue is formed in the mind; and painful moral feelings of regret arise, which teach us more forcibly to remember that—man proposes, but God disposes.

"Mr. Hardinge was rather short of stature, but very handsome, with a counte-

nance expressive of the good qualities he possessed. His temper was admirable, and his perseverance in the cause of those he protected most extraordinary and exemplary.

"There is a good portrait of him, when he was 30, by Mr. N. Dance; which, at the time it was painted, was very like him; and a faithful copy of it, from a drawing made by John Jackson, esq. R. A. accompanies this Memoir*.

"When we consider that few live to the advanced age Mr. Hardinge attained without sustaining a loss in some material faculty, we shall more highly prize the rare gifts he enjoyed, both mentally and bodily; for, excepting the wrinkles and grey hairs which boary time by its iron grasp will leave on the strongest, his life may be said to have been mental youth, and his death a short interruption and passage to that blessed state of perfection which his goodness and philanthropy sought after while on earth.

"As a Christian, Mr. Hardinge, in all circumstances, and in every part of his life, appears to have been a steady Believer; and, at times, pious and devout in the extreme.

"In the character of a Judge he was irreproachable; and his various Charges for many years, at the different assizes in Wales, are admirable.

"In that respectable function, one of the latest acts of his life was the sifting to the bottom the grounds upon which all Judges before his time had charged Juries in cases of child-murder†. Some excellent Notes for a Charge were prepared by the benevolent Judge in April 1816, not many days before his decease; but he did not live to deliver it‡.

"Mr. Hardinge's ideas on this subject were fully confirmed by the unquestionable concurrent opinions of several professional gentlemen of first-rate eminence; and that this important subject had long before excited his attention, will appear from a letter addressed in 1805 to Dr. Horsley, then Bishop of St. Asaph§.

"Mr. Hardinge had brilliant talents, and a power of shewing them so as to afford to his companions and correspondents the greatest gratification.

"The *tolant of society* he possessed in an eminent degree; and the rank which he held among the Wits of this day, and

* "Bromley, in his 'Catalogue of Portraits,' mentions, 'an anonymous mezzotinto of George Hardinge, esq. a Welsh Judge.'"

† "All women who had been privately delivered of children were convicted of murder, if the lungs of the infant floated in water, as several medical practitioners had given their opinion, that, if the child was born alive, the lungs would float; if born dead, they would sink.—Some valuable suggestions on this subject are inserted in *Genl. Mag.* vol. XLII. p. 462."

‡ "See this Charge in *Mr. Hardinge's Works*, vol. I. p. 176."

§ "See the 'Illustrations of Literary History,' vol. III. p. 126."

the illustrious personages by whom he was admitted into familiarity, sufficiently evince how much, in conversation at least, he must have displayed the gentleman and the scholar.

"In conversation indeed he had few equals; as he had an astonishing flow and choice of words, and an animated delivery of them, such as few persons possess. He delighted in pleasantries, and always afforded to his auditors an abundance of mirth and entertainment, as well as information.

"His passion for the Muses commenced in infancy; and continued till the close of life.

"The Correspondence of Mr. Hardinge was most extensive. His Letters were extraordinary, from their wit, fancy, and gaiety. They seemed to be the productions of a youth of twenty, rather than a man upwards of sixty years of age. Of his various compositions his Letters were pre-eminent.

"Among the friends whose correspondence he justly esteemed were, Archbishop Moore; Lord Chancellors Thurlow, Loughborough, Eldon, and Erskine; the first Marquis of Bute; the Dukes of Grafton, Queensberry, and Richmond; Earls Camden, Effingham, Egremont, Hardwick, Oxford, Stanhope, and Warwick; Lord Braybrooke, Lord Dacre; Mr. Thomas Pitt (afterwards Lord Camelford); Countess De Grey; Bishops Bagot, Beadon, Cornwallis, Fisher, Horsley, Hurd, Madan, Mansell, Newcome, North, Poiteus, Shipley, and Watson; Sir Joseph Banks, Sir John Nicholl, Sir William Scott, Sir William Jones, and Sir William Ouseley; Lady Knowles; Deans Ekins, Graves, Powis, Shipley, and Vincent; Dr. Glynne-Clobery, Dr. Martin Madan, Dr. William Wynne; Mr. Bryant, Mr. Cumberland, Mr. Matthias, Mr. Perceval, Mr. Walpole, and Mr. Wilberforce.

"Notwithstanding his talents and acquirements, he had a rare humility for an Author, being ready at all times to adopt the suggestions of his friends, in preference to his own expressions. Of this he gave a striking proof, in permitting me to expunge some unpleasant reflections on a deceased Commentator on *Shakespeare*, for whom I had a great respect, and whom he had treated somewhat too cavalierly.

"On the suggestion of a gentleman on whose judgment he had great reliance, he destroyed one of his early productions, on which he had bestowed much labour.

"Mr. Hardinge, like the generality of mankind, was not without his failings. Men of genius are often negligent in concerns they deem trivial. Anxious as he was that his own literary productions should be preserved, his inattention to their preservation is much to be lamented.

"Those who were in habits of intimacy with him must have experienced the frequency with which he requested the loan of books—and sometimes the difficulty of recovering them from what he called 'the Chaos of his Library.'

"When in Parliament, he was often reminded that he had overloaded his franks.

"His hand-writing also, in the latter part of his life, was with much difficulty to be decyphered.

"But, whatever were his merits or his defects, they were greatly overbalanced by his active benevolence. By ardent zeal and perseverance in the service of those persons whom he thought worthy of protection, he was able to obtain immense sums by subscription. Many are now alive to bless his memory. The sums he collected for such persons amounted to near 10,000*l.*; and he was not apparently in a situation to command success. No rebuffs checked him: no obstacles prevented his constant pursuit of his meritorious object. This activity of friendship, almost always successful, was the principal feature in his character. It was wholly disinterested; it was noble; and ought to be held forth to general example."

We shall take an early opportunity of giving an account of the various entertaining productions of Mr. Hardinge's pen contained in these volumes.

[To be continued.]

70. *Memoirs of Her Most Excellent Majesty Sophia-Charlotte, Queen of Great Britain, from authentic Documents.* By John Watkins, LL.D. 8vo. pp. 626.

THE practice of connecting the history of a particular period with a signal event, or an eminent character, is not novel, though it has recently grown more frequent, and has been exercised with a more progressive disregard to the restrictions within which the earlier writers confined themselves. But on the present occasion the Author of the volume now before us appears to have followed a judicious plan, by keeping the principal character constantly in view, and by relating the events in strict chronological order.

The house of Mecklenburg may vie in point of antiquity, and succession of sovereignty, with the first monarchies of Europe, being enabled to trace an uninterrupted course to the Vandalian Kings, whose early history is lost in the darkness of tradition.

It was from this ancient family that

Our present revered and lamented Sovereign chose a partner for life; and the early days of the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg are thus described:

"The plan of education was strictly systematic, in an exact distribution of the different branches of knowledge, and a scrupulous economy of time for the several objects of study, work, and amusement. The progress of the young pupil reflected credit on the talents and diligence of the teacher, who enjoyed the best reward in the growing excellence of the character that was forming under her management. The memory of the Princess was not less retentive than her perception was acute. She was naturally of an inquisitive turn of mind, which was properly directed by her enlightened teacher into the means of quickening the judgment and storing the memory. Drawing, music, and dancing, had their respective teachers, and allotted portions of time. But these requisite embellishments of the female character in elevated life were not suffered to supersede the brilliant, but more substantial qualifications, by which even rank is dignified, and beauty becomes amiable."

The project of the matrimonial alliance was declared by the King in Council on the eighth of July 1761, upon which occasion the King thus delivered himself to the President:

"Having nothing so much at heart as to procure the welfare and happiness of my people, and to render the same stable and permanent to posterity, I have ever, since my accession to the throne, turned my thoughts towards the choice of a Princess for my consort; and I now with great satisfaction acquaint you, that after the fullest information, and mature deliberation, I am come to a resolution to demand in marriage the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg, a Princess distinguished by eminent virtues and amiable endowments; whose illustrious line has constantly shown the firmest zeal for the Protestant Religion, and a particular attachment to my family. I have judged proper to communicate to you these my intentions, in order that you may be fully apprised of a matter so highly important to me and to my kingdoms, and which I persuade myself will be most acceptable to all my loving subjects."

Previous to this declaration, messengers had been dispatched to accompany the Princess to this country, where she safely arrived, after a tempestuous passage of several days.

Never, perhaps, was public impatience carried higher than at this period. The people watched the wind every morning with as much anxiety as if they were in eager expectation of the arrival of a near relative; and it being generally supposed that the Royal yacht would enter the Thames, the bustle on the River increased every day after it was known that she had taken her departure from Strelitz. At three in the afternoon, on Monday, September the 16th, the bride elect first set foot on English ground, at Harwich, where she was received by the Mayor and Aldermen of the Corporation, amidst an immense assemblage of persons of all ranks, who hailed her appearance with loud acclamations.

Upon the Princess's arrival at St. James's, she was received by the King, who raised her up and saluted her just as she was about to drop on her knee to pay him obeisance. His Majesty then took her by the hand, and, leading her into the palace, introduced her to the Princess Dowager of Wales and the several branches of the Royal family, who were assembled to welcome her arrival. The nuptial ceremony was performed with great splendour in the evening at the palace.—Such are the principal events recorded in the first four chapters. The fifth details the appearance of the British Court, studies of the Queen, royal amusement, public discontent, arrival of the Queen's brothers, birth of the Prince of Wales, addresses, installation at Windsor, visit to Eton college, preliminaries of peace, poetical congratulations.

The birth of the Prince of Wales is thus described:

"At length, about two o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, the twelfth of August, 1762, her Majesty, who was then at St. James's, found herself unwell, and at three, notice of it being sent to her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, she arrived within an hour afterwards, and at five orders were dispatched for all the Ladies of the Bedchamber and the Great Officers of State to attend, but the Archbishop of Canterbury alone was admitted into the bedchamber. So strict, indeed, was the attention paid to delicacy on this occasion, that although Dr. Wm. Hunter was in waiting, the necessary duties were performed by Mrs. Draper, and exactly at twenty-four minutes past seven the heir to the British throne was brought into the world.

Information

Information of the event being sent to his Majesty, he rewarded the messenger with five hundred pounds. The joyful intelligence was also sent off by expresses in all directions, and announced to the Metropolis by the Tower guns, those in the park remaining necessarily silent. It was considered a remarkable coincidence, that the day on which the Prince was born, was, according to the old style, the same with that which placed his family on the throne of these realms; and a circumstance occurred just after the delivery of her Majesty which also tended to add joy to the occasion. This was the entrance of the long train of waggons, laden with the treasure taken on board the *Hermione*, a Spanish register ship, recently captured by two English frigates. The procession passed under the windows of the palace, from whence the King and the Nobility, who were assembled there, viewed the spectacle with pleasure, and cheerfully joined in the acclamations of the sailors and the multitude."

In the succeeding chapter the principal events of the Queen's life are related in a lively and agreeable manner.

The first illness of the Queen appears to have manifested itself in January 1818; no alarming symptoms, however, were indicated till the 22d of April, when preparations were making for a Drawing-room to be held on the morrow, being St. George's Day. In the course of the night her Majesty was seized with spasmodic affection, in consequence of which it was deemed advisable that she should forbear the fatigue attendant upon the ceremonies of a Drawing-room, and public notice was given to that effect. Throughout the remainder of this chapter the progress of her Majesty's disorder is feelingly described, and the last scene of all is thus mentioned:

"On her Majesty manifesting an increase of perturbation, letters were dispatched to the Prince Regent, who, accompanied by the Duke of York, arrived at the Palace about ten o'clock, and after a short interview with the physicians, their Royal Highnesses with the Princesses went into the sick chamber to see their august parent, who, however, was unconscious of their presence. From that hour till midnight the symptoms of her disorder developed themselves in such alarming succession, that the Regent determined to spend the night at the palace, which design he abandoned on finding that an abatement of suffering had taken place.

At half past nine on Tuesday the seventh, a bulletin was forwarded to town in the customary manner; but the bearer had not left the Palace more than three quarters of an hour, when her Majesty became so much worse, that a second messenger was hastened to Carlton House to request the immediate attendance of the Prince and the Archbishop of Canterbury.—The Prince Regent and the Duke of York reached the Palace a little after twelve o'clock, and immediately on their arrival, Sir Henry Hallford announced to them and to their illustrious sisters the speedy termination of all their affectionate cares, which operated very powerfully upon their feelings, though for several weeks they had been fully prepared for the catastrophe. Their Royal Highnesses then moved into the chamber of death, and surrounded the bed on which their venerable parent lay reclined, soon after which she became conscious of their presence, held out her hand to the Prince, and while in the act of grasping him, and smiling upon them all, exactly at twenty minutes past one, without a sigh or a struggle, she breathed her last; thus experiencing, after the most arduous trials and perilous conflicts, at the end of her course,

A death-like sleep,

A gentle wafting to immortal life."

Upon the whole, we think that this volume displays considerable talent and industry. The Author has indeed already distinguished himself in this useful and pleasing department of literature by his "*Biographical Dictionary*," and the "*Life of Sheridan*;" the latter of which we purpose shortly to examine.

71. *Evelyn's Memoirs, &c. (Concluded.)*

OUR Readers will smile at the following bill of fare for a contested County Election, now rarely less, taking one expence with another, than 10*l.* a vote at least.

"My brother Evelyn was now chosen Kot. for the County of Surrey, carrying it against my Lord Longford, and Sir Adam Brown of Betchworth Castle. The country coming in to give him their suffrages, were so many, that I believe they ate and drank him out near 2000*l.* by a most abominable costume." p. 476.

The following account of East India Stock is another variation from modern times:

"I sold my East India adventure of 250*l.* principal for 750*l.* after I had been in that Company twenty-five years, being extraordinary advantages by the blessing of God." p. 513.

The origin of extemporaneous preaching in this country is thus given by Mr. Evelyn.

"The first Presbyter dissents from our discipline were introduced by the *Jesuites* order, about the 20 of *Queen Elizabeth*, a famous Jesuite among them faining himself a Protestant, and who was the first who began to pray extempory, and brought in that which they call'd, and are still so fond of, praying by the spirit." p. 19.

With respect to written and oral preaching, nothing is more easy of decision; the impression arising from superior interest of manner, in the latter form, excepted. If the object be simply to enforce matters already known and understood; prepared matter, or rather written speeches, are cold and inanimate, because the view is simply excitation of the feelings. If the subject be unknown, technical and unanticipated, written data are at least necessary; and it is most certain, that reading, unless dramatically exhibited, is unattractive, except where instruction, not amusement, is desired. It has been observed by Barristers, that the use of notes, in the manner of a brief, is the best method, because allowing room for debating extemporarily. But, in oral delivery, sense is sacrificed to the necessity of rounding periods, and it requires able men to animate the matter by felicitous illustration. In truth, whenever high public speeches are made, the matter is not extemporaneous, only the delivery; such flow of matter never occurring, otherwise than in a case of strong feeling, or interest, which goads the ideas; of course the skeleton is ready made; the muscular dexterity is added, according to the talents of the speaker. Add to this, that clerical education leans more to writing, than to speaking well. But, taking in view the acquired and elaborate education of the Established Clergy, we think the suggestion of the Barrister to be one which reconciles all serious differences of opinion upon the subject. The view of the Jesuit, conceding the fact, was schism; and he succeeded, of course, because, where a subject is a hobby, every novelty which feeds the feeling is as acceptable as a new luxury to an epicure. Add to this, that there are matters fit only for reading, or ora-

tory, respectively. Thus History is exclusively confined to the former province, if comprehension and reflection are necessary adjuncts, which cannot reasonably be denied.

The following extract may illustrate the political effects of diminishing the circulating medium:

"3. Aug. [1696] the Bank lending the 200,000*l.* to pay the army in *Flanders* that had done nothing against the Enemy, had so exhausted the treasure of the nation, that one could not have borrowed money under 14 or 15 p. c. on bills, or on Exch^r Tallies under 30 per cent." p. 56.

A commentary on this passage would require a pamphlet. The obvious inference is, that the use of Paper tends to prevent extravagant rise of interest, and is an inestimable convenience, as adapting the circulation to the actual wants of the Country. This we presume to be true, because all superfluous issues, according to Adam Smith, revert upon the issuers. At this present moment a very unfair feeling pervades the publick concerning the Bank of England, and the inference just made is *à propos*. We hold the Bank, in relation to the State, in the same light as we should a physician who can both prevent and cure consumption. The passage quoted also appears to us favourable to a legalized modus of interest, but, also showing that it would be impossible to support such a modus unless there was a paper circulation, because the necessities of the people would require money upon any terms. These are the opinions which occur to us upon a superficial view of the subject; and more we cannot, nor ought to say, without an immense collection of data. We, therefore, only repeat, that a standard of interest and a paper circulation seem inseparable.

We must all recollect the clamour of 1816, about the effects of cheap years, and to what causes it was erroneously ascribed. The following paragraph is therefore very instructive.

"1703. Corn and provisions so cheape, that the farmers are unable to pay their rents." p. 79.

The maxims of commerce, on this point, are, that when the number of sellers exceeds that of the buyers, prices fall; when the buyers are more than the sellers, prices rise. In an article of universal demand, plenty alone

there being no corn-bill, and permission of warehousing, prices fell, and people economized. It is not recollected that persons who enter into business with capitals, do so not simply to obtain a subsistence, but to retire with a fortune, and therefore will not spend their money, when the returns are not commensurate with their object. Every capitalist of common sense pursues this rule. Expenses of every kind are curtailed.—It is not also considered, that excess of the stock produces an unnatural low price. If general distress for money, like individual bankruptcy, produces sales below prime cost, as it did in farmers at war rents, other things must come down also. Government understand this theory perfectly, and they find it imperiously necessary to prevent importation of foreign manufactures, lest our own tradesmen should be undersold. When a Country is advanced to a certain stage of population, the inhabitants leave agriculture, where labour is no longer a desideratum, and apply themselves to manufactures and commerce. Of course, they do not want to barter or exchange, but to vend. England and the other countries of Europe are arrived at this state, and are now a crowd jostling and mobbing to push forward their show-baskets, as at a fair. Manchester discontents, so far as they are unconnected with politics, rest on the same ground. The Weavers, who settled there fifty years ago, married and had families; these they brought up to the same trade. The masters dare not exceed their capitals, or the extent of the market. The workmen nevertheless increase beyond the means of employ. Europe, as its population augments, will more and more cramp the foreign commerce, because it will have less to export, the home consumption increasing, and because it becomes an indispensable duty, that the subjects of each state should have the utmost possible domestic resources. We therefore conceive, that the increase of population naturally multiplies the number of sellers and manufacturers, and produces a competition, which the power of manufacturing in the best form cannot overcome. People cannot spare where there is not superfluity, and the power of exporting is

subsistence, it continually occasioning new improvements and luxuries to be offered to the rich. We have somewhat digressed on the subject, with which we commenced, but we have so done, under the hopes of having given a fair general outline of a natural course of things; and under a persuasion that slanderous writing and party writing are rather intended to create or confirm prejudices than to illuminate or instruct.

We must now conclude our extracts, with one important remark concerning family pictures.

Through painters not putting the names of the persons represented on their portraits, "many excellent pieces come after a while to be dispersed among brokers and upholsterers." p. 275.

We cannot take our farewell of this very instructive and interesting work, without expressing the greatest satisfaction at the manner in which it has been edited by Mr. Bray, the truly venerable Historian of Surrey.

72. *The History and Antiquities of the Parish of Tottenham High Cross, in the County of Middlesex; comprising an Account of the Manors, the Church, and other Miscellaneous Matter: to which is added, an Appendix, containing the late Henry Lord Coltraine's History of Tottenham, originally printed from the MS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford; and the Rev. W. Bedwell's Brief History of Tottenham, first printed in 1631, with the Antient Poem of The Tournament of Tottenham, with a Glossary: Selected from eminent Authors and authentic Documents. By William Robinson. Gent. 8vo. pp. 373. Printed for the Author; and sold by Nichols and Son.*

WELL knowing the difficulty which would attend the preparing a complete History of Middlesex, we have more than once expressed a wish to see the more considerable Parishes in that opulent County severally undertaken by some competent Antiquary. Such an Historian has here undertaken Tottenham, a village abounding in rich materials for the purpose.

"There are certain circumstances attending this Parish which not only invest it with a very peculiar interest in the eyes of its own inhabitants, but also recommend it to general attention. Its most antient records place it in the tenurs of Kings and Princes; and passing through

a succession of families of the most elevated rank and consequence. At the time of the Norman invasion it was assigned to the Countess Judith, the niece of the Conqueror himself. It subsequently came into the hands of the Kings of Scotland, who erected a castle upon it, and made it their own residence. It afterwards devolved successively to several distinguished Noblemen, in whose families it continued till a very recent period.

"From the high station and great wealth of the different possessors of this Parish it might reasonably be presumed that it must have enjoyed many local distinctions. These are now deservedly become the object of antiquarian research; and though some of them have almost totally disappeared under the ravages of time and the no less destructive hand of modern taste; yet sufficient vestiges may still be traced of the ancient magnificence of Tottenham to gratify with no ordinary portion of delight the mind of those who love to ruminate on men and things long since passed away.

"In framing the present Work I have given entire 'Bedwell's History of Tottenham,' first printed in 1651, together with 'the MS. of the late Henry Lord Coleraine;' and have added extracts from such other Authors, as I found to my purpose, as well as the very ancient Poem of the 'Tournament of Tottenham.' On the more modern points of history I have been enabled to add much new matter, partly from my own knowledge and researches, and partly from the kind communications of friends."

The following paragraph appears to be a subject of just regret:

"I could have wished," says our Author, "to give further accounts of the Charities; but I was not able to gain access to many documents that would have assisted me. The time perhaps may not be distant, when it shall be found expedient to look into the state of the Charitable Institutions within this Parish."

"By the Act of 58 George III, cap. 91, power is given to his Majesty to appoint Commissioners, who are empowered to examine into and investigate the amount, nature, and application of all estates and funds, and the produce thereof destined or intended to be applied to the purpose of educating the poor of England and Wales, and to examine and investigate all breaches of trust, irregularities, frauds and abuses, or supposed abuses or misconduct as to the management, appropriation, non-appropriation, or misappropriation of such estates and funds, &c."

But, hoping this does not apply to Tottenham, we turn with pleasure to the more cheering character-

istics of the History; which is well digested, and has the advantage of being embellished with XIX beautiful plates; respecting which Mr. Robinson says,

"It never was my intention to ornament this volume so highly, as it is now done. The Survey, from which the Map of the Parish is engraved, cost alone more money than all this edition will produce. It was taken by Mr. Wyburd about the year 1798. My friends have favoured me with this and many other drawings; and I have cheerfully sent them to the engraver, pleased with the opportunity of thus embellishing my pages. If my feeble efforts should prove beneficial or even agreeable to the Parish at large, I shall esteem myself amply compensated for my time and trouble.

"After deducting the expenses attending the publication of this Work, the remaining Copies will be delivered into the hands of the Rev. T. Roberts who has obligingly offered to dispose of them; and the produce will be appropriated to the support of 'the Boys' Sunday School in this Parish.'"

We had scarcely finished the perusal of this Volume, when we were agreeably surprized by a similar production by the same Author, "The History of Edmonton;" which we shall take an early opportunity of introducing to our Readers; and this, we are informed, is to be followed by a new History of "Stoke Newington," for which an excellent foundation was laid, in 1783, in the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," No. IX. and XIV. by a truly respectable Antiquary, at that time an inhabitant of Newington, but now resident at St. Alban's.

It is to be hoped that so good an example will be followed by some competent inhabitant of the neighbouring large parishes of Hackney, Hornsey, and Stepney, with their respective hamlets.

The History of Enfield is also very desirable; and for that parish considerable assistance might be obtained amongst the ample stores bequeathed to the Bodleian Library, by the late worthy and benevolent Ornament of Enfield, Richard Gough, esq.

72. *The Tourist's Companion; being a concise Description and History of Ripon, Studley Park, Fountain's Abbey, Hackfall, Brimham Craggs, Newby Hall, Boroughbridge*

roughbridge, Aldborough, Knaresborough, Plumpton, Harrogate, Harewood House, and Bolton Priory; intended as a Guide to Persons visiting those Places. Illustrated with Wood Cuts and a Ground Plan of Fountains Abbey. Second Edition, with Additions. 8vo. pp. 114. Longman and Co.

A pleasing and useful Companion to Visitors of all or any of the places detailed in the Title-page. Take for example one short specimen:

"Harewood House, the seat of the Earl of Harewood, is 8 miles from Leeds, 8 from Harrogate, and 10 from Knaresborough. This magnificent and justly-admired mansion was built by the late Mr. John Muschamp, of Harewood, under the directions of Mr. Adams of London, and Mr. Carr of York. The foundation was laid in March 1759, by the late Lord Harewood, whose father Henry Lascelles, Esq. purchased the estate in 1739, of the trustees of the late John Boulter, Esq. It is situated on the top of a hill fronting to the South, and commanding 'a rich home view, over fields and woods, with one slight exception, nearly all his own.' This, says Dr. Whitaker, 'is a fortunate place, blessed with much natural beauty and fertility, and in the compass of a country village, with nearly an entire though dismantled Castle, a modern palace surrounded by a wide extent of pleasure grounds and plantations, and a Parish Church filled with unimpaired sculptures of the 14th and 15th centuries.'

"The whole length of the building is 248 feet 6 inches, and the width 84 feet, consisting of a centre and two wings, displaying all the richness of Corinthian Architecture. The apartments are numerous and large, and finished in the first style of elegance, and with great taste. The ceilings are, many of them, richly ornamented from designs of Rebecce and others; and the whole of this princely mansion is fitted up with so much costly elegance, yet usefulness evidently united, that no elaborate description can do it justice."

This beautiful mansion, through the liberality of the noble Proprietor, may be viewed every Saturday, from 11 till 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

74. *Moral Sketches of prevailing Opinions and Manners, &c. With Reflections on Prayer.* By Hannah More. 8vo. Cadell and Davies.

THE renewed satisfaction we have experienced at being again invited to the intellectual banquet which this refined Champion of Christian Truth has again set before us, demands our

most respectful veneration—and we sincerely rejoice to find, by the vigour and accuracy which dignify the pages of this little work, that there are some plants of our native soil which in the autumn of their existence do not yet shew any evidence of decline.

Her preface, as a polished vestibule, introduces us to the more elaborate decoration of the temple—well selected and judiciously proportioned—in no compartment weak or left unfinished, and in solidity or beauty, neither laboured nor frivolous.

Shellements, with to us very congenial sensations, the unwise practices of modern fashionable absences from home, and marks their severe and almost fatal consequences; to which we have no hesitation in subjoining, that much of the present murmurs of the people, and their want of employment, are to be ascribed; for we have found that no less than 30,000 English persons were residing last autumn in Paris; and each of them spending not less than 10*l.* per week, without any immediate design of departure—if they remained there one month this sum amounted to 300,000*l.*; if they remained for one quarter of a year they injured the trade and manufactures, and all the other domestic employments incident to their station at home, to the enormous amount of 3,600,000*l.* It was proverbial that they kept the shops of Paris alive—and inasmuch as this was true, so did our shops in London languish into bankruptcy, and beggary, and profligate idleness! There is nothing left for them now than to return, and to sell all that they have and give to the poor—the condition of many of whom is of their own creation!—But Mrs. Hannah More offers other reasons for discontinuing the exertion of national welfare; for which we must refer to the preface itself.

"The SKETCHES," as she modestly calls them, are portraits well drawn, with the discriminating hand of a mistress in her art—her holder features remind us of the chisel of Phidias, while in her more refined attitudes she seems to have borrowed the finishing hand of Canova. In these remarks we more particularly allude to her "Foreign Sketches,"—where her "associations," and the well contrasted "French and English opinions of the Society of each, exemplify the fulness

fulness of her taste and judgment.—Her “Domestic Sketches” will also be read with equal gratification by every one accustomed to love the delineations of merit and truth,—and the “Reflections on Prayer,” so consonant with Revelation, and so encouraging to “the hope that is in us,” will be read with pious joy in the retirement of every contemplative Christian; and will afford him in every vicissitude of adversity, the most grateful consolation:—we therefore commit this little work, valuable as useful, to the care and preservation of all ranks of society, and of all ages of Readers; it will animate the careless; it will improve the good; it will preserve the political welfare of our Country, repress the over ardent, and caution the steady and secure.

In the second part of this work every powerful reasoning is advanced against the recent secession of certain ladies; and in its course we meet with the following truth:

“But if men come to the perusal of the Bible with certain prepossessions of their own, instead of a fervent and sincere desire after Divine Truth; if instead of getting their obliquities rectified by trying them by this straight line till it fits their own crooked opinions; if they are determined to make between them a conformity which they do not find, they are not far from concluding that they have found it. By such means a very little knowledge and a great deal of presumption has been the ground-work of many a novel and pernicious system.” p. 153.

She takes a favourable opportunity of mentioning the female Howard of these days with due respect.

In the Chapter on *Unprofitable Reading*, we recognised the spirit of the same vigorous insight into the manners of the religion of the fashionable world which we have before had occasion to praise; and in which her allusions are far more intelligible than her meaning appears to us in her preceding remarks on auricular confession.—Her smartness and shrewd observations on the *Borderers* are very clear; but we have never felt that she succeeds in this style as in her grave and more didactic method of reasoning. We give our hearty assent to the following remark:

“The struggle between the claims of the world and casual convictions is far

from being a happy state. The flattery which delights, misleads; the diversions which amuse, will not console; the prospect which promises, disappoints.”—“Let not those powers which were meant to fit you, not only for the society of angels, but for the vision of God, be any longer wasted on objects the most frivolous, on things which at least must end when this world ends.” p. 272.

We must reserve our remarks on the Second Part of her work “On Prayer,” till another month. A. H.
(To be continued.)

75. *A Sermon preached at the Anniversary of the Royal Humane Society, in Christ Church, Surrey, on Sunday, the 28th of March 1819. By the Right Rev. Jacob Mountain, D. D. Lord Bishop of Quebec.* 8vo. pp. 32. Rivingtons.

THIS very excellent Sermon, from 1 Peter ii. 21, we most warmly recommend as, in our opinion, a standard for sermon composition. It observes a happy medium between the declamatory froth of the Evangelical form, and the inanimate dryness of argumentative Orthodoxy. The matter consists of “Thoughts that breathe, and words that burn,” properly attempted by episcopal gravity; and we envy the felicity of those who had the good fortune to hear such a discourse, from the *vois* of the Right Reverend Orator.

76. *The Anti-Deist; being a Vindication of the Bible, in Answer to the publication called “The Deist:” containing also a Refutation of the erroneous Opinions held forth in “The Age of Reason;” and in a recent publication, entitled, “Researches on Ancient Kingdoms.”* By John Bellamy. Author of the *New Translation of the Bible from the Original Hebrew.* 8vo. pp. 99.

WE have been told, that, if the weather happens to be good, the mariners of the Leith snacks will steer their vessels into rough water, in order that by the roll of the ship the passengers may be made sick, and thus resign their baskets of provisions to the cunning crew. That we may not be drawn into a scrape like this, we shall only say, that Mr. Bellamy's publication is intended to show, that infidels have derived considerable advantages from erroneous versions of the text (as Mr. B. affirms) in our authorized translations of the Bible. *Viderint il, quibus placeat.*

77. *A Chronological History of North Eastern Voyages of Discovery, and of the Early Eastern Navigations of the Russians.* By Captain James Burney, F.R.S. Payne and Foss.

IN vol. LXXXVI. ii. pp. 50, 242, we gave an account of Capt. Burney's Voyages in the South Sea or Pacific Ocean. Since then the Captain has published a Chronological History of Voyages and Discoveries in the South Sea, at the end of which he alluded to an opinion formerly expressed by him that the Discoveries of the Russians might form a Supplement to his General History. But he found it necessary to abandon his design, because he was not sufficiently acquainted with the Russian language, and because the early expeditions of the Russians in the Eastern Sea have but little connexion with the early Discoveries made by other nations. For these and other reasons, he formed the determination, and we think judiciously, to give his History of the North-eastern Voyages of Discovery and of the early Eastern Navigation of the Russians, as a distinct work.

So much having been performed, and written with respect to a North-eastern and Western passage, and Mr. Burney having lately printed his own Memoir of the Geography of the North Eastern part of Asia (from the Philosophical Transactions) *, and having embodied in the present work, Captain Cook's Voyages to the North-west coast of America, and through Bering's Straits, publishes his present History, we apprehend, at a very favourable juncture; and, from what appears in the narrative, it is given, not hastily, but after some personal observation, and well-digested reflection.

From an inspection of the contents of the present volume it will appear, that it involves much general and curious matter, and that, at the same time, from the nature of the investigation of Russian Discoveries, it has of necessity a strong bearing on the question relating to a Northern passage. Captain Burney expresses his opinion in his memoir, read before the Society, Dec. 11, 1817, that "there does not exist any satisfactory proof of a separation of America and Asia, that Asia and America

are contiguous, parts of one and the same Continent." And he observes, that his opinion "was not newly formed, but one that was impressed on other persons as well as himself, by circumstances witnessed when in the sea to the North of Bering's Strait with Capt. Cook in his last voyage." As many observations in harmony with these sentiments occur in this volume (though the contrary opinion is now held by many) it may be expected, that the strongest arguments that can be produced in favour of Capt. Burney's opinion will be brought forward and illustrated in the present pages.

With respect to land Northward, when in North Lat. $70^{\circ} 29'$, Long. $161^{\circ} 42'$ West, he observes,

"We plied to the Westward, making short boards between the ice and the land. Frequent flocks of wild ducks and geese were seen, and noticed to be directing their flight to the South. Captain Cook demands, 'Does not this indicate that there must be land to the North where these birds find shelter in the proper season to breed, and from whence they were now returning to a warmer climate?'"

This is the first of a number of circumstances noticed, all tending to the same point; he produces those circumstances at large. This opinion, however, is delivered only in the form of a conjecture. He inclines to the general belief at present, that if a navigable Northern passage shall ever be found from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, the entrance into the Pacific will be through Bering's Strait. We shall not enter on a critical examination of these points.

We present our Readers, as a specimen, with the following account of the "Invasion of Kamtschatka; and of Evidence collected concerning the Discovery of Lands in the Icy Sea:"

"It is said, that the Russians first heard of Kamtschatka about 1690; but it is more probable, that they received notice of it immediately on their establishing themselves on the Anadir. We find them at that time extending their enterprizes Southward towards the Penschinska; but no expedition along the outer coast, Southward, was undertaken by them till the year 1696, when a troop of 16 Kossaks travelled in that direction, not quite so far as to the river since named the River of Kamtschatka. They plundered some of the Northern Kamtschadale villages under the name of exacting tribute, and returned

* See it copied into our vol. LXXXVIII. j. pp. 302, 401.

returned to the *Addirsk*. Among the things taken by them from the *Kamtschadales*, were 'writings in an unknown language,' afterwards ascertained to be Japanese.—The following year 1697, *Wolodimer Atlassow*, a *Kossak* officer, undertook, and was employed by the *Jakutyk* Government, to conquer *Kautschatka*. He departed from *Jakutyk* with a few followers, gaining first to the *Kobyma*, and thence over land to the *Aoadir*. A report made by him of his expedition was taken down in writing before one of the tribunals at *Moscow*. He was four weeks making his journey from the *Kolyma* to the *Aoadir*, but it was usually performed in three. He remarks, 'that between the *Kolyma* and the *Anadir* there are two promontories or great capes, called the *Tschalatakoï Nos*, and the *Nos Anadirskoi*; that both these capes cannot be doubled by any vessel, because in summer the Western coast of the first is barred with floating ice, and in winter, the sea there is frozen; whilst at the second, which is towards the *Anadirsk*, the sea is clear and without ice. At the *Anadirsk* Port, *Atlassow* was reinforced with 60 *Kossaks* and a number of volunteers. Against this force the *Kamtschadales* could make no resistance. *Atlassow* describes *Kamtschadales* to be smaller in stature than the inhabitants of the countries Northward of them, having great beards and small faces. They lived under ground in winter, and during the summer months in cabins elevated above the ground on posts to which they ascended by ladders. They kept animal food buried under leaves and earth, till it was quite putrid: they cooked it with water in earthen or wooden vessels, by putting in red hot stones. 'Their cookery,' *Atlassow* says, 'smelt so strong that a Russian could not support the odour.'

"The Russian Government in Europe had hitherto taken little interest in the affairs of the remote eastern provinces; but after the beginning of the eighteenth century, the Czar, Peter the Great, found leisure to bestow attention on this part of his dominions, and sent directions to the Governor of *Jakutyk*, to prosecute the discovery of the lands in the *Icy Sea*; and to collect information concerning the country of *Kamtschatka*, and the discoveries which had been made in times past. In consequence of these orders, many individuals who had made voyages were examined, and their depositions taken down in writing; by which much curious matter has been preserved. Most of the examinations thus taken were lodged in the Chancery of *Jakutyk*, and some years afterwards were submitted to the inspection of Professor *Muller*. The earliest of the depositions noticed in *Muller's History*,

is one which was made by a *Kossak* named *Nikiphor Malgin*, and relates to lands in the *Icy Sea*. The reports concerning those lands had fallen into disrepute, in consequence of some vessels having been driven to a considerable distance from the coast of the Continent in navigating between the *Lena* and the *Kolyma*, without any person in them seeing land to the North. *Nikiphor Malgin*, however, affirmed, that some time between 1667 and 1675, in sailing from the *River Lena* to the *River Kolyma*, he had seen an island to the North. Also, that after he arrived at the *Kolyma*, a merchant there, named *Jacob Wiaetka*, related to him and to others, that formerly he had sailed from the *Lena* in company with nine vessels for the *Kolyma*, three of which vessels were driven to this island, and some of the men belonging to them had landed, who saw there marks of the hoofs of unknown animals, but no human inhabitant; and that these three vessels afterwards arrived safe in the *Kolyma*. A person named *Michailo Nafetkin* deposed, that in or about 1702, being out at sea between the entrances of the *River Kolyma* and *Indigirka*, he had seen land to the North, and that *Danils Monasterskoi*, a pilot who was on board the same vessel with him said, that this land joined to land opposite to *Kamtschatka*. Several other reports concerning lands in the *Icy Sea*, which it would be useless to mention here, are found in the information collected by these enquiries and examinations."

It may be expected that a Work like the present will be more particularly adapted to naval readers; and that the naval language, some part of it more particularly being derived from the Captain's own Journal when at sea, will be, as being perfectly natural, more particularly agreeable to them. As to its general character, though the Author does not affect a flowery or splendid composition (nor would such have been adapted to his subject) the style is uniformly neat, correct, and agreeable. What relates to the general extension of the Russian Empire, to the beginning of the intercourse of the Russians with the Chinese, and to Captain Cook's Voyages, there is throughout sufficient novelty and variety to render the Work both amusing and instructive to general Readers.

78. Gogmagog Hall, or, *The Philosophical Lord and the Governess*. By the Author of "*Prodigious!!*" or, *Childs Padie in London*." In 3 volumes 8vo. Whitaker, 1819.

THE Author of this entertaining Novel has endeavoured to impress religious and moral sentiments, without the sermon-form of school-books. He certainly is entitled to the praise and the usefulness of inculcating excellent lessons, whether in the view of Reason, or its sister of higher rank. The forte of the Author, however, is Comedy; and though we are of opinion, that there is a coarseness in broad humour, more fit for the caricature and the Drama, than the Closet, we own that we have been upon the whole much pleased. We must, however, venture upon some remarks, applicable both to the serious and ludicrous parts. Without any disrespect to a virtuous philanthropic philosophical sect, we do not think that there is more probity and piety in the family of a Quaker, than in that of a dignified Clergyman; and we are certain, that there is in the former a conventicle gloom, which is very repelling; nor can we view in any other light the ungraceful address, *theeing and friending*, and (so far as concern the male sex at least) a disfiguring costume. With this exception, and of ungraceful foot-racing among girls, we respect with our Author the benevolent friend Ephraim, and his lovely maiden lily, Ellen Capper.—In the ludicrous part, we most admire Lord Famble; the driving and boxing Lord. We apprehend, however, that the Author knows less of Tattersall's, than even ourselves. We have been always used to the saddle; and have driven a pair of horses occasionally with much pleasure, but we never understood, that the Bristol mail coachman was the first whip in the kingdom; on the contrary we have heard, that the palm is contested between the Regent's honorary titled Coachman and Mr. Matthews the comedian. Neither do we think that the power to whip off a fly from the ear of the off-leader upon the long-trot is a proper test of the merit of driving. This we have always thought to consist in two points—making every horse do his duty, and keeping them in any track at command. Horse-flesh is a dear thing, and driving well an essential thing; and as one affects our purse, and the other our bones, we beg to edify this Author and our Readers with some short useful ad-

vice.—In driving a stage-coach, where the horses have tons in weight behind them, every horse must be made to do his duty. This is not always an easy matter. We once drove a pair of horses, an old mare, and a young horse, matched for pattern. The former, wherever there was any hearing on the collar, would throw all the burden upon the latter. She was therefore to be whipped up to her duty. Gentlemen's carriages hang twelve hundred, or more, without passengers, and therefore the stage-coach rule applies to them in general. But this is not the case with curricles; they are no more than wheel-barrows at the horses' heels, and the object there is a strict military obedience in the quadrupeds. We know an instance of a phaeton, driven twelve times in a circle, where there was not a second rut made.

In all such carriages, therefore, the discipline of the horses is of the first moment. This we have said for purely good purposes; and, for the same useful warning, we beg to inform our elderly Readers, that there is a beastly practice in use among our whips, called "*Pickling a wig.*" It is "the ingenious injection of a quantity of tobaccoed saliva, in a sidelong operation upon the cauliflower head-covering of any venerable person, walking upon the footpath." We have heard, that some of our four-in-hand fausticks have had a tooth drawn, and received lessons for instruction in this disgraceful fun, as it has been unjustly denominated; and we are happy in an opportunity of exposing it, because it only requires a little caution and distance to avoid it.

We beg further to suggest to our Author, that "speaking evil of dignities" is not a sin committed in high life; and therefore wish him in future to avoid cross-readings. We speak this in regard; for, with the exception of one or two tedious dialogues, the book is a good exposure of folly in an entertaining form; and, with a little more refinement and delicacy, the Author may obtain a first-rank among our Novelists.

79. *Hints on the Sources of Happiness; Addressed to her Children by a Mother.* Author of "*Always Happy.*" &c. 2 volumes, 12mo. Longman and Co.

IT has been justly observed, that happiness depends more on the state and

and temperament of our minds than on the circumstances in which we may be placed, and consists rather in a disposition to be pleased, than in the possession of the means from which pleasure is to be derived. Man in his present state is so constituted, that he cannot endure an uninterrupted course of enjoyment; deprive him of the motives to exertion, and he will lose all relish for the good which should be its reward; exempt him from the necessity of encountering fatigue, and he will cease to find solace in repose; lavish on him all the boons of nature, heightened by the refinements of art, and he will still sigh for some gratification which has not yet been attained, and which perhaps is unattainable. Among those who possess the united advantages of rank, fortune, and high intellectual endowments, how many are there to whom that exalted state has proved to be a mere pre-eminence in wretchedness; who have passed over the wide range of pleasure till it has become a mere routine; who oppressed with ennoï and dead to sympathy, "view, undelighted, all delight," and are disposed, like Hamlet, to regard "this goodly frame, the earth, as a sterile promontory, and the brave o'erhanging firmament as a foul and pestilent congregation of vapours." When it is seen that men cannot be happy who have the amplest means of being so, how popular, yet how fallacious is the influence, that there is no happiness in the world. For, it is the mind's disease which induces those favourites of fortune to consider their own sphere of existence as joyless, and that of their fellow-mortals beneath them as utterly miserable. Compare such a case of morbid apathy with that of the lowliest rustic, who gifted only with the ordinary functions of life, revives to a keener relish of its blessings after a temporary privation of health:

The meanest flow'et of the vale,
The simplest note that swells the gale,
The common sun, the air, the skies,
To him are opening paradise.

It cannot be denied that in the sensation here indicated there is happiness, and though it may be regarded as accidental and transitory, yet it is a fair type of that which may be permanently secured by a due exercise of our reason, and a just controul

over our appetites and passions. The truth is, and it is a truth which the amiable author of the work before us has very clearly demonstrated, that to every condition of life there are certain duties attached, on the discharge of which chiefly depends the happiness that is to be expected in such condition. Health cannot be preserved without temperance; peace of mind cannot be attained without piety and integrity; and competence can neither be acquired nor preserved without a careful and prudent adaptation of means to ends. These duties therefore are paramount and indispensable in all changes of state or circumstance, and they become more difficult of practice in proportion to the strength of the temptations which contravene them. Hence, it should seem, that a state of opulence is to a certain degree unfavourable to happiness, because duty necessarily implies a restraint on that freedom of the will which is one of its primary requisites. But it is on the complete subjection of our inclinations to our duties that the present writer insists, as preparatory to the operation of her system, and it is only when that subjection has been completed and confirmed by habit, that the sources of happiness which she reveals to us, are available. These sources, which in justifying the ways of God to man, she shews to be more numerous and abundant than those of misery, are arranged in two classes; the first of which comprehends the blessings distributed by the Almighty Parent to his creatures, throughout the great volume of nature; and the second includes those enjoyments which he permits and sanctions in a state of society established and regulated according to his immutable laws.

We have not space to follow the Author through the beautiful series of speculations in which she develops her theory, and must therefore refer to the work itself as well worthy the attention of our juvenile readers, from the sound principles which it inculcates, and the just and luminous views of Nature which it exhibits.

80. *An Inquiry illustrating the Nature of Tuberculated Accretions of Serous Membranes, and the origin of Fibres and Tumours*

Tumours in the different Textures of the Body. With Engravings. By John Baron, M. D. Physician to the General Infirmary at Gloucester. pp. 307. Longman and Co.

IF we put out of the question Dr. Armstrong's invaluable Pathology of Typhus, this is one of the most important works for which the Medical world is indebted, since Baillie's Morbid Anatomy. We rise from it, fully persuaded, that it sheds a brilliant and permanent light upon a very dimly-investigated, though not quite solitary track of medical science; one in which many have seemingly bewildered themselves, but none have come forth as this Author, with fixed evidences of having found what he sought. Almost he alone has been destined to mature a series of ineffectual speculations among medical philosophers, from Boerhaave, De Haen, and the enquirers into the absorbent system, up to the Homes, Ahermethys, Farres, and Adamsons of the present century.

The hypothetical suggestions of false speculations seem to have been rigidly suppressed, and the theoretical exposition of realities, in a mass of morbid dissections, to have been long premeditated before annunciation.

It will appear to the credulous like placing the elephant upon the tortoise, when they learn that the tubercle is a transformation of that parasite of human organization, the hydatid.

Enlarging occasionally from the "magnitude of a pin's head," to that of a "goose's egg," its hydatidical existence commonly finds its percat form surrounding obstruction. Having disfunctionized the only channel of removal (the absorbent) it seldom separates, but commences the metempsychosis into solid tubercular structures. This explains the generation in most instances of carcinomatous, encysted tumour, tubercular phthisis, &c. It aims a hard blow, though perhaps not quite a fatal one, at the inflammatory theory. For the hydatidical history Dr. Baron is greatly indebted to the admirable Dr. Jenner, by this discovery rendered still more admirable. A mind of mediocrity would have rejected the first conception, as wild, but the discovering mind, with instinctive tenacity, has an irresistible belief of the exist-

ence of those relations which finally consummate the whole.

81. *Cases in Surgery: On the Malformation and Diseases of the Head; illustrated with Etchings. By William Wadd, Esq. F. L. S. Surgeon Extraordinary to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, &c. &c. 4to. pp. 21; and XI. Plates. Callow.*

THIS publication affords an additional proof, not only of the great skill and industry of Mr. Wadd in his proper profession, but of the ability also displayed in the performance of the admirable Etchings. (See our vol. LXXXVI. i. 240. LXXXVIII. ii. 617.)

The present little volume is the more acceptable, as "the Pathology of the Brain is not only the most interesting, but perhaps is the most defective branch of medical science."

82. *The Duty and Rewards of Industry considered. By the Rev. Isaac Barrow, D. D. formerly Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. Now first separately published. pp. 184. Weiton and Jarvis.*

WE are glad to see these excellent Discourses thus brought forward as a separate publication in a neat and commodious form.

"Their distinguished merit has entitled them to a place among the Select Sermons of the Author lately published by the University of Oxford: and surely it may not unreasonably be expected that a wide circulation of them will tend to confirm and increase, in well-disposed minds, the influence of Industry, 'the mother, the nurse, and the guardian of all virtues,' and even infuse some portion of her spirit where unhappily it may not already prevail. A farther good may possibly arise: the manner in which the subject is treated may induce the Reader to cultivate an acquaintance with other Discourses of the Author, from an attentive perusal of which he cannot rise without advantage and improvement."

The present Editor has judiciously simplified the work, and adapted it to general use, by omitting the scriptural authorities, and occasional quotations from Greek and Latin authors.

"The substance of the passages referred to, if not the very mode of expression, is in all cases adopted by the Author; and to have inserted them in this manual, might probably have had the effect of deterring some classes of readers from a perusal of it, and by others might have been considered, for any practical purpose, as unnecessarily encumbering the text."

83. *A Sermon, preached at the Opening of the Chapel for the Blind Asylum, at Liverpool, on Wednesday, October 6, 1819. By George Henry Law, D. D. F. R. & A. S. Lord Bishop of Chester. Published at the request of the Committee. 4to. pp. 21. Crooksbank, Liverpool.*

IT is delightful to see this worthy Prelate thus actively employed in a "labour of love," so congenial to his own benevolence. It is needless to add, that the Discourse (from 1 Kings viii. 18.) was excellent, and the result of it highly beneficial to the Charitable Institution; the object of which is not merely to relieve the temporal wants of a peculiarly distressed part of the community, but to provide also for their spiritual comfort and instruction.

"To the credit of the inhabitants of this distinguished town, be it mentioned, that 427*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* were collected at the Church doors, after the Sermon preached on laying the Foundation Stone of this Chapel, and 301*l.* 5*s.* at the opening of it."—"Before the building of this Chapel for the Blind Asylum, six new Churches, since the Author's accession to the See of Chester, had been consecrated by him in Liverpool, and its immediate vicinity; and an additional Parish Church is at this time nearly completed, at an expence to the parish, of at least 20,000*l.*"

84. *The Duties of Christians towards Deists: A Sermon, preached at the Unitarian Chapel, Parliament-court, Artillery-lane, Bishopsgate-street, on Sunday, October 24, 1819, on occasion of the recent Prosecution of Mr. Carlile, for the re-publication of "Paine's Age of Reason."* By W. J. Fox. 8vo. pp. 48.

IN a long and querulous Preface, in which the Judge, the Counsel, and the Juries, on two recent Trials in Guild-hall, are not much indebted to Mr. Fox for left-handed compliments, the Preacher informs us, that

"On the Sunday preceding the trial of Mr. Carlile for the publication of Paine's Age of Reason, having occasion to discourse on the account of the persecution of Paul and Silas at Philippi, I made the following allusion to what I could not but consider as an imitation of the oppressors of Christianity in that transaction: And here I must be allowed to digress for a moment, to lament that the Christian name should have been sullied, stained, bloodily stained with the foulest enormity of Paganism and Imposture; and that even here, in this boasted land of liberty, and now, in the nineteenth century, there

should be Christian tribunals to whose bar the Unbeliever may be summoned to expiate his want of faith, by pains and penalties, fine and imprisonment. The very fact is a libel on Christianity, and founded on a principle against which every one who values the character of his religion in the eyes of rational men should solemnly protest."

Mr. Fox then endeavours to prove, that Carlile ought not to have been prosecuted; that he had committed no crime; that "Christianity is not the Law of the Land;" and that "the Christian has no more natural right to punish the Deist, than the Deist to punish the Christian."

These points have been happily determined by better judges, to the high satisfaction of every true Christian.

"If the protection of the Established Religion be essential to the security of Governments, there is a limit fixed to the diffusion of Christianity, and Societies, whose list of members are graced with some of the highest names in Church and State, are the enemies of social order all over the world."

Speaking of Carlisle's trial he says,

"While as an Englishman I deprecate any limitation of the right of canvassing opinions, whatever those opinions may be, as a Christian I feel still more deeply the injury done to religion. As a Unitarian and a Dissenter, I regret that the first prosecution should have been conducted by one who has acknowledged the former title, and the second by one who still claims the latter."

This specious discourse, from an admirable passage in St. Luke (vi. 31) recommends the duty of doing to others what we wish should be done by them to ourselves; but is, in fact, an Apology for Deism; and, though the Preacher affects to avoid all "remarks of a political or personal nature," he cannot but notice,

"the manner in which religious people were affected by the late trials, and the emotion, which would otherwise have been uppermost, of disgust at seeing Christianity under the protection of law-officers, and its insults avenged by legal penalties, was lost in regret that Christians could witness such proceedings with pleasure, applaud the verdict which pronounced open unbelief a crime, and find in the imprisonment of a Deist matter for congratulation."

We trust enough has been said to caution our readers against the *liberality* of the present Discourse.

85. Kniskid's

85. *Enfield's Natural Theology. The Fifth Edition, enlarged.* 12mo. pp. 172. Tegg.

We are glad to find that this useful little volume has been so well received as to call for a *fifth* impression. To the favourable notice of it in vol. LXXVIII. p. 291, we have only to add, that the subjects it discusses "have been gleaned from those sources that seemed best calculated, without entering into abstruse reasoning, to fix this great truth, at an early age, powerfully on the minds of the rising generation, as the surest shield against the allurements that would lead them from the path of duty, and awaken them to a veneration of that Being who hath called them into existence."

86. *Some extraordinary Examples in Mental Calculations, as performed in London and in various Parts of England, by G. Bidder, a Devonshire Youth, not thirteen years of age.* 12mo. pp. 36. Wetton and Jarvis.

THE attention of the publick was attracted, not long ago, by the extraordinary calculating powers of Zerab Colborne, an American youth. The present publication affords a remarkable instance of early talent in a native of our own Country, who, being on one occasion examined with the American by a party of gentlemen assembled to ascertain their respective abilities, proved himself his superior. It consists of a variety of interesting questions solved by Bidder with a facility truly astonishing, the greater part in a space of time not exceeding one minute.

"As accuracy is necessary to the attainment of excellence in figures, and practice no less a requisite to ensure accuracy, it is thought that to work and prove the answers to the questions in this little volume, deriving as they do a considerable interest from the circumstances attending them, may prove a very useful and pleasing exercise to many young persons."

87. *The Elements of the Eclipse, together with the Radii of Curvature, &c. relating to that Curve, and of Centripetal and Centrifugal forces in Elliptical orbits: to which is added, the first of Dr. Matthew Stuart's Tracts.* By James Adams, Esq. pp. 152.

THE Demonstrations of Hamilton, Isaac Newton, Robertson, and others,

being too abstruse for learners, it occurred to Mr. Adams, that if a simple definition of the Circle of Curvature were substituted in their place, a series of Propositions might be collected and arranged so as to render the study of this portion of Geometry more pleasing and less laborious. This is the object of the work before us, which appears to be very successfully executed.

88. *Hacho; or the Spell of S. Wilten, and other Poems.* 8vo. pp. 160. Hone.

PLEASING Verses in the manner of Scott and Byron.

89. *Gionachino Greco on the Game of Chess, translated from the French; to which are added numerous Remarks, critical and explanatory.* By William Lewis, Author and Editor of several Works on Chess. 8vo. pp. 148.

AN important and valuable Work for the lovers of the high and mighty game of Generals and Philosophers: excellently got up, each various mode of play being illustrated by woodcuts.

90. *Treasures of Thought, from De Stael Holstein; to which are prefixed, curious Remarks upon her Writings, and a Memoir on her Death.* By the Author of "Affection's Gift." 8vo. pp. 154. Baldwin.

The compilation of this little volume (we are told) was suggested by the perusal of some remarks in the Times Newspaper, 19th July, 1817, upon the Genius and Writings of the celebrated woman from whose Works the passages are selected.

The Author appears to be an enthusiastic admirer of Madame de Stael; and anxiously wishing to rescue her fame from any obloquy to which the above-mentioned remarks may have subjected her, she has taken much pains to select passages from various parts of De Stael's works, in order to prove the "sound morality"—the noble, pure, and elevated sentiments of the Writer in question.

We pretend not to engage in any controversy on so delicate a subject, but refer our Readers to these "Treasures of Thought," which, if well attended to, might assist to regulate and improve the virtuous affections.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, Nov. 6. The Prince Regent having appointed the Earl of Guildford to be Chancellor of the University in the Ionian Islands, it was resolved, in acknowledgment of his Lordship's zeal in the promotion of Greek Literature, and as a testimony of the interest which the University takes in the success of the Institution, to confer upon his Lordship the degree of Doctor in Civil Law.—With the same view it was also resolved to present to the Library of the Ionian University all such books, printed at the Clarendon Press, as are likely to be useful to the general design of the Institution.

Cambridge, Nov. 4. Mr. Serjeant Frere, Master of Downing College, is elected Vice-Chancellor. On Tuesday last, in consequence of a Requisition, signed by a number of distinguished individuals, a meeting took place at the Lecture-room, under the Public Library, Dr. Haviland in the Chair, when a series of Resolutions were carried unanimously, tending to the establishment of a society, as a point of concourse for scientific communication. The further organization of the Society being referred to a Committee, the Meeting was dissolved.

Nearly ready for Publication :

A Letter to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the subject of certain Doctrines of the Church of England termed Evangelical: occasioned by the Observations contained in Two Letters addressed by the Rev. E. J. Burrow, Minister of Hampstead Chapel, to the Rev. William Marsh, Vicar of St. Peter's, Colchester: including a brief Inquiry into Objects and Constitution of the British Foreign Bible Society. By a LAY MEMBER of the ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

Christianity a cunningly devised Fable: being six Discourses on the Evidences of Christianity. By the Rev. H. C. O'DONOGHUE, A. M.

A Letter on Superstition, by the Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT (afterwards Earl of Chatham), first printed in 1733; addressed to the multifarious sects in Great Britain.

A Collection of the Works of the Rev. FRANCIS WRANGHAM whose valuable Additions and Notes on LAMCHOANE's Plintarch are well known to the many readers of that useful publication.

Biblical Criticism on the Books of the Old and New Testament, and Translations of Sacred Songs, with Notes, Critical and Explanatory. By SAMUEL HOARLEY, LL.D. F. R. S. F. A. S. late Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.

A Re-publication of two Sermons of the Rev. Dr. JOHN TAYLOR, the learned editor of Demosthenes.

The Beloved Disciple; a series of Discourses on the Life, Character, and Writings of the Apostle John. By ALFRED BISHOP.

An Essay on the Madras System of Education, its Powers, its Application to Classical Schools, and its utility as an Instrument to form the principles and habits of Youth in the higher orders of society. By the Rev. HARVEY MARRIOTT, Rector of Claverton, and Chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Kenyon.

The Insufficiency of Nature and Reason, and the necessity of Revelation, to demonstrate the Existence and Perfections of the Deity. By Mr. ANDREW HOAN.

The Lives of British Statesmen. By JOHN MACDIARMID, esq. Containing the Lives of Sir Thomas Moore; Cecil, Lord Burleigh; Wentworth, Earl of Strafford; and Hyde, Earl of Clarendon.

Memoirs of the Protector Oliver Cromwell, and his sons Richard and Henry, illustrated by original Letters, and other Family Papers. By OLIVER CROMWELL, esq. a descendant of the family. With Six Portraits, from original pictures.

Travels in various Countries of the East; being a Continuation of Memoirs relating to European and Asiatic Turkey, &c. Edited by ROBERT WALPOLE, M. A. With Remarks on the Natural History, Antiquities, Manners, and Customs, of those Countries.

Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay.

The History of the Crusades for the Recovery and Possession of the Holy Land. By CHARLES NILES, esq. "Author of a History of Muhammedanism."

Itineraries to Timbuctoo and Kassin, recently received by the Academie des Inscriptions, translated from the Arabic by M. de Sacy, investigated by M. de Walkenaer, and translated into English by T. E. BOWNICK, esq. Conductor of the Mission to Ashantee.—By whom are prefixed, an Itinerary from Dagwumba to Mecca, and a Memoir on the Traces of Egyptian Emigrations and Colonies in Ashantee.

Mr. Owen's arrangements for the distressed Working Classes shown to be consistent with sound Principles of Political Economy; in three Letters to David Ricardo, esq. M. P.

The Percy Anecdotes. By SHELTON and RAUEN PACEY, brothers of the Benedictine Monastery, Mont Bengon.

Lyrical Dramas, with Domestic Hours.

A MIS-

A Miscellany of Odes and Songs, by CONNELLUS NEALE, late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Preparing for Publication :

A Vindication of the English Versions of the Bible, more especially of the authorized translation, and the translators, &c. By the Rev. H. J. TODD.

The Domestic Minister's Assistant ; a Course of Morning and Evening Prayer, (for five weeks) for the Use of Families ; With Prayers for particular occasions.

A New Theory of the Heavens and Earth. By Mr. JOSEPH WILKINSON, of Manchester : To which will be added, a Supplement, in which will be expounded the law of God, commonly called Moses' laws ; with several parts of the Old and New Testaments.

A concise View of True and False Religion, pointing out the various substitutes for real religion, which satisfy many, the cause and cure of declensions, &c. ; the whole proved from appropriate Scriptures, extracts from the works of celebrated authors, and the dying sayings of eminent Christians ; with a list of the best books on experimental religion. By the Rev. G. G. SCAKOGS, A. M.

The Institutes of National Theology, the Christian Religion, and Moral Philosophy ; intended to exhibit a concentrated view of the works of the most celebrated writers, chiefly of the Church of England, upon those most important subjects. By the Rev. CORNALIUS GRIFFIN.

Prince Maximilian's Travels in Brazil.

An Account of the Arabic Regions. By Mr. SCORZAEV.

A Sketch of the History of France, from the Suspension to the Re-establishment of the Monarchy ; with Biographical Memoirs of the Principal Agents and Victims of the Revolution.

WILLIAMS'S Travels in Italy, Greece, and the Ionian Islands, in a series of Letters descriptive of Manners, Scenery, and the Fine Arts.

Elements of a Plan for the Liquidation of the Public Debt of the United Kingdom ; being the Draught of a Declaration submitted to the attention of the landed, funded, and every other description of proprietary in the united kingdom. By RICHARD HEATHFIELD. Gent.

An Abridgment of the most popular modern Voyages and Travels, illustrated with maps and numerous engravings, in 4 vols. By the Rev. T. CLARK.

A Work on the Fossils of the South Downs, with Outlines of the Mineral Geography of the Environs of Lewes and Brighton, by GLENN MARTWELL, in 4to, with engravings.

Mr. NASH's beautiful Drawings of Views in the City of Paris, and of the Scenery in its Environs.

The Practice of Elocution, by Mr. SMART, the Reader of Shakspeare ; being the Sequel to the Theory of Elocution, lately published.

The Thoughts of one that Wandereth, a Poem, in four books or reveries, on the World, Kings, Prostitution, and Death. By Wm. ANDREW MITCHELL.

Winter Evening Tales, by Mr. JAMES HOGG, author of "Queens' Wake," and "Glenfergus," a novel.

Lorenzo, a Poem, by Mr. ROSE.

The late much-lamented and excellent Antiquary, Mr. SAMUEL LYSONS, had finished the plates of the third volume of his "*Reliquie Romane*," which will shortly be published as a complete Work. It is, we hear, the intention of his executors, after having made up 50 copies, to destroy the plates ; with the exception of those of the third volume, which will be kept for awhile, for the purpose of completing sets.

MODERN GREECE.

All Greece admires the ardent and well-directed patriotism of the inhabitants of Chios. This charming place continues to enjoy perfect tranquillity, which may be attributed to the wise government of the Magistracy, which consists entirely of Greeks. The great College of Chios has become so celebrated, that youths crowd thither from all parts of Greece. The first Professors in this institution are MESSRS. VARDALACHOS, J. Sélépi, and BAMBAS. The latter has spent some time in Paris, and studied natural philosophy and the mathematics. He is about to publish, in modern Greek, an elementary treatise on chemistry, after Thenard. He has already published a compendium on rhetoric, which was received with particular approbation by the Greek literati. From the pen of the respectable professor Vardalachos, have appeared a philosophical essay on elocution, and a very able compendium on experimental philosophy. A course of mathematics by Professor Sélépi remains in MS.

The number of pupils at present amounts to seven hundred, and will very probably, in the course of a year, exceed one thousand. Some time since, a printing office was established at Chios, for which the presses, types, and other apparatus, were purchased in Paris. A German of the name of Bayrhoefler, is at the head of this establishment. The Greeks of Chios distinguish themselves particularly by their humanity. They have several hospitals upon European models ; nor is there any want of benevolent institutions. A remarkable event in the annals of Modern Greece, is the erection of a public library at Chios. It already contains about 30,000 volumes ; and the funds, which are supplied by the

berality of private individuals, will speedily augment the number. It is to the advice of Mr. Govay, that the patriotic men, who direct this Institution, are particularly indebted. The bust of this venerable man has been put up in the large saloon of the College, that the youths may always remember him with gratitude and respect.

— GRACIAN UNIVERSITY.

A University has been established at Corfu, by Lord Guildford, under the auspices of the British Government. (See p. 443.) His Lordship has appointed to the different chairs, Greeks of the first abilities; and his intentions have been seconded with much effect by Count Capod'Istria, a native of Corfu, who being apprized that M. Politi, a young Leucadian possessed of knowledge and talents, desired to profess chemistry in the Ionian islands, remitted to him funds sufficient to procure the apparatus necessary for the laboratory, &c.

HOMER'S ILIAD.

There has been discovered, in the Ambrosian Library at Milan, a manuscript copy of the Iliad of Homer, which has singularly attracted the attention of the Learned; first, for its antiquity, which appears to border on the fourth century; and by 60 pictures in it equally ancient. We know that the first manuscript, upon which all the editions of Homer have been founded, is posterior to the tenth century; the newly-discovered one bears a text more ancient by about six ages. The characters are square capitals, according to the usage of the best ages, without distinction of words, without accents, or the aspirates; that is to say, without any sign of the modern Greek orthography. The pictures are upon vellum, and represent the principal circumstances mentioned in the Iliad. These pictures being antique and rare, copies of them have been engraved with the greatest exactness. They are not perfect in the execution; but they possess a certain degree of me-

rit; for they are curious, inasmuch as they present exact representations of the vestiments, the furniture, the usages, the edifices, the arms, the vessels, the sacrifices, the games, the banquets, and the trades of the time, with the precise characters of the gods and heroes, and other infallible and numerous marks of their antiquity. M. Angelo Maio, a Professor at the Ambrosian College, has caused the manuscript to be printed in one volume, with the engravings from the pictures, and the numerous scholia attached to the manuscript. These new scholia fill more than 36 pages in large folio; they are all of a very ancient period, and the greater part of them are by authors anterior to the Christian era, and to the school of Alexandria. The authors quoted are 140 in number, whose writings have been lost, or are entirely unknown. There are among them titles of works which have not come down to us, and unedited fragments of poets and historians; they quote the most celebrated manuscripts of Homer, such as the two of Aristarchus, those of Antimachus, of Argolichus, the common one; in short, all the best of them; but no authorities are so often quoted as those of Aristarchus, Aristophanes, and Zenodorus; that is to say, the learned men to whom the Poems of Homer are indebted for the most ingenious corrections. The manuscript, however, does not contain the Iliad entire, but only the fragments which relate to the pictures.

HERCULANEUM MANUSCRIPTS.

A Third Volume of the MSS. of Herculanæum is in the press, and will soon be published. Sir Humphry Davy is expected to make experiments with the chemical composition which he has invented to unroll the ancient Latin MSS. of this collection. It has been observed that the Latin MSS. in papyrus are covered with a peculiar varnish which increases the difficulty of unrolling them, and which the Greek MSS. have not.

ANTIQUARIAN AND PHILOSOPHICAL RESEARCHES.

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

In removing the earth which composed an ancient mound in one of the streets of Marietta, on the margin of the plain, near the fortifications, several curious articles were discovered, the latter part of June last. They appear to have been buried with the body of the person to whose memory this mound was erected.

Lying immediately over, or on the forehead of the body, were found three large circular bosses, or ornaments, for a sword-belt or a buckler; they are composed of copper, overlaid with a thick plate of silver. The front of them are slightly convex, with a depression like a cup in

the centre, and measure two inches and a quarter across the face of each. On the back side, opposite the depressed portion, is a copper rivet, or nail, around which are two separate plates, by which they were fastened to the leather. Two small pieces of the leather were found lying between the plates of one of the bosses; they resemble the skin of an old mummy, and seem to have been preserved by the salts of the copper. The plates of copper are nearly reduced to an oxide or rust. The silver looks quite black, but is not much corroded, and on rubbing, it becomes quite brilliant. Two of these are yet entire; the third one is so much wasted,

wasted, that it dropped in pieces on removing it from the earth. Around the rivet of one of them is a small quantity of flax or hemp in a tolerable state of preservation. Near the side of the body was found a plate of silver which appears to have been the upper part of a sword scabbard; it is six inches in length, and two inches in breadth, and weighs one ounce; it has no ornaments or figures; but has three longitudinal ridges, which probably correspond with the edges, or ridges of the sword—it seems to have been fastened to the scabbard by three or four rivets, the holes of which yet remain in the silver.

Two or three broken pieces of a copper tube, were also found, filled with iron rust. These pieces, from their appearance, composed the lower end of the scabbard, near the point of the sword. No sign of the sword itself was discovered, except the appearance of rust above mentioned.

Near the feet was found a piece of copper, weighing three ounces. From its shape it appears to have been used as a plumb, or for an ornament, as near one of the ends is a circular crease, or groove, for tying a thread; it is round, two inches and a half in length, one inch in diameter at the centre, and half an inch at each end. It is composed of slates or pieces of native copper, pounded together, and in the cracks between the pieces, are stuck several pieces of silver; one nearly the size of a fourpenny piece, or half a dime. This copper ornament was covered with a coat of green rust, and is considerably corroded. A piece of red ochre or paint, and a piece of iron ore, which has the appearance of having been partially vitrified, or melted, were also found. The ore is about the specific gravity of pure iron.

The body of the person here buried was laid on the surface of the earth, with his face upwards, and his feet pointing to the N. E. and his head to the S. W. From the appearance of several pieces of charcoal, and bits of partially burnt fossil coal, and the black colour of the earth, it would seem that the funeral obsequies had been celebrated by fire; and while the ashes were yet hot and smoking, a circle of thin flat stones had been laid around and over the body. The circular covering is about eight feet in diameter, and the stones yet look black, as if stained by fire and smoke. This circle of stones seems to have been the nucleus on which the mound was formed, as immediately over them is heaped the common earth of the adjacent plain, composed of a clayey sand and coarse gravel. This mound must originally have been about 10 feet high, and 30 feet in diameter at its base.

At the time of opening it, the height was six feet, and diameter between 30 and 40. It has every appearance of being as old as any in the neighbourhood, and was covered with large trees, at the first settlement of Marietta, the remains of whose roots were yet apparent in digging away the earth. It also seems to have been made for this single personage, as the remains of one skeleton only were discovered. The bones were much decayed, and many of them crumbled to dust on exposure to the air. From the length of some of them it is supposed the person was about six feet in height.

Nothing unusual was discovered in their form, except that those of the skull were uncommonly thick. The situation of the mound on high ground, near the margin of the plain, and the porous quality of the earth, are admirably calculated to preserve any perishable substance from the certain decay which would attend it in many other situations. To these circumstances is attributed the tolerable state of preservation to which several of the articles above described were found, after laying in the earth for several centuries. We say centuries, from the fact that trees were found growing on those ancient works, whose ages were ascertained to amount to between four and five hundred years each, by counting the concentric circles in the stumps after the trees were cut down; and on the ground besides them were other trees in a state of decay that appeared to have fallen from old age. Of what language, or of what nation were this mighty race that once inhabited the territory watered by the Ohio, remains yet a mystery, too great for the most learned to unravel.

But from what we see of their works, they must have had some acquaintance with the arts and sciences. They have left us perfect specimens of circles, squares, octagons, and parallel lines, on a grand and noble scale. And unless it can be proved that they had intercourse with Asia or Europe, we now see that they possessed the art of working in metals.

N. B. The above-described articles are in the possession of Dr. Hildreth, and can be seen by any one desirous of viewing them.—(*Amer. Friend*.)

Marietta (on the Ohio) July 19, 1819.

CHEMICAL EXPERIMENT ON MOUNT VESUVIUS.

A very singular experiment, or rather result, has lately been announced, as obtained by M. Gimbernath, a learned Spaniard, who is now Counsellor of the King of Bavaria. Having ascended the summit of Vesuvius, Dec. 4, 1818, he placed on one of the *fumarole* (clefts or crevices of the crater, whence smoke constantly issues) an apparatus for condensing the vapour.

vapour. By this means he obtained a somewhat considerable quantity of clear distilled water, which tasted of fat or grease, and smelt of burnt animal substance. The chemical tests to which this liquid was subjected, shewed clearly that it contained neither sulphuric acid, nor any free acid. M. Gimbernath is of opinion that it is saturated with a matter partaking of the nature of animal matter.

MINERALOGY.

Professor Jameson has been employed

for many years in investigating the mineralogical structure of his native country, and has now, we understand, collected so extensive a series of facts and observations, that he will soon be able to present to the publick a Map of the mineralogy of Scotland. Dr. Mac Colloch, who has had the good fortune to be employed in mineral researches in Scotland at the expense of Government, has it also in agitation to publish a Map illustrative of the geology of that country.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

PRINTING MACHINE.—Mr. W. Rutt, of Shacklewell, near London, has invented a Printing Machine, which for its simplicity, and superiour style of printing and making register, exceeds any printing-machine hitherto invented. It is capable of printing any kind of work, in letter of any size, either in stereo or moveable type, with equal facility. The inking apparatus is so arranged, that, by the action of the machine, the requisite and regular supply of ink is received by the rollers from a duct peculiarly constructed, and communicated to the type in such a manner as to produce a complete uniformity of colour, however extensive the number of impressions. The form of type to be printed is placed on the table of the machine. During the time the table is returning to the front part of the machine, the cylinder remains stationary, allowing time to lay a sheet of paper on it, and, by a corresponding arrangement, the table gives motion to the cylinder, and causes it to revolve; which, on passing again to the back part of the machine, performs the operation of inking and printing. The small space which this machine requires is also much in its favour; a room 10-ft.-6, by 7-ft.-6, would be sufficiently large for the full operation of one equal to a work on super-royal paper. It will print as many sheets in a minute as a man can put on the cylinder, which may be about fifteen; but its rate must be regulated according to the quality of the work required to be done.

A Patent has been granted to Jacob Perkins, late of Philadelphia, now of Austin Friars, engineer, for certain machinery and improvements applicable to ornamental turning and engraving, and to the transferring of engraved or other work from the surface of one piece of metal to another piece of metal, and to the forming of metallic dies and matrices; and also improvements in the construction and method for using plates and presses for printing bank notes and other papers, whereby the pro-

ducing and combining various species of work is effected upon the same plates and surfaces, the difficulty of imitation increased, and the process of printing facilitated; and also an improved method of making and using dies and presses for coining money, stamping medals, and other useful purposes.

FOUR-WHEEL CARRIAGES.—A newly invented four-wheeled carriage has lately excited much interest in Scotland. By a great mechanical improvement in the axles, one horse performs the work of two with the most perfect ease; and by an ingenious contrivance, the horse can be, in the event of an accident, instantaneously released from the carriage, at the will of the driver. The easy riding of the carriage arises from the peculiar formation of the perch. A more elegant constructed conveyance has been rarely seen; it may be called a waggon, but it is not the weight of a dog cart. It runs so easy, that the traveller may write in it, going eight miles per hour on a rough road. It is not heavier than a gig, and built at little more expense. It is, besides, a peculiar safe conveyance; as although the horse should fall, or run away, he can be liberated in a moment. The springs being lancewood, lined with whalebone. This machine is not liable to duty, and pays very little toll.

TEMPERING GLASS.—Let the glass vessel be put into a vessel of cold water, and let the water be heated boiling hot, and then allowed to cool slowly of itself, without taking out the glass. Glasses treated in this way may, while cold, be suddenly filled with boiling hot water without any risk of their cracking. The gentleman who communicates the method, says that he has often cooled such glasses to the temperature of 10°, and poured boiling water into them without experiencing any inconvenience from the suddenness of the change. If the glasses are to be exposed to a higher temperature than that of boiling water, boil them in oil.

SELECT

SELECT POETRY.

SONG,

*Written after the Battle of LEIPZIG, by a
Friend to the King and Constitution.*

Air.—"Boys before ye marry,
Mind the golden rule."

HERE'S to her who long
Shall flourish great and free,
Britannia fam'd in song,
The Empress of the sea;
For British soil was made,
For Freedom's sons alone,
And here's so bright display'd
A *Patriotic Throne*.

CHORUS.

Then here's to her who long
Shall flourish great and free,
Britannia fam'd in song,
The Empress of the sea.

When Anarchy's wild reign,
O'er half the world bore sway,
And life-blood flow'd a main;
From nations in dismay,
Britannia firmly stood,
Undaunted in the storm,
Tho' Traitors cried aloud,
For *Plunder and Reform*.

Then here's to her who long, &c.

And when a Tyrant rose,
To consummate their woe,
The worst of human foes,
To mortals here below;
His fury flash'd and blaz'd,
Like lightning in the sky,
Till Britain proudly rais'd,
Fair Freedom's standard high.

Then here's to her who long, &c.

Her war-blast, loud and long,
Woke those that slumbering lay,
And Europe's sons now throng
To chase the fiend away;
From warlike Russia's plains,
To Biscay's foaming bay,
The Tyrant's pow'r now yields,
And sinks in deep decay.

Then here's to her who long
Shall flourish great and free,
Britannia fam'd in song,
The Empress of the sea.

LINES,

On the Twenty-fifth of October.

ANOTHER year! a year of solitude,
Of darkness, yet of peace has past,
—and he

The father of his people, marks it not.
Alike to him all seasons, and their change—
His eyes are rayless, and his heart is cold,
He wields a barren sceptre—yet his brow,
Of regal diadem displaced, still wears
The crown of glory—his "the hoary head

Found in the way of righteousness" and
truth.

Oh thou, our father! thou our Prince and
friend,

How many a sight that would have grier'd
thine eyes,

How many a pang that would have wrung
thy heart,

Has God withheld, and thy afflictions spar'd
thee?

The Rose of England wither'd in its bud,
The voice of wailing was in every tent;
Yet this day pass'd unruffled as before.

The Partner of thy hopes, when hope was
young,

She who had shar'd thy first, thy youthful
love,

And minister'd to every sorrow—the
Fell by long sickness and a ling'ring death.
And thou had'st neither sigh nor tear to
give;

Yet thou art not forgotten—dear thou wast
in happier moments—and oh, dearer far
Now that the hand of God hath touch'd
thee—still

Hallowed by all the memory of the past
Shall be this day—sacred by lengthen'd
years,

And venerable by suff'ring, may'st thou
reach

In heaven's appointed time thy last abode,
The paradise of God, when every tear
Is wiped from every eye.

HYMN,

*For the LADIES' CLUB, OR, FEMALE FRIENDLY
SOCIETY, OSWESTRY.*

Air.—*The Evening Hymn, or Suffolk Tune.*

Oh! bright and blessed be the bands
That link in love our sister hands;
True servants we of Him in Heaven
To mark the "New Commandment giv'n."

Be't ours the Olive-branch to strow,
And quell the tares of want and woe,
Affliction's brow with palm to twine,
And round the cottage coil the vine.

Our feet shall smooth the slope of age,
Our hands the pangs of pain assuage,
And ev'n this life shall bloom with hours
Of blessed fruits, and balmy flow'rs.

So angel sisters from above
Shall hail us to their home of Love,
When Death our fading hand untwines,
And Heav'n's eternal Sabbath shines.
Oswestry, Nov. 3.

ON GREECE.

AH, woe to thee, Greece! To thy land is
gone forth, [North:
With a sad lamentation, a Bard of the
And

And with him are returned to their fountain of waters,
 Castalia's exil'd and waandering daughters.
 And again in their grove may be heard the vibrations [the Nations;]
 Of lyres, that once sung thee "the First of But ah! *mute* is the chord that the sisters have strung, [sung.
 When the pride of thy glory was wont to be Oft with joy they recorded the trophies of war, [sfar;
 Once raised by thy sons o'er the kingdoms But now, as the song to thy shame is descending, [bleuding.
 Indigoation and grief in the measures are "Ah woe to thee! Greece, where the laurel is green, [been;
 And its wreath is as fair' as it ever hath Yethinds not thy warriors' victorious brow, Who bath slain, as of old, his barbarian foe.
 "Where the streams that meandered thy valleys along, And ceaselessly flow'd in Athenian song, Are now check'd in their course by barbarian pride, [in the tide.
 That hath thrown down the altars of gods "Where moslems the garland of victory twice, [that were thine;
 On the trophies, despoil'd of the wreaths And have dy'd to thy sons' blood the red scymitar,
 In the plains where their forefathers vanquish'd in war.
 "It was sung: as the eagle exults in the fire; [expire;
 Of meridian suns till their beams shall To the full blaze of glory the Greeks shall ascend, [end.
 And undazzl'd by greatness endure to the "But no: ye are fall'n! and remember no more [sore!
 How high it was given your fathers to And so deep have ye drunk of the waters of Lethe,
 That ye never can dash the cool'd chalice beneath ye." M.

On the Sign of the Four Crosses, at Willoughby, Northamptonshire *.

At a Village on the Dunchurch Road, Between two well-known towns, There lives a man—deny 't who can! With kindness who abounds.

His house, and fare, and his fire-side, Are open to the weary—
 The rich, the poor, the destitute—
 He makes alike all cheery.

* See p. 403.

'Tis said, that Swift, St. Patrick's Dean,
 That old satiric sinner,
 When on his journey to the North,
 Here stopp'd, and took his dinner.

The sign by which the house was known,
 Was called the *Three Crosses*;
 But not, I trow, because mine host
 Had met with many losses.

However, be that as it may,
 The present Landlord's thrifty;
 Though in the house he has not liv'd
 Years counting up to fifty.

It happen'd, on a busy day,
 Mine Host was in the cellar,
 When Swift began to rant and rave,
 And like a calf did bellow.

"Why am I thus to sit alone,
 By Host and Hostess slighted?
 If this is all respect you show,
 I'll have your house indicted.

"Dean Swift's my name; and, Madam,
 you
 Should first wait on your betters;
 Before you serve the common folk,
 'Tend well the Man of Letters.

"And when a person of my rank
 Graces the country round,
 In courtesy and humble mien
 You always should abound.
 Go where I may, my cloth commands
 Respect the most profound."

But Swift soon found the angry Dame
 Was not to be so humble;
 For, in her rage, she told the Dean,
 To quit, or cease to grumble.

"Odds bodikins!" mine Hostess adds,
 "The Dean has lost his reason!
 To speak or look but at his Grace,
 He'd make you think was treason!"

The Landlord, who below had heard
 A bustle and disorder,
 Quickly ascended to the bar,
 To put his Dame in order.

Swift's ready wit soon subject found,
 And taught the Dame a lesson,
 She from his lips could not expect
 A pray'r, or yet a blessing.

Says Swift, "Upon your casement, there,
 A Legacy I leave you:

'Tis to your Wife I do allude;
 Let not the subject grieve you;

"For there you'll find a ready plao,
 To reckon up your losses;
 Though, by my faith, in doing so
 You'll sure increase your crosses."

LEGACY.

"Good Master Tapster, I observe
 Three Crosses at your door:
 Hang up your odd, ill-temper'd Wife,
 And then you will have Four."

THOMAS DEACON.

FOREIGN

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of the 20th inst. announces the following changes in the French Ministry:—

The Baron Pasquier, to be Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Marquis de Latour Maubourg (Minister at the Court of London), to be Minister at War.

M. Roy, to be Minister of the Finances; And Comte de Cazes, Minister of the Interior, to be President of the Ministry.

The Marshal St. Cyr, General Desolles, and M. Louis quit their places.

The *Gazette de France* gives the measure some slight praise, which it introduces by saying—

“Three Ministers have fallen; the fact is certain. They have fallen because, although long agreed with M. de Cazes, as to making war upon the Royalists, they persisted in going forward; while he, frightened at his own scheme, appears to have seen a necessity for stopping.”

A French jury has convicted two individuals concerned in circulating a translation of Mr. Holbouse's work, entitled, “the History of the Hundred Days,” of thereby publishing an atrocious libel against the French Government. M. Regnault Warlu the translator of it, was condemned to 12 months' imprisonment, and a fine of 1000 francs; M. Domerc, a bookseller, aged only 19, was sentenced to pay the same fine, and to be imprisoned for half the period.

NETHERLANDS.

The Editor of *The Journal General of the Netherlands*, who has been condemned by the Tribunal at Brussels, at the instance of the Spanish Minister there, to pay a fine of 500 florins, for having inserted in his Journal the Proclamation of the Insurgent Spanish Colonel Melchior, has determined to appeal from the sentence, as well as from the still more heavy consequence of it, which is by the law a prohibition from printing or publishing any work for the space of three years. The Proclamation was copied from the English Papers.

SPAIN.

The King of Spain, since his marriage, has granted a partial amnesty for offenders against the laws; but there are too many exceptions from it, to make it be considered as a magnificent act.

Accounts from Irun, however, say, that Ferdinand has at last determined to recall all the Civil and Military Functionaries now in banishment, all voluntary exiles, and even all Members of the Cortes, called

Liberales, who were sent to the dungeons of Ceuta; but those Spaniards who have continued to write against his Government are not to be suffered to return. Estremadura is represented as perfectly free from freebooters since Melchior, as it is said, has fled into Portugal; and Valencia, Catalonia, and the whole North of Spain, are perfectly tranquil.

The Lancasterian system of education is going on successfully at Madrid.

ITALY.

It appears by accounts from Rome, that the Jesuits have set up a curious, but very earnest claim to the inheritance of the late King of Sardinia. They contend, that, as he died a member of their order, they should inherit his property. The Sardinian Minister at Rome is indignant at their audacity.

The Papal Government lately totally destroyed Sonino, one of its own towns, which contained before this demolition about 3000 inhabitants, on account of its being a receptacle for banditti.

GERMANY.

Foreign papers state that Prince Napoleon, Duke of Reichstadt (son of Bonaparte), has been nominated by the Emperor Francis coadjutor to the Archbishop of Olmutz; and that he leaves Vienna for Olmutz, to reside with his uncle, the Cardinal Rudolphus, where three priests of the order of Jesus will take charge of his theological studies.

A valuable present to the Duke of Wellington is coming from the King of Siam, in a magnificent dessert service of Dresden china, on which are painted the Duke's victories, &c.; each plate cost forty dollars.

RUSSIA.

Russia is said to be making rapid strides toward the establishment of a naval power. The number of her ships of war is continually increasing.

TURKEY.

A revolution has occurred in the administration of the Ottoman Porte. The Sultan held a grand levee of Ministers; and then announced, *sans ceremonie*, that four of them were to be deposed, and a fifth, the Grand Admiral, strangled!

ASIA.

An earthquake, scarcely to be paralleled in its awful nature and extent, has occurred in a part of the world where similar calamities have hitherto been extremely rare. The whole district and territory of Kutch, a country situate to the N. W. of Bombay, including several towns and villages, has been destroyed. The entire

entire city of Bhooj, the capital has become a heap of ruins, and 2,000 of the inhabitants buried beneath them. Its walls being composed of a stone of a sandy nature, the whole, from the effect of the severe concussion of the earth, crumbled in a mass, obliterating and confounding the site of several of the narrow streets; so that the wretched survivors knew not where to dig, in order to search for the bodies of their buried friends and relatives. This overwhelming calamity happened on the 16th of June last. The British troops, under the command of Sir W. Keir, were encamped in the midst of this terrible convulsion of nature, and saw the city of Bhooj on one side of them, and the fortress of Boojia on the other, wholly destroyed, but escaped, fortunately, without material injury. Among the towns that have suffered, Mandavie, Moondar, Anjar, and Baroda, are more particularly mentioned. The earthquake extended to the Northward as far as the city of Arme-dabad, where its ravages were considerable: two large minarets, one of the gates, and 300 of its houses, were thrown down. It was slightly felt at Poona, which is nearly 400 miles from Arme-dabad, the devastation extending widely on each side of the direct line between those cities. The shocks occurred for several days in succession. The first shock, which took place at Baroda, lasted between two and three minutes without intermission: one more happened on the following day, the 17th of June; two on the 18th, and two on the 20th.

According to advices lately received from China, through Mr. Milne, of the London Missionary Society, a general agitation throughout that vast empire threatens to destroy the most ancient Government in the world. Secret societies are said to be established throughout China, which a formidable severity has been unable to suppress. In the single province of Canton, 130 persons per month have for some time past perished under the hands of the executioner. Some of the societies bear extraordinary designations; as the White Jackets, Red Beards, and Short Swords.

AMERICA, &c.

We copy the following from an American Paper lately received.—“It is estimated that there are 20,000 persons daily seeking employment in Philadelphia. In New York 10,000 able-bodied men are said to be wandering the streets daily looking for it; and if we add to them the women who desire something to do, the amount cannot be less than 20,000. In Baltimore there may be about 10,000 persons in on-steady employment, or actually suffering because they cannot get into business. We know several decent men, lately ‘good

livers, who now subsist on such victuals as two years ago they would not have given to their servants in the kitchen. Here are 50,000 persons in three cities wholly or partially idle.”

The fever has become considerably less violent at Baltimore, and appears to be at an end at New York. At Charleston, for the week ending the 16th ult. there were twenty-three deaths, twelve of which were by the yellow fever.

Extract of a letter from Mr. W. P. Cook, Missionary at Otashte:—“The whole of this group of islands is now perfectly Christian; and if we are to judge of their conduct by that of nominal Christians in general, they have vastly the advantage. Theft is unknown among them; family prayer is set up in every house. The missionaries, 16 in number, have held their annual meeting. A missionary society has been established, of which the King is President. Three thousand copies of Luke have been published; and ten gallons of cocoa-nut oil is given as the price of each.

Accounts from Panama state, that Colonel Rafter, and twelve of the officers taken prisoners at Porto-Bello, have been shot there by orders from the Viceroy of Santa Fe.

A document of some singularity, and of considerable interest at the present moment, is in the *Orinoco Gazette*. It is a proposition from the natives of Ireland, in behalf of themselves and others, and seconded by Colonel English, whose name is affixed, to form a colony in the interior of Venezuela, to be called *New Erin*, and its capital *New Dublin*. The boundaries of the settlement are stated in the following terms:—

The boundary on the Western bank of the Orinoco will be the river Manamo, from its junction with the Orinoco to the junction of the river Caroni with the Orinoco, including all the island on the Orinoco between the rivers Manamo and Caroni, and be from the most Westerly branch of the same river to the most Southerly point of the Sound of Barceloneta, and thence running from the said point due West until it meets the Portuguese Guyana, which will form a Southern boundary. The French, Dutch, and English Guayana and the ocean, between the English Guyana and the mouth of Manamo river, or Western branch of the Orinoco, will be the North-east boundary.

It appears that this proposal has been laid before the Legislature of Venezuela; but with the determination of that body respecting it we are not yet informed.

Advices have been received from Vera Cruz, of the 7th of August, at which time it appears that the whole of the nine millions of specie contracted by Spain to be furnished

furnished to Great Britain, had been removed from thence in various ships of war belonging to this country. A small part of it, it is known, has reached London, and has been deposited in the Bank of England; while the remainder has been carried to various West India Islands, but principally to Jamaica, where it is placed in situations of safety. We do not find that it is ultimately settled, that the offer of the British Government, to take 10,000,000 more on the same terms, has been accepted; but the general impression is, that the Cabinet of Madrid will acquiesce at a future time, provided the delivery of the specie be not required until the end of 1820. A great many dollars, to the amount, perhaps, of more than a million, were collected at Vera Cruz at the time when these advices came away; they were to be shipped for Spain, on board a Spanish man of war, which was daily expected to arrive.

SANTA FE TAKEN BY THE INDEPENDENTS.

The *St. Thomas's Times* of September 28, which has come to hand, brings a confirmation of the capture of Santa Fe and its Spanish treasury, containing half a million of money, by the Venezuelan Army under the command of the President Bolivar. Previous to this important event, three desperate battles were fought: the first on the 1st of July, at Gumza, in the province of Tunja; the second on the 25th of July, at Patano de Barg, near the capital of the same province; and the third

on the 7th of August, at Venta Guameda, about 25 leagues from Santa Fe; in which the President totally annihilated the Spanish army under General Barasoa. The Viceroy fled from Santa Fe on the 9th, leaving all the magazines and the treasury behind him, and Bolivar entered soon after, and dispatched a division to Pampluna.

DREADFUL HURRICANE IN THE WEST INDIES.

We greatly regret to learn, by the Danish vessel *Harriet*, from St. Thomas's, in 42 days, destined to Hamburg, with tobacco, the melancholy intelligence, that the town of St. Thomas's has been totally destroyed by a hurricane; numbers of the inhabitants killed and wounded by the falling of the houses; and 72 ships, including two Danish men of war, driven ashore, or foundered. The violence of the storm surpassed any thing ever known in that quarter, and extended to Tortosa, where also it did considerable damage.

A private letter from St. Thomas's, of the 28th of September, says:—"Accounts from the Windward state, that the town of Gustavia, in St. Bartholomew's, has been almost completely destroyed by the late hurricane. St. Martin's and St. Eustatia have also suffered severely. At Martinique, we understand, the sea was very high, and in consequence several vessels were driven on shore; but the wind being moderate, the island did not suffer any material injury."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Oct. 23. As three of the young gentlemen from the Grammar school, in Broad-street, Bath, were amusing themselves on the brow of Lansdown, with flying a paper kite, made in imitation of a huge bird, a large hawk was perceived to approach it gradually, with much apparent caution. After having made a few circles round it at some distance, the bird suddenly elevated itself to a considerable height, and when perpendicularly over the kite, pounced down upon it with great rapidity. The flight of the paper kite was immediately stopped, and falling to the ground with the bird, it was perceived that the latter had entangled its claws in the string which crossed the body of the kite, and not being able to disengage itself, they ran to take it prisoner. This, however, was found to be more difficult than expected, as the bird defended itself with so much courage and resolution, that their hands were severely lacerated; and it was only with the assistance of a labourer who was at work in an adjacent field, that it was

secured. It proved to be a large sparrow hawk, and is now alive and well, in a garden in Sion Hill.

Oct. 24. REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF CANINE SACACITY.—The wind blowing strong occasioned a heavy swell on Yarmouth Beach, by which a boat moored to the jetty, with one man on board, was upset; at this instant a dog (belonging to Mr. W. H. Smith) leaped into the sea, and, after a considerable struggle, succeeded in drawing the man from under the boat, and supported him till a fortuitous wave actually threw him on its bottom, whence he was taken by a rope from the jetty.—The dog then swam after the oars and the man's hat, which he severally brought to the shore.—This is the third time of this dog performing the same act; having before rescued a child, six years old, from the river.

Oct. 27. At a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Birmingham, Mr. Thor. Braidwood (see our last Number, p. 377), the Master of the Asylum, having respectfully signified his intention to retire, in order to superintend his Sister's Establishment at Edgbaston,

ad to devote his whole time to private study; but having at the same time (with liberality which reflected on him the highest honour) professed his readiness to resign until he should have imparted to his successor a knowledge of the mode of instruction sufficient to enable the latter to undertake the arduous office:—in testimony of their full approbation of Mr. Braidwood's conscientious and zealous services, the Governors unanimously voted to that gentleman a piece of plate of the value of £10, to be adorned with a suitable inscription.

Oct. 28. This evening his Royal Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg, with his attendants, arrived at the Star Inn, in Oxford, where his Royal Highness changed horses, and then proceeded to Uxbridge, the seat of Earl Harcourt. In consequence of his Royal Highness having, some days since, signified his intention of visiting the University, a Convocation was summoned on this day, at which it was determined to confer on him the degree of Doctor of Civil Law, by diploma, which was accordingly done the following day, with great ceremony.

Oct. 30. This morning, a melancholy accident happened in Kell's-pit, near Whitehaven, by an explosion of fire-damp, in which twenty persons were unfortunately killed.—This dreadful occurrence was owing to neglecting to use the Davy lamp.

The Kentish Gazette observes, that much damage has been done by the late high tides at the ancient station of *Reculver*. The stone pavement has, in many intervals along the whole extent, been displaced, and has sunk into large holes in the sand; so that this venerable work of defence is in great danger. Considerable portions of the ground on the edge of the cliffs, along the coast in that vicinity, have also given way, from the high tides having penetrated into their bases; and should the spring tides of the approaching winter be attended with strong northerly winds, it is feared much land will be lost on that part of the Kentish coast. (See views of *Reculver* in vol. LXXIX. 1009.)

The Judges lately decided that *Margate Pier* ought to be rated to the poor.

There have been lately found, by some workmen employed in lowering and repairing an elevated part of the Roman Watling-street Road, within a mile of *Wibbsto*, co. Leic. near the surface of a bed of clay, about 30 human skeletons, one of them of an extraordinary size, together with several weapons, nearly half a yard long, double-edged, and terminating in a point, which appear to have been fastened to stakes: also some gauntlets, and a woman's earrings.

The net receipts of the late grand musical festival at *Edinburgh*, which are to

be appropriated to charitable purposes, amount to full thirteen thousand pounds.

A Whale in the river Severn.—The Gloucester paper says—"This extraordinary phenomenon was witnessed on Monday morning last (Nov. 8) in our river, where a whale was left by the ebb-tide, on the sands between Awre and Frampton. It was first discovered by some men, whose notice was attracted by the force and velocity with which it was lashing and throwing up the water with its tail, on finding itself hampered by the receding of the tide. So singular an object attracted a great concourse of people; and as soon as it could be approached with safety, a general scramble took place; and this immense carcass was severed into such portions as could be effected by the use of those implements most readily obtained, and carried away; by the next morning parts of the flesh of this hapless animal were distributed all over the country. This fish had proceeded about twenty-five miles from the mouth of the river in one tide, and we believe, is the first that has been found so far from its native element. Its dimensions were—in length 60 feet, breadth 10 feet, width of the tail 12 feet, the upper jaw 9 feet, and the lower 10 feet long, and the carcass supposed to be nearly 30 tons weight. C. Clifford, esq. of Frampton, the Lord of the Manor, has secured the jaw-bones for the purpose of forming a gateway on his estate."

Waterford, Nov. 6. On Sunday evening, the 31st ult. Henry St. George, esq. brother of Sir Richard St. George, was most inhumanly murdered and cut to pieces by a banditti, near his own house, within a few miles of Athlone. He had been lately active in putting down riband men. His cousin, Mansergh St. George, was murdered in 1798.

IRELAND, Nov. 10. The Clerkship of the Pleas, &c. which has long engaged general attention, was finally disposed of; letters patent having passed the Great Seal, nominating Joseph Farran, esq. to the situation, who for many years filled the office of Deputy.

A proclamation has been issued by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, declaring the County of Roscommon to be in a state of disturbance, and requiring an extraordinary establishment of police.

OCCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Windsor Castle, Nov. 6, 1819. "His Majesty has passed the last month in great tranquillity, but without any diminution of his disorder. His Majesty's bodily health continues to be good, under the circumstances of his advanced age."

It will doubtless be noticed, that the preceding bulletin differs materially from the series of medical reports for a considerable time past. We see now, with all the regret that the memory of the virtues and goodness of our venerable King most excite in every heart and mind, that his constitution at length begins to yield to the pressure of age. His Majesty is in the 82nd year of his age, and has entered upon the sixtieth year of his reign—a reign, now longer in its duration, by nearly four years, than that of any former Sovereign on the English throne; that of Henry III. being barely 56 years.

Monday, Nov. 1.

This morning, between one and two o'clock, as a patrol was going the rounds in Whitechapel, he saw smoke issuing from the windows of the house of a Mr. Aaron Oram, linendraper; opposite the London Hospital. He sprang his rattle for assistance; but before any one arrived, the lower part of the house was enveloped in flames. Mr. Oram, Mrs. Oram, and their son (a youth of 17 years of age,) threw themselves out of a two pair of stairs window. Mrs. Oram was caught by the watchman, and received but trifling injury; Mr. Oram escaped most miraculously, without any fracture of his limbs; the son unfortunately had his leg broken. The servants and seven of the children were taken out of the windows of the upper stories. When the seventh child was taken from the window, the flames and smoke rushed in volumes from the upper part of the premises; and the servant man, who was on the ladder for the purpose of assisting the three remaining children from the burning pile, was compelled, to save his own life, to slide down the ladder, leaving the little unfortunate creatures at the window crying for relief, which no human power could render them. One boy, six years, another seven years, and a third, nine years of age, perished in the flames. The house of Mrs. Ross was also destroyed, and no property saved. The body of one of Mrs. Oram's children was dug out of the ruins on Monday morning, burnt to a cinder.—A singular circumstance occurred during the above fire. A young Essex farmer who had a peculiar dread of a London fire, arrived the preceding day at a friend's house opposite (being his first visit to London), awakened from a sound sleep by the cry of "Fire, fire! Save the children!" He, in his alarm, supposing the house he was in to be on fire, rushed into the adjoining room, where he fancied his friend's children might be, seized on the first person he met, which happened to be the maid-servant, and actually hurried her into the street before he came to his recollection.

Saturday, Nov. 6.

A Court of Aldermen resolved to prosecute Alderman Waitbman, Sheriff Perkins, and Messrs. Thompson, Bumstead, Hunt, and others, for a conspiracy to obstruct the election of a Lord Mayor, at Guildhall, on Michaelmas-day last.

Tuesday, Nov. 9.

Being Lord Mayor's day, the pageant of the civic procession to Westminster-hall, to swear in the new Lord Mayor, was observed with all its customary grandeur. At a quarter before twelve o'clock, his Lordship set out from the Mansion-house in his state coach, drawn by six horses, splendidly caparisoned; the liveries of the postillions and footmen richly embroidered with gold lace. The Lord Mayor's coach was preceded by a troop of the Horse Guards in full uniform, and by bearers carrying the richly-ornamented flags of the barges of the several Civic companies. The first coach in order after the new Lord Mayor's, was that of the late Chief Magistrate, Mr. Alderman Atkins. We are concerned to notice the uncountenanced reception which the late Lord Mayor received from the populace. Hisses and cries resounded on all sides, and some miscreant threw a brickbat into his coach as he passed along Bridge-street. The worthy Alderman, we are happy to state, received no injury.—The party, having taken water at Blackfriars-bridge, proceeded in the barges to Westminster. The usual ceremonies being gone through, the procession returned to Guildhall, where the dinner was in the most sumptuous style. The tables were laid in the usual way. The cross table elevated at the eastern end of the Hall, made a brilliant display of Royal and Ministerial grandeur, including his Royal Highness the Duke of York, the Cabinet Ministers, viz. the Duke of Wellington, Lords Sidmouth, Harrowby, Westmoreland, Castlereagh, Bathurst, Mr. W. Pole, &c.; the French and Spanish Ambassadors; the Judges Abbott, Richards, Best, &c. The hall was opened with a minuet, by the Spanish Ambassador and Miss Atkins, daughter of the late Lord Mayor. The Hall was crowded to excess. Tables were laid for the surplus guests in the adjoining apartments. Upwards of 1000 sat down to dinner; and the supply of Champagne, Claret, and Madeira, was unlimited.

Wednesday, Nov. 10.

This morning, about four o'clock, a fire was discovered to have broken out on the premises of Messrs. Severn, King, and Co. sugar-brokers, Church-lane. Whitechapel. It broke out in the Sugar-refinery; the amount of injury sustained it, we are assured from competent authority,

estis

is estimated at 60,000*l.*, and the amount insured at the different fire-offices is out 65,000*l.* There was a ten-horse steam-engine on the premises; but it has been clearly ascertained that the mischief was not occasioned by it, as it remains in a perfect state.

Thursday, Nov. 11.

In the Court of Arches, Sir John Nichol gave judgment in a cause which involved a question of the right of parish clergymen to preside at vestry meetings. The Judge said, he was inclined to support the right of the Minister, and therefore decided to that effect; but he wished the question might be ultimately decided by twelve Judges.

Saturday, Nov. 13.

Sir Manasseh Masseh Lopez, Bart. &c., it will be recollected, was convicted at the last Spring Assizes for the counties of Cornwall and Devon, upon an instrument in each county, for corruptly inducing certain freemen of the borough of Exeter, to vote on his behalf at the next general election for members to serve in Parliament for that borough, this day received sentence in the Court of King's Bench; which was, "That for Sir Manasseh Masseh Lopez's first offence, of which he had been convicted in Cornwall, he should pay to the King a fine of 8,000*l.* and be imprisoned in Exeter Gaol for 21 months; for his second offence in Devonshire, that he should pay to the King a fine of 2,000*l.* and be further imprisoned in the same gaol for three months.

Tuesday, Nov. 16.

In the Court of King's Bench, Richard Carlile was brought up to receive the judgment of the Court for the two libels of which he was convicted at Guildhall. The Court ordered and adjudged—that the defendant, for his first offence, should pay to the King the fine of 1000*l.* and be imprisoned in Dorchester Gaol for six years; and that for his second offence, he should pay a fine to the King of 500*l.* and be imprisoned in the same gaol for one year, to be computed from the expiration of the first imprisonment; that at the expiration of that period, he should enter into securities for his good behaviour for the term of his natural life, himself in 1000*l.* and two sureties in 100*l.* each; that he should be further imprisoned until the fines were paid and the securities found.

The late prosecutions for the sale of immodest books make one of the characteristics of the times. That such works should have been ever produced, is a melancholy evidence of the blind inveteracy of human nature. The judgment of the jury on Carlile vindicates the country; but there is more to be done, and the press will not have done its duty unless it throws off the stigma of his publications by renewed efforts in the cause of morals, wisdom, and

Christianity. Carlile's defence was all a falsehood. No man of common sense could believe him to have had any point in view beyond the guilty profit of his publications. The man was poor; he knew that money was to be made by the sale of moral poison; he looked for his gain to the ignorance and vice of the populace; and by administering what common experience would have told him was ruin to the peace, the honesty, and the happiness of this life.

Wednesday, Nov. 17.

Henry Swan, esq., was brought up to receive judgment; having been convicted at the last Spring Assizes for Cornwall, of corruptly bribing one Peter Jenkins, by promising to give up, and giving him up, a promissory note for 20*l.* made by him payable to defendant, and a bank note for 1*l.* in consideration of his voting as a freeman on defendant's behalf at the last General Election for the borough of Penryn, for which the latter was a candidate to serve in Parliament. The prosecution was at the instance of the House of Commons. Mr. Justice Bayley said, the defendant's offence was aggravated by the station he held in life, as a Magistrate, a Gentleman of the Bar, and a person who had for a considerable period served his country in Parliament. The sentence of the Court upon him was—That he be imprisoned in the custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea of that Court for the space of ONE YEAR.

During the long vacation, Lincoln's Inn Hall has been most elegantly and commodiously improved. The Hall is now ten feet longer than formerly, and the seats are covered with fine crimson cloth, instead of the green baize which used to be formerly on them. Hogarth's celebrated painting of "Paul before Felix," which was at the upper end of the Hall, is cleaned, and the frame fresh gilt, which gives it a fine appearance. In short, from the alterations and splendid improvements which have been made, this Hall may now be considered one of the most elegant, commodious, and finest in the kingdom.

Sir Francis Burdett has received notice, that the Attorney-General has filed an *ex-officio* information against him for the "Letter to the Electors of Westminster" on the subject of the Manchester business.

In a Report of the Committee of the *Refuge for the Destitute*, Hackney Road and Hoxton, it is stated, that from January 1, to July 1, 1819, they admitted 32 males and 29 females; and that in the same period they discharged to employment or otherwise, 30 males and 28 females, there being in the establishments, on the latter of the above dates, 80 males and 76 females. The total number admitted, since the opening of the Institution in 1806, being 329 males and

and 839 females, whilst they have provided for 175, females, who were on the brink of ruin, by restoring them to their friends, or finding them suitable situations, whose previous circumstances did not require admission into a house of reform, and for 74 males; and the Committee have considered the cases of 1804 females, and of 580 males. In a season that calls loudly for the best exertions of a well-directed charity, to stem the torrent of suffering and of crime, it is to be hoped that all, according to their several abilities, will contribute to forward the benevolent objects of the "Refuge for the Destitute."

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Nov. 17. *Helpless Animals*, an interlude in one act. This was a hasty production (we believe of Mr. Parry's, the author of *High Notions*), intended to exhibit Mrs. Davison's talents as a rustic male servant, and occasioned a great deal of laughter; but met also with some opposition. It ran three nights.

Nov. 19. *A Short Reign and a Merry One*, a Petite Comedy in two acts. This was obviously of French origin, and met with complete success.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Nov. 23.

This day the Prince Regent came in the accustomed form, and being seated on the throne, the Usher of the Black Rod was sent to command the attendance of the House of Commons. The Speaker and a great number of Members shortly afterwards came to the Bar, when his Royal Highness delivered the following most gracious Speech:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"It is with great concern that I am again obliged to announce to you the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

"I regret to have been under the necessity of calling you together at this period of the year; but the Seditious Practices so long prevalent in some of the Manufacturing Districts of the Country have been continued with increased activity since you were last assembled in Parliament.

"They have led to proceedings incompatible with the public tranquillity, and with the peaceful habits of the industrious classes of the Community; and a spirit is now fully manifested, utterly hostile to the Constitution of this Kingdom, and aiming not only at the change of those Political Institutions which have hitherto constituted the pride and security of this Country, but at the Subversion of the Rights of Property and of all Order in Society.

"I have given directions that the necessary information on this subject shall be laid before you; and I feel it to be my indispensable Duty to press on your immediate Attention the Consideration of such Measures as may be requisite for the Counteraction and Suppression of a System which, if not effectually checked, must bring Confusion and Ruin on the Nation.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"The estimates for the ensuing Year will be laid before you.

"The necessity of affording Protection to the Lives and Property of his Majesty's

Loyal subjects has compelled Me to make some addition to our Military Force; but I have no doubt you will be of opinion that the arrangements for this purpose have been effected in the manner likely to be the least burthensome to the Country.

"Although the Revenue has undergone some fluctuation since the close of the last Session of Parliament, I have the satisfaction of being able to inform you that it appears to be again in a course of progressive improvement.

"Some depression still continues to exist in certain branches of our Manufactures, and I deeply lament the distress which is in consequence felt by those who more immediately depend upon them; but this depression is in a great measure to be ascribed to the embarrassed situation of other Countries, and I earnestly hope that it will be found to be of a temporary nature.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"I continue to receive from Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this Country.

"It is my most anxious wish that advantage should be taken of this season of Peace to secure and advance our internal Prosperity; but the successful prosecution of this object must essentially depend on the Preservation of Domestic Tranquillity.

"Upon the Loyalty of the great body of the People I have the most confident reliance; but it will require your utmost vigilance and exertion, collectively and individually, to check the dissemination of the Doctrines of Treason and Impiety, and to impress upon the minds of all Classes of His Majesty's Subjects, that it is from the cultivation of the Principles of Religion, and from a just subordination to lawful authority, that We can alone expect the Continuance of that Divine Favour and Protection which have hitherto been so signally experienced by this Kingdom."

The Prince Regent then retired; and the House was adjourned *pro tempore*.

PRO.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

Oct. 18. General Sir John Francis Cra-
dock, G.C.B. and heirs male, a Baron of
Ireland, by the title of Baron Howden.

Oct. 20. Lieut.-Gen. the Earl of Dal-
housie, G.C.B. to be Captain-General and
Governor in Chief of the provinces of
Lower and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia,
New Brunswick, and the islands of Prince
Edward and Cape Breton; also Sir James
Kempt, G.C.B. to be Lieut.-Governor of
Nova Scotia and its dependencies.

3d Light Dragoons—Brevet-Major Sti-
sted to be Major.

57th Foot—Brevet-Major M'Laine to
be Major.

Oct. 30. Major-Gen. Sir G. Cooke,
Lieut.-Governor of Portsmouth, v. Kempt.

Nov. 6. The Earl of Egremont to be
Lord Lieutenant of Sussex; Lord Las-
celles, Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding
of Yorkshire; John Cartwright, Esq. Con-
sul General in Turkey; and James Yeames,
Esq. Consul General in the Russian Ports
in the Black Sea.

Nov. 9. John Dwyer, M.D. from half-
pay, to be Physician to the Forces, *vice*
Robson, who retires upon half-pay.

Major-General Sir James Kempt, G.C.B.
to be Lieutenant-General in North Ame-
rica only.

Captain Donald M'Gregor, of the 58th
Foot, to be Major in the Army.

Nov. 12. Brevet Lieut.-Col. John Ba-
con Harrison, to be Lieut.-Col. v. Hill,
deceased. — Brevet Lieut.-Col. Thomas
Wemyss, Major, v. Harrison.

Nov. 13. Karl of Craven to be Lord
Lieutenant of Berks, *vice* Earl of Radnor,
resigned.

Dr. W. Somerville, Physician to Chel-
sea Hospital, *vice* Moseley.

This Gazette also contains orders for
the Court's going into mourning for
Charles IV. late King of Sardinia, and
the late Duchess Dowager of Brunswick.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Sir G. R. Fetherston, for the county of
Longford, in the room of Sir Thomas Fe-
therston, bart. deceased.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Cambridge, Nov. 4. William Frere, esq.
M.A. Serjeant at Law, and Master of
Dowling College, Vice Chancellor of this
University, for the year ensuing.

Rev. John Collier Jones, D.D. elected
Rector of Exeter College, Oxford, *vice*
Cole, deceased.

Rev. Z. S. Warren, B.A. of Sidney Sus-
sex College, Cambridge, elected Usher of
Oakham School.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Very Rev. Dr. Saurin, Dean of Derry,
to be Bishop of Dromore.

Rev. Frederic Iremonger, Prebendary of
Winchester, Wherwell V. near Andover.

Rev. Mr. Dillon, Chaplain to the Abp.
of Canterbury, Rochdale V.

Rev. W. L. Buckle, Easington Rectory,
Oxon.

Rev. Samuel Cole, M.A. of Exeter Col-
lege, Oxford, Chaplain of Greenwich Hos-
pital, Swathney V.

Rev. C. F. Parker, M.A. Ringshall R.
Suffolk.

Rev. H. J. Maddock, M.A. to the Per-
petual Curacy of Trinity Church, Hud-
dersfield.

Rev. C. Chew, B.A. late Minister of
Slaithwaite, Huddersfield, Lockingtoo V.
Leicestershire.

Rev. E. Player, Curate of St. James's,
Bath, appointed Chaplain to the Bath
Hospital.

Rev. W. Prosser, Chacley Perpetual
Curacy, Worcestershire.

Rev. W. T. Haubury, B.A. of New
College, Oxford, to the Chaplainship of
the Marshalsea and the Court of the King's
Palace of Westminster.

Rev. W. F. Mansel, Sandhurst V. Glou-
cestershire.

Rev. Richard Midgley, Bletchley R.
Bucks.

Rev. G. Beresford, M.A. St. Andrew's
R. Holborn.

Rev. J. Strange Dandridge, of Worces-
ter College, Oxford, appointed Chaplain
of British Embassy at Berlin.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 17. Grand Duchess of Mecklen-
burgh Stralitz, a son. — At Boath (Nairn),
the Lady of Capt. Sir Jas. Dunbar, R.N. a
son and heir. — 21. At Lincoln, the wife of
Rev. G. T. Pretzman, a son. — The wife of
a labouring man, of the name of Faaton,
residing at Chatham, of four children,
three fine boys, and one girl: they were
all born alive, but died a few hours after.
— 27. Lady of Sir C. Wolseley, bart. a son.

GENT. MAG. November, 1819.

Lately. In Harley-street, the Countess
of Lieven, a son.

Nov. 4. At Hillsborough, the Mar-
chioness of Downshire, a son. — 7. The
Hon. Mrs. Peter De Blaquiére, a son. —
9. At Clapton, Mrs. Domville, a son. —
13. At Surrey-place, Mrs. John Bentley,
a son. — At Chelsea, the wife of the Rev.
Weeden Butler, a girl, their sixth child
living.

MAR-

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 9. At Ratisbon, Count Charles Westerholt, eldest son of Count Westerholt, to his cousin, Miss Harriet Spencer, youngest daughter of the Hon. W. R. Spencer, and grand-daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Charles Spencer.

12. At Seston, Devonshire, Joseph Read, esq. to Sarah, second daughter of the late H. Clibborn, esq. of Clara, Ireland.

16. The Very Rev. the Dean of Lime-
rick, to Isabella, third daughter of the late Rev. John Shepherd, of Pattiswick, Essex.

19. Lieut.-col. Verner, of Church Hill (Armagh), to Harriet, only dau. of the Hon. Edw. Wingfield, of Cork Abbey (Wicklow).

21. Geo. Parise, esq. of Bedford street, Bedford-square, to Elizabeth, only child of the late J. Wingate Jennings, esq. of Hartington, Bedfordshire.

D. R. Ross, esq. of Ross Trevor, to Miss Harriet Knox, second daughter of the Hon. and very Rev. the Dean of Down.

Thos. Staunus, esq. of Portarlinton, to Catherine, eldest daughter of T. Hamilton, esq. of Clonsilla (Dublin).

C. Podmore, esq. of Chigwell, to Eliza, fourth dau. of E. Hodges, esq. of Clapham.

Isaac Spencer, esq. of York and Poppleton, to Mrs. Jackson, of Kentish Town.

A. Constable, esq. of Lewisham, to Jane, eldest dau. of Mr. E. Brown, of Greenwich.

22. At Dublin, the Rev. Henry Cottingham, of Summerville (Cavan), to Mary-Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Jason Hassard, esq. of Garden Hill (Fermanagh).

23. Edward Alderson, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Rebecca, daughter of Wm. Staunbrough, esq. of Isleworth.

Fred. Fisher, esq. of Leicester square, to Mrs. George Wyndham, of Cromer.

Rev. John Hardy, of Carlston, Wilts, to Anna-Maria, youngest daughter of the late Edward Wilmot, esq. of Clifton.

24. C. B. Uther, esq. of Leicester-square, to Miss Mary-Anne Coleman, of Marl Hill (Cork.)

26. At Vienna, the Prince Royal of Saxony, to the Archduchess Caroline of Austria.

Rev. Rob. Roberts, A.M. Rector of Little Thurlow, and Vicar of Haverhill, Suffolk, to Emily, eldest dau. of Josias Notting, esq. of Rose Hill, Wixoe, Suffolk.

Thomas Gibbes, esq. of Woburn-place, Russell square, to Mary, youngest dau. of Joshua Cooke, esq. of Oxford.

Capt. E. F. Waters, of the Bengal Military Establishment, to Eliz. Stephens, dau. of T. S. Aldersey, esq. of Lisson Grove.

Jas. Trenow, esq. of the Office of Ordnance, Tower, to Mary-Anne, youngest daughter of the late Capt. H. Whitehead.

Anthony Rosenhagen, esq. of Wimpole-street, to Louisa Craven, dau. of Rev. Rob. Barnard, of Wübenfeld, Suffolk.

Rev. Thomas, eldest son of the Right Hon. W. C. Plunkett, to Louisa-Jane, second dau. of the late John Wm. Foster, esq.

27. Fred. White, esq. of Parham, to Frances-Anne, third daughter of the late Wm. Woodley, esq. Governor of Barbadoes.

Col. Sherlock, 4th drag. to Emma, dau. of Rev. Dr. Wyld, Prebend. of Southwell.

Mr. John de Horne, of Grosvenor-place, Camberwell, and the Corn Exchange, to Sarah, second daughter of Thomas Manning, esq. of Camberwell.

28. The Archdeacon of Kildare, eldest son of the Lord Bishop of Kildare, to Anne, eldest daughter of Owsley Rowley, esq. of the Priory, St. Neots, Hunts.

Sir Jas. Dalrymple Hay, bart. of Park place, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Lieut.-gen. Sir John Heron Maxwell, bart.

S. T. Partridge, esq. of Barbadoes, to Martha, eldest daughter of Capt. R. Carmarthen, of Rotherhithe.

Rev. Jas. Tindale, M.A. Rector of Knap-
liff and Shearby, Leicestershire, to Miss Waite, daughter of the late R. Waite, esq. of Rippon.

Rev. Rich. Lucas, of Stamford, Lincolnshire, to Mary Dorothy, second daughter of the Rev. Jacob Constabadié, Rector of Wensley.

29. Rev. John Clementson, of Mapper, to Charlotte, dau. of Samuel Wamwright, esq. of Thornton-in-Craven.

30. Wm. Whitchurch, esq. of Salisbury, to Anne, only dau. of John West, esq. banker, of Lymington.

Rev. Thos. Madge, of Norwich, to Harriet, fifth dau. of late Benj. Travers, esq.

At Paris, W. H. Harley, esq. late Judge at the Cape of Good Hope, to Mary, sole heiress of late W. Harris, esq. of Rose Warren House, Cornwall.

E. Beck, esq. to Sarah Elizabeth, only child of the late N. Welton, esq. of Poplar-house, Debenham.

Lately. John Wirkham, esq. of Bacombe, to Catherine Elizabeth, dau. of late Mat. Brickdale, esq. 3d Dragoon Guards.

Rev. Erasmus, son of Sir Geo. Griffith Williams, bart. Bath, to Mrs. Grubb.

Jas. Stuart Wemys, esq. of Surrey, to Louisa, only daughter of Col. G. Blair.

John Lewis, esq. merchant, of Bristol, to Sarah, only daughter of Nat. Hartland, esq. banker, Tewkesbury.

Nov. 1. Rev. Edw. Meredith, Master of Newport Grammar School, to Miss Crisp, of Westbury, both co. Salop.

4. James Gordon Murdoch, esq. of Oakfield, Berks, to Caroline Penelope, fifth daughter of the late Sam. Gambier, esq. Commissioner of his Majesty's Navy, and niece to Adm. Lord Gambier.

5. Rev. T. W. Richards, to Maria, eldest daughter of the late E. Pope, esq.

OBITUARY.

THE REV. DR. CYRIL JACKSON.

The late Dr. Cyril Jackson (see p. 273) was the eldest son of Dr. Jackson, an eminent physician at Stamford in Lincolnshire. At the age of twelve or thirteen, he was sent to Westminster School; and soon afterwards, in the year 1760, became a King's Scholar on the foundation at that seminary. In 1764 he was elected to a scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge; not having a prospect of a Studentship at Christ Church, Oxford, he did not enter Cambridge, but went to Christ Church as the first instance as a Commoner, and at the ensuing Christmas was admitted a student of that house by the Dean, Dr. Gregory. In this situation he soon distinguished himself as a young man of superior talents, indefatigable application, and great acquirements. The extent of his classical learning was marked by an early proficiency in Greek, and a correct and well-grounded knowledge of that rich and dignified language; and his taste proved and illustrated by the severe and piercing test of elegant composition both in Latin prose and verse. He soon attracted the notice and acquired the patronage of Dr. Markham, who succeeded Dr. Gregory as Dean; and at the same time that that learned person, who had been advanced to the see of Chester, was nominated, in 1771, to the honourable post of Preceptor of the Prince of Wales and Bishop of Osnaburgh, now Duke of York; Mr. Jackson obtained the distinguished, but more efficient appointment of Sub-Preceptor. In this character he laid the foundation of that almost filial love and affection with which through life he was honoured by his Royal pupils; and discharged, at the same time, the duties of his high and important function with an attention, a zeal, and a judgment, which their momentous interest required. It was through the unceasing superintendence and able tuition of their Sub-Preceptor, that these Princes were well imbued with the spirit of the sacred languages, that even in the gayer versions of youth, or the more serious pursuits of manhood, amid the dissipations of pleasure, or the distractions of business, the relish of their juvenile studies has never forsaken them, and that they even now refresh occasionally their moments of leisure with the pages of Homer or Sophocles. But a still higher prize than this should be the mead of Dr. Jackson. It was from his lessons, beyond all doubt, that these personages attained the highest rank which can exist, the Peer Apparent and Heir Presumptive of

the Crown, imbibed that elevation of sentiment, that pride of soul, and that generosity of spirit, which teaches them, as it were, innately, to look down with disdain upon every thing that bears the semblance of mean, low, or sordid feeling. In this high-minded disdain, indeed, consists the true fountain of honour, the real essence of nobility; and he surely, to whom is intrusted the education of Princes, ought to make the instilling of this principle, after the more sacred offices of Religion, his first concern and primary duty. Mr. Jackson continued in this station for several years; and, after taking orders, was shortly afterwards, in 1778, appointed preacher at Lincoln's Inn. About the same time, he was rewarded with a Canon's stall at Christ Church; and in 1783, was promoted to the highest object of his ambition, the Deanery of that great Foundation. At this time Dr. Cyril Jackson was in the prime of life, and he brought to the discharge of the difficult functions of that eminent station all the advantages which a capacious mind, an enlarged knowledge of the world, a spirit of command, and an unconquerable perseverance, could confer. He instantly applied himself to restore the discipline of the college, which under the lax and somewhat too indulgent administration of his predecessor Bishop Bagot, had been considerably impaired, and to put altogether on a new footing the course of public instruction, and the detail also of private tuition pursued in that society. For this purpose he caused to be observed with a rigid exactness, all the ancient rules and customs; he enforced a punctual attendance at Hall and Chapel, he allowed no under-graduate to lodge out of the walls of College, he permitted no one to go to theatre or other public diversions, or on any pretence to sleep out of his own rooms. Absences and late knockings in at night were repressed by immediate punishment; and with a view to a certain detection of offences, and a fear of such detection, he instituted, through the intermediate gradations of tutors, porters, and other servants, such a system of police, that it was impossible any irregularity could take place, without the knowledge of the Dean. Where a long course of offending was manifested in the conduct of a young man, and the common punishments failed to produce their intended effect, the delinquent was not disgraced by a public expulsion, but he was privately desired to leave the society. Dr. Cyril Jackson did not pretend to cure incorrigibility. But a bad example might be contagious, and therefore a youth of habits

habits desperately bad, could not be allowed to continue a member of Christ Church; regard at the same time being had to his future prospects in life, by the ignominy of a formal sentence of dismissal being spared, whilst the cause of his going away was usually so well known within the walls of the College, as to operate as a terror to those of his own standing. In this dispensation of justice, as well as in the infliction of minor corrections, nothing could exceed the impartiality of Dr. Cyril Jackson. He knew no difference of rank or situation. The noblemen, the gentlemen commoners, students, and commoners, were all equally within the sphere of his observation, and alike visited with the penalties of misbehaviour. If any distinction was made, it was rather in favour of the students and commoners who were consigned to the immediate care of the censors, while the two higher classes were under the more vigilant and severe superintendence of the Dean himself. Nor were the exertions of this indefatigable man less unremitting or successful with respect to the studies of the young men. He took care to surround himself with able tutors, into whom he instilled his own spirit, and inculcated his own method. Under Dean Jackson the government of Christ Church was an absolute one. The officers of the College were his ministers, dependent on his favour and protection, in the habit of reporting to him daily all matters within their several departments, and receiving from him instructions upon all subjects. In the first place Dr. Jackson revived what were termed "Collections." These were meetings at the end of each term, in the College Hall, of the Dean, Sub Dean, the two Censors, and the Greek, mathematical, logic, and rhetoric Readers, to which the Under Graduates took up all that they had read during the preceding term, and submitted themselves to public examination. He restored also to its ancient solemnity the weekly reading of themes and Latin verses in the College Hall; he inspired with new vigour the competition for the four prizes for Latin prose, to Bachelors; and for Latin hexameters to Under Graduates; he re-instated in their functions the public Lecturers in mathematics and logic; and he invested with additional dignity and weight, the annual Speeches of the Censors, in which, composed in Latin prose, honourable mention was made of all those young men who in the course of the year had distinguished themselves either by superior diligence in the mathematics or the classics at Collections, or by having gained any of the University or College prizes. Besides these public occasions, the Dean was ever in private employed in promoting

and encouraging the studies of such young men, in whom he discerned superior talent or greater application. He gave up his own time and bestowed his own pains in personal instruction. Greek, mathematics, logic, and composition, were the subjects on which he condescended in the way, at once purveying to the information of his young hearers, and refreshing to own recollections, and administering to his own taste. Innumerable were the hours which he expended in these useful labours; for it is never to be forgotten, in forming an estimate of the merits of Dr. Cyril Jackson, as Dean of Christ Church, that whilst, on the one hand, he was as exact and rigid disciplinarian, so on the other, there never existed any one more sagacious than himself, in discerning, or more strenuous in rewarding merit. He was a system of rewards as well as of punishments; and in this course he was most materially assisted by an extraordinary degree of perspicacity in detecting and appreciating the latent character and disposition of those around him. To the end he spared no pains, and omitted no opportunity. He was in the habit of entertaining at dinner, almost every day, six or eight of the members of his College. On these occasions he set on foot and encouraged conversation, he started topics, provoked inquiries, and thus elicited the prevailing bent and genius of each of his guests. It was the habit of the Dean, during each long vacation, to travel through different parts of England, Wales, Scotland, or Ireland, taking some young friend with him, whose expenses he bore, as a companion. In these journeys knowledge was his end;—he explored every nook and promontory on the coast, by walking and by sailing; he ascended every mountain; he visited every manufactory, and he avoided no place but a friend's house, which, if he but once entered, he foresaw that his whole leisure would be expended in a series of visiting. He sought for information, and obtained it, from every one that came in his way, from sailors, fishermen, workmen, and artisans. In this mode he accumulated on every subject connected with the internal economy of the country, a store of knowledge probably not in its general variety equalled by that of any other individual. Topics of this nature formed the subjects of discourse with the young men of his College, while enjoying his hospitality. If any one had travelled during a vacation, it was always a matter of inquiry what he had seen; if any one was about to undertake a tour with the acquisition of knowledge in view, the Dean not only commended his purpose, but assisted his researches by pointing out to him objects of curiosity, and explaining

aining their nature and value. By means of this friendly intercourse, the man both received and gave information; he furthered his own plan of becoming personally acquainted with every individual who was placed under his government; and he at the same time communicated, wherever he saw it would become useful, the result of his own labours in inquiries, without effort, parade, or ostentation.

With such a Head as Dr. Cyril Jackson, Christ Church, soon after his accession to a Deanery, came into the highest repute, its pristine fame re-established, and its proper magnificence supported. It became an object of competition, and in the degree, therefore, of interest, to obtain an admission at Christ Church. Vacancies were applied for succession to, a year or two before they took place; and the consequence was, as the Dean had his choice of members, Christ Church was not only the most numerous, but in his time, so the most select and respectable Society in the University. There is not a doubt, also, but that the other Colleges ultimately profited from the efforts, so successfully exerted in his own Establishment, by Dr. Cyril Jackson. Influenced by his example, certainly, other Heads of Houses imitated his conduct, and pursued a system. It would be invidious to point out instances, but to those who have been acquainted with the University of Oxford for the last thirty-six years, it will be an easy matter to contrast the present flourishing state and honourable eminence of some Colleges with their inferior reputation at the period when Dr. Cyril Jackson became Dean of Christ Church. Nay, the comparison might perhaps be extended to the aggregate University itself; and the institution of a new and effective system of examination for degrees, as well as the improvement in general discipline in that seat of learning, be traced, not indeed to the personal acts in the body at large, with which he seldom interposed, of the late Dean of Christ Church, but to the sensible effect of that precedent of reform which he first made in 1783. It was not also of the smallest merits of Dr. Jackson, when Dean, that he greatly improved the public buildings and walks of Christ Church. The new entrance into the Hall was effected by Mr. James Wyatt, under his auspices; the meadow under its directions was laid out and kept in constant good order, and the whole place, like the person of the Dean himself, not only in neat attire, but full dress.

Dr. Cyril Jackson continued Dean of Christ Church for twenty-six years; and during the whole of that period, his residence on the spot was uninterrupted by any absence (except during the long va-

cation, and the few days in each year, when he attended at Westminster School as one of the electors), his diligence never relaxed, and his system never varied. At length he resolved on retirement, and in 1809 he executed the purpose which for some few years before he had meditated, and resigned the Deanery of Christ Church, retaining no Church preferment whatever, and possessed only of a small fortune which he had inherited from his father; which, however, was equal to the plan of life which he had laid down. He had before this declined the highest dignities in the Church, and in the resolution which he had taken of spending the remainder of his days in privacy, he was not to be shaken by the proffer afterwards made to him by the Prince Regent himself, of the most desirable bishopric in the realm. He had before declined accepting an archbishopric, supposed to have been particularly acceptable to him, as connected somewhat with the place of his nativity, and as having been filled by a Prelate for whom he had ever entertained the highest respect. He, on this, was compelled, in conformity to his unalterable scheme of sequestering himself, as far as possible, from sublunary concerns, to pen a negative to a Letter from his Royal Patron, couched in the most affectionate terms. There were not wanting those who, imperfectly acquainted with the real disposition of Dr. Cyril Jackson, fancied they saw on these occasions, in his laying down his carriage, reducing his establishment, and refusal of promotion, a manifest inconsistency of character. But they knew not the man. It is true he had ambition, but not of a vulgar temporizing sort, not an ambition which gratified itself in empty show, or which looked to the acquisition merely of titular rank, of sordid pelf, or even of commanding power. His was an ambition in the just sense of the word, of doing good, and of making himself serviceable to others. After a life, of which unceasing activity had been the characteristic, he thought, at the age of sixty-four, that he had toiled enough for others, and that it was at length time to think of himself and of eternity. He devoted himself, therefore, to rest and quiet; he gave himself, not in empty profession or pharisaical pretence, but in deed and thought, to God; he exercised himself exclusively in good works, and innocent recreations. It was in the obscure village of Felpham, on the coast of Sussex, that he took up his abode, and where, dispensing around him daily the blessings of the most beneficent and unbounded charity, he spent for ten years the residue of his life, abating himself only in occasional visits to his friend Dr. Carey, when Head Master of Westminster School, in calls of respect at the

the Pavilion at Brighton, and in paying the duties of fraternal affection to his brother the Bishop of Oxford, during his illnesses at Christ Church and Coddenden. His own indisposition was of short duration. He sickened at the end of June, and died in the middle of August. Previously to the illness which carried him to the grave, he had always enjoyed an uninterrupted flow of good health, and on this last occasion his departing spirit was cheered by the presence of his old and first pupil the Prince Regent, who was graciously pleased thus to honour in death him whom he had always loved and respected in health.

We have already had occasion to speak of Dr. Cyril Jackson as a Scholar. His strength undoubtedly lay in an intimate knowledge of the Greek language. In this he yielded to none of his contemporaries, neither to Porson, Parr, Burney, Wakefield, or Huntingford, of whom, whenever he spoke, he expressed himself, although not intimately acquainted with any of them, in terms of the most profound respect and admiration. In points in which he never practised himself, or essayed his own powers, he might be excelled by some of them, such as conjectural criticism, and verbal emendation; but in feeling and understanding the force and intensity of each particular word of that most expressive and copious language, and in an historical acquaintance with its terms and idioms, with the time, namely, when each came into use, varied its meaning, or became obsolete, no scholar, however eminent, surpassed him. As Dr. Cyril Jackson never committed any work to the Press, his merits as a Theologian can be collected only from his Sermons delivered in the pulpit. Inferior certainly to Taylor in eloquence, to Barrow in richness, and to Beutley in force of mathematical demonstration, the discourses, nevertheless, which he preached before the University of Oxford, had ample claims to commendation. They were distinguished for novelty of subject, for felicity of illustration, and for depth of learning. They displayed much of the acumen of Warburton, without his paradox, and of the logical reasoning of Butler, without his subtlety. His style in writing was plain and unornamented, but forcible and perspicuous. Mr. Fox himself was not a greater friend of simplicity; and the admirer, therefore, of metaphor, antithesis, and involution, had nothing to praise in the compositions of the Dean of Christ Church. To sum up his intellectual excellencies in a few words:—he was eminent in the highest degree, for strength of mind, accuracy of discrimination, and the application of good sound sense to every business of life. These qualities, united

with a liberal spirit, and an address and manner formed from an habitual intercourse with the higher classes of society, admirably fitted him for the station he filled for so many years. He was not a mere pedagogue. No one better knew the essential qualifications of an English gentleman, and no one, therefore, could better inspire the breasts of young men in a middle stage between adolescence and manhood, whose destination was to the higher walks of life, with generous sentiments, and a lively sense of the nature and importance of their future duties. How far he was successful may be seen in the list* of those noblemen and gentlemen who were educated at Christ Church in his time, a list which comprises a most considerable portion of the rank, native, official, and professional, in the United Kingdom. As a man, his virtues were of the highest sort. He was a ready patron of merit, wherever it wanted his assistance, and to those whom he favoured with intimacy, he was the most steady and zealous of friends. In pecuniary matters the great Pitt was not more free from taint. Having no family to provide for, he never saved. At Christ Church he maintained the dignity of his situation by a liberal but well-regulated hospitality, and at Felpham he coarctated himself with the more contracted establishment of a private gentleman. His superfluous income was dispensed at both places with an unsparring hand in charitable donations. Enemies he had none, for he never provoked animosity; and even in the zenith of his power at Christ Church, it seldom happened but that those who suffered from his chastisement, admitted the justice of the sentence. He was a sincere believer in the truths of Christianity, and his sense of religious duty was attested by his voluntary retirement, whilst his practice of it was illustrated through life by his daily good works. If Christ Church sustained a loss not easy to be repaired on his resignation, the Poor of Felpham and its neighbourhood had a still more bitter one to deplore, in the death of a kind-hearted and munificent benefactor. Such was Dr. Cyril Jackson, whose memory is embalmed in the grateful recollection of all who knew him, and whose excellencies will never cease to be celebrated within the walls of Christ Church, Oxford.

The bulk of Dr. Jackson's property, which was considerably increased on the death of his brother, the late Bishop of Oxford, is bequeathed to his orphan Mr.

* A valuable Correspondent observes, "It would afford great satisfaction to many, if some Oxford friend could furnish a List of all the eminent men, with dates of their education, by the late venerable Dr. Cyril Jackson." EDIT.

Hutchinson,

Johnson, who, in 1818, was elected Westminster School to a Studentship in Christ Church.

The following brief metrical tribute was to the memory of the late Dr. Cyril Johnson on the day after his decease, by one of his neighbours, who, during seven years, contemplated and admired the efficient influence of his social and academic spirit in his elegant retirement on the coast of Sussex. He directed his remains to be deposited in the Church-yard of Chiam, his favourite village:

Brought studious life, and in its painless end,
[to crown;
The smile of Heaven appear'd thy lot
Johnson! of Learning and her sons the
friend! [renown!]
Bliss to thy soul!—and to thy name

JAMES WATT, Esq.

We were misinformed as to the birth-place of this very eminent man, whose case we had occasion to record in p. 10. Mr. Watt was a native of Greenock, where he was born Jan. 19, 1736. Testimony of his attachment to his native place, when there in 1815, he made donation of 100*l.* for the purpose of founding a scientific library, "for the instruction," as he himself expresses it in a letter regarding this gift, "of the youth of Greenock." "I hope," says the benevolent donor, "that it will prompt others to add to it, and to render my Townsmen diligent for their knowledge, as they are of their spirit of enterprize."

The following Character, copied from the Edinburgh Paper, is ascribed to the pen of Mr. Jeffrey:

"The name of Mr. James Watt, the great improver of the steam-engine, fortunately needs no commemoration of ours; for he that bore it survived to see it crowned with undisputed and unenvied honours; and many generations will probably pass away before it shall have 'gathered all a fame.' We have said that Mr. Watt was the great improver of the steam-engine; but, in truth, as to all that is admirable in a structure, or vast in its utility, he should rather be described as its inventor. It was by his inventions that its action was so regulated as to make it capable of being applied to the finest and most delicate manufactures, and its power so increased as to set weight and solidity at defiance. By his admirable contrivances, it has become a thing stupendous alike for its force and its feasibility; for the prodigious power which it can exert, and the ease, and precision, and ductility, with which they can be varied, distributed, and applied. The trunk of an elephant that can pick up a pin or bend an oak is nothing to it. It can engrave a seal, and crush masses of obdurate metal like wax before it, draw out, with-

out breaking, a thread as fine as gossamer, and lift a ship of war like a haubie in the air. It can embroider muslin and forge anchors, cut steel into ribands, and impel loaded vessels against the fury of the winds and waves.

"It would be difficult to estimate the value of the benefits which these inventions have conferred upon the country. There is no branch of industry that has not been indebted to them; and in all the most material, they have not only widened most magnificently the field of its exertions, but multiplied a thousandfold the amount of its productions. It is our improved steam-engine that has fought the battles of Europe, and exalted and sustained, through the late tremendous contest, the political greatness of our land. It is the same great power which now enables us to pay the interest of our debt, and to maintain the arduous struggle in which we are still engaged, with the skill and capital of countries less oppressed with taxation. But these are poor and narrow views of its importance. It has increased indefinitely the mass of human comforts and enjoyments, and rendered cheap and accessible all over the world the materials of wealth and prosperity. It has armed the feeble hand of man, in short, with a power to which no limits can be assigned, completed the dominion of mind over the most refractory qualities of matter, and laid a sure foundation for those future miracles of mechanic power which are to reward the labours of after generations. It is to the genius of one man too that all this is mainly owing; and certainly no man ever before bestowed such a gift on his kind. The blessing is not only universal, but unbounded; and the famed inventors of the plough and the loom, who were deified by the erring gratitude of their rude contemporaries, conferred less important benefits on mankind than the inventor of our present steam-engine.

"This will be the fame of Watt with future generations; and it is sufficient for his race and his country. But to those to whom he more immediately belonged, who lived in his society and enjoyed his conversation, it is not perhaps the character in which he will be most frequently recalled—most deeply lamented—or even most highly admired. Independently of his great attainments in mechanics, Mr. Watt was an extraordinary, and in many respects a wonderful man. Perhaps no individual in his age possessed so much and such varied and exact information,—had read so much, or remembered what he had read so accurately and so well. He had infinite quickness of apprehension, a prodigious memory, and a certain rectifying and methodising power of understanding, which

extracted

extracted something precious out of all that was presented to it. His stores of miscellaneous knowledge were immense, —and yet less astonishing than the command he had at all times over them. It seemed as if every subject that was casually started in conversation with him, had been that which he had been last occupied in studying and exhausting; such was the copiousness, the precision, and the admirable clearness of the information which he poured out upon it without effort or hesitation. Nor was this promptitude and compass of knowledge confined in any degree to the studies connected with his ordinary pursuits. That he should have been minutely and extensively skilled in chymistry and the arts, and in most of the branches of physical science, might perhaps have been conjectured; but it could not have been inferred from his usual occupations, and probably is not generally known, that he was curiously learned in many branches of antiquity, metaphysics, medicine, and etymology, and perfectly at home in all the details of architecture, music, and law. He was well acquainted too with most of the modern languages, and familiar with their most recent literature. Nor was it at all extraordinary to hear the great mechanician and engineer detailing and expounding, for hours together, the metaphysical theories of the German logicians, or criticising the measures or the matter of the German poetry.

“His astonishing memory was aided, no doubt, in a great measure, by a still higher and rarer faculty—by his power of digesting and arranging in its proper place all the information he received, and of casting aside and rejecting as it were instinctively whatever was worthless or immaterial. Every conception that was suggested to his mind seemed instantly to take its place among its other rich furniture, and to be condensed into the smallest and most convenient form. He never appeared, therefore, to be at all incumbered or perplexed with the *carriage* of the dull books he perused, or the idle talk to which he listened; but to have at once extracted, by a kind of intellectual alchemy, all that was worthy of attention, and to have reduced it for his own use, to its true value and to its simplest form. And thus it often happened that a great deal more was learned from his brief and vigorous account of the theories and arguments of tedious writers, than an ordinary student could ever have derived from the most faithful study of the originals; and that errors and absurdities became manifest from the mere clearness and plainness of his statement of them, which might have deluded and perplexed most of his hearers without that invaluable assistance.

“It is needless to say, that with these vast resources, his conversation was at all times rich and instructive in an ordinary degree; but it was, if possible, still more pleasing than wise, and had all the charm of familiarity, with all the substantial measures of knowledge. No man could be more social in his spirit, less assuming or fastidious in his manners, or more kind and indulgent towards all who approached him. He rather liked to talk, at least in his latter years; but though he took a considerable share of the conversation, he rarely suggested the topics on which it was to turn, but readily and quietly took up whatever was presented by those around him, and astonished the idle and barren propounders of an ordinary theme, by the treasures which he drew from the mine which they had unconsciously opened. He generally seemed, indeed, to have no choice or predilection for one subject of discourse rather than another, but allowed his mind, like a great cyclopedia, to be opened at any letter his associates might choose to turn up, and only endeavoured to select from his inexhaustible stores what might be best adapted to the taste of his present hearers. As to their capacity, he gave himself no trouble; and, indeed, such was his singular talent for making all things plain, clear, and intelligible, that scarcely any one could be aware of such a deficiency in his presence. His talk, too, though overflowing with information, had no resemblance to lecturing or solemn disputation, but, on the contrary, was full of colloquial spirit and pleasure. He had a certain quiet and grave humour, which ran through most of his conversation, and a vein of temperate jocularity, which gave infinite zest and effect to the condensed and inexhaustible information which formed its main staple and characteristic. There was a little air of affected testiness, and a tone of pretended rebuke and contradiction, with which he used to address his younger friends, that was always felt by them as an endearing mark of his kindness and familiarity, and prized accordingly far beyond all the solemn compliments that ever proceeded from the lips of authority. His voice was deep and powerful, though he commonly spoke in a low and somewhat monotonous tone, which harmonised admirably with the weight and brevity of his observations, and set off to the greatest advantage the pleasant anecdotes which he delivered with the same grave brow and the same calm smile playing soberly on his lips. There was nothing of effort indeed, or impatience, any more than of pride or levity, in his demeanour; and there was a finer expression of reposing strength, and mild self-possession in his manner, than we ever recollect to have met with in any other person.

person. He had in his character the utmost abhorrence for all sorts of forwardness, parade, and pretensions; and, indeed, never failed to put all such impostors out of countenance, by the manly plainness and honest intrepidity of his language and deportment.

"In his temper and dispositions he was not only kind and affectionate, but generous, and considerate of the feelings of all around him, and gave the most liberal assistance and encouragement to all young persons who showed any indications of talent, or applied to him for patronage or advice. His health, which was delicate from his youth onwards, seemed to become firmer as he advanced in years; and he reserved, up almost to the last moment of his existence, not only the full command of his extraordinary intellect, but all the alacrity of spirit, and the social gaiety which had illuminated his happiest days. His friends in this part of the country never saw him more full of intellectual vigour and colloquial animation, never more delightful or more instructive, than at his last visit to Scotland in the autumn of 1817.

"This happy and useful life came at last to a gentle close. He had suffered some inconveniences through the summer; but was not seriously indisposed till within a few weeks from his death. He then became perfectly aware of the event which was approaching; and with his usual tranquillity and benevolence of nature, seemed only anxious to point out to the friends around him the many sources of consolation which were afforded by the circumstances under which it was about to take place. He expressed his sincere gratitude to Providence for the length of days with which he had been blessed, and his exemption from most of the infirmities of age, as well as for the calm and cheerful evening of life that he had been permitted to enjoy, after the honourable labours of the day had been concluded, and thus, full of years and honours, in all calmness and tranquillity, he yielded up his soul, without pang or struggle, and passed from the bosom of his family to that of his God!"

FIELD MARSHAL PRINCE BLUCHER.

In p. 286, we slightly noticed the death of the Pride of the Prussian Army, Field Marshal Prince Blucher. We now proceed to give a slight sketch of his glorious career. Gebhard Lebrecht Von Blucher, of the house of Great Rensow, was born at Rostock, Dec. 16, 1742. His father, a Captain of Horse, in the service of Hesse Cassel, sent him at the beginning of the seven years' war to Rugen, where, on seeing the Swedish Hussars, a love for a soldier's life was awakened in him, and he

entered the service contrary to the advice of his relations, at the age of fourteen; made his first campaign against the Prussians, and was taken prisoner by the same regiment of Hussars, in which he afterwards distinguished himself so greatly. Von Belling, then Colonel of this regiment, persuaded him to enter the Prussian service, which was accomplished by exchanging him for a Swedish officer, and Blucher remained with this regiment during the other campaigns of the seven years' war. After the war, displeased at not being promoted, he resigned his commission as Captain of Horse, and dedicated himself to agriculture; but under William II. again entered his old regiment as Major, and fought at the head of it, during the campaign from 1793 to 1794 with much distinction. After the battle of Leysadt, Sept. 18, 1794, which was particularly glorious to him, he received as Major General a command in the army of observation in the Lower Rhine. In 1802, he took possession for Prussia, of Erfurt and Muhlhausen, and in 1805-6, was in active service. After the battle of Jena, he followed, with a great part of the Cavalry, Prince Hohenlohe on the way to Pomerania, and not being able to overtake him, threw himself with the corps of the Dukes of Weimar and Brunswick into Lubeck, to draw the French from the Oder. But Lubeck was taken by storm by the superior French forces, and Blucher, with the few troops that he had with him, was obliged to capitulate at the village of Ratkau, in the Lubeck territory, Nov. 7, and as he expressly added, "only through want of ammunition and provisions." Being soon after exchanged for the French Marshal Victor, he was sent off by the King of Prussia, with a small corps, on board a ship, for Swedish Pomerania, which he afterwards evacuated in consequence of the peace of Tilsit.

He was then employed in the war department, and afterwards as Commanding General in Pomerania, but deprived of his employment by the influence of Napoleon. From this state of inactivity, he again entered the field in 1813, in the 71st year of his age, as the principal avenger of the honour of Prussia and of Germany. At Lutzen, he gained the Order of St. George, given by the Emperor Alexander, made a powerful resistance at Bautzen to the advance of the Enemy, and commenced on the 26th August, the long series of his decisive and glorious actions, by the victory on the Katzbach, in which he annihilated the army of Macdonald. He then marched boldly through Lusatia, along the Elbe, passed that river at Wartburg, gained on the 16th the battle of Mockern,

Mockern, the prelude to the great and general victory on the 28th, to which Blücher's valour did not a little contribute.

He, who was called by Buonaparte, in contempt, the General of Hussars, but by his soldiers (first of all it is said by the Russians) on account of his rapid marches, Marshal Forward, pursued the flying enemy to the Rhine, which he crossed Jan. 1, 1814, and penetrated into the French territory. A series of severe actions with alternate success, and lastly, the decisive victory at Laon, Feb. 9, opened the way to Paris, which was entered by the conquerors on the day after the battle of Mootmartre, March 31. He went in company of the Monarchs to England, where the enthusiasm of the people afforded him the most brilliant triumph, which was also prepared for him by the cordial gratitude of his countrymen on his return home to Germany. The landing of Napoleon again called him to the field, from the rural repose to which he had retired. Though unfortunate on 16th June, at Ligny, and in danger by the fall of his horse, under which he was thrown, to lose both his liberty and his life, he did not, however, lose his presence of mind and his courage; but only two days after, led his beaten but not conquered Prussians to the attack, and decided the glorious 18th of June, the eventful Battle of Waterloo, and the fate of Napoleon. Then, with the same rapidity as he had conquered, he followed up his victory; and, for the second time, obtained peace in Paris. As his own country and foreign nations recognized and honoured Blücher's merit, the Princes also testified their esteem. Almost all the great Powers of Europe honoured him with orders of knighthood. His own Sovereign named him, in memory of the first of his victories, Prince of Wahlstatt, with a suitable dotation, and bestowed on him exclusively a particular mark of honour, namely, an iron cross surrounded with golden rays, with the gracious declaration, that "he knew very well that no golden rays could heighten the splendour of his services; but that it gave him pleasure to make his sense of them evident, by a suitable mark of distinction."

On Sept. 5, his Majesty sent from Breslaw his Aide-de-camp, Major-general Von Witzleben, to him. The Prince was very weak, but in full possession of his mental faculties. He desired General Witzleben to thank his Majesty for all the favours he had conferred on him, to recommend his wife to his Majesty's kindness, and to beg that he might be buried without ostentation in the open country, in a field on the road between Kriblowitz and Kunst, on a spot which he described, under three lime

trees. On the observation of the General, that he need not think his death so near, as the physicians by no means considered his case so desperate, he said, "I know that I shall die; for I feel it better than the physicians can judge of my situation. I die without reluctance, for I am now of no further use. Tell the King that I have lived, and shall die, faithful to him." He gave the General his hand to take leave. The next day his Majesty, accompanied by Prince Charles, paid him a visit; at first he was in a kind of lethargy, and did not notice what was passing, but afterwards he knew the King. His Majesty, among other expressions of regard, said to him, "You may be assured that no one takes more interest in your welfare than I do. I know what the country and myself owe to you—do not give up the hope of recovery; follow the advice of your physicians, and take the remedies that are offered you." (The Prince had latterly omitted to do this.) He thanked his Majesty, and recommended the Princess to him.

This last mark of the gratitude of the King, was certainly deeply felt by the venerable old hero, whom the King greeted with tears in his eyes, and who is also to be called happy before many others who followed the same career, in that he did not outlive himself.

His Majesty, on receiving the news of his death, immediately gave orders that the army should put on mourning for eight days, and dispatched Count Blücher, of Wahlstatt, the Prince's grandson, with a most gracious letter of condolence to the Dowager Princess.

He had been 45 years in the army. His martial glory fills the world—

"*Emori nescit domuit ferum qui
Napoleonis.*"

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND.

This nobleman was the son of Earl George Lennox, second brother of the late Duke, by Lady Louisa Kerr, daughter of the Marquis of Lothian. He was born in 1764; and, after having finished his studies, entered into the army, in which, by the influence of his uncle, who was then Master-General of the Ordnance, he was promoted in a most rapid manner to be Captain of a Company in the Oldstream Regiment of Guards, then commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke of York. By this promotion he acquired the rank of Lieutenant-colonel in the Army. In 1795 he was promoted to that of Colonel, and has since passed through the intermediate ranks, till, in 1814, he attained that of full General. In 1805 he was appointed to the command of the 25th regiment of foot. The late Duke had no

opportunity to show his talents as a soldier, having been employed in civil life. In the retirement of his father, Lord George Lenox, from parliament, he was elected to represent the county of Sussex in the House of Commons; and, in his parliamentary career, he invariably supported Mr. Pitt and his friends. On the death of his father, he became presumptive heir to the Dukedom of Richmond; and which he succeeded on the death of his uncle in 1806.

An account of a dispute and consequent duel between His Royal Highness the Duke of York and Col. Lenox may be seen in vol. LIX. pp. 463, 565. This duel produced a second between Col. Lenox and Mr. Swift, an Irish barrister, who had published a pamphlet, reflecting on Col. L. who fired first, and wounded Mr. Swift in the body.

The following extract of a private letter from Quebec, ascribes the death of the Duke of Richmond to the cause first mentioned, viz. the bite of a young fox (see p. 369); and furnishes some additional details with regard to the melancholy catastrophe:

"*Quebec, Sept. 6.*—You will learn from the Quebec Papers the melancholy event of the death of his Grace the Duke of Richmond; but notwithstanding what you will observe in them, it is affirmed a case of hydrophobia was the cause of this sad catastrophe, and it is asserted to have originated from the bite of a fox on the 28th of June. His Grace having left this place about the 24th of June on an extensive tour through the Canadas, after his arrival at William Henry, 135 miles up the river, whilst walking about the village with his little dog Blucher, met a fox about the place, with which the dog appeared sociable, and they entered into play together. His Grace seemed much pleased, and expressed something like a wish the fox should be purchased. Accordingly, the hint was attended to by a servant belonging to the suite, who purchased the fox the same night. Next morning Sir C. Saxton, seeing the fox tied to a tent pitched for the accommodation of the servants, and apparently much irritated from his restrained situation under a scorching sun, desired that the animal might be removed somewhere into the shade. He was then fixed to aicket-gate in front of the house. His Grace, on coming out in the morning, observing the fox, which he knew to be the same he had seen the day before, went up to him, saying, 'Is this you, my little fellow?' and on offering to put out his hand to caress the fox, Sir Charles S. touched the Duke on the shoulder to prevent it, apprising his Grace at the same time of the irritation of the fox, and that he might bite. 'No, no,' said his Grace,

'the little fellow will not bite me!' and putting out his hand, the fox snapped and made three scratches on the back of his hand, which drew blood. His Grace, quickly drawing it back, said, 'Indeed, my friend, you bite very hard.' The next morning his Grace found an uneasy sensation in his shoulder; but nothing further occurred till near returning from his tour; when at the new back settlement of Perth, on the 22d or 23d of August, after having returned from walking, his Grace desired his servant to make two glasses of wine and water for himself and Major Bowles. As soon as the Duke took the wine and water, he observed to the Major that he felt a strange sensation on drinking it. On the way from Perth towards the Ottawa River, some of the attendants observed his irritability, and extreme aversion to water on crossing the smallest streamlets in the woods; and they could scarcely get him along. On his approaching a small hut on the Ottawa River, rather than go into a house close to the river, he turned short, and ran into a barn; at another time he ran from them into the woods, as if to shun the sight of water. His disorder was now rapidly increasing; but on his arrival within six miles this side of the new-named place Richmond, after suffering most excruciating torments, he died, at eight o'clock on Saturday morning, the 28th of August."

VISCOUNT DONERAILE.

Nov. 8. At his seat, Doneraile House, in the county of Cork, in his 65th year, Right Hon. Hayes St. Leger, Viscount Doneraile, Baron Doneraile, a Governor of the county of Cork, &c. His Lordship had been for many years subject to severe attacks of the gout, but his death was very sudden and unexpected, while sitting in his chair after dinner. The Viscount was born March 9, 1755, succeeded to the titles and estates May 15, 1787; married, November 3, 1785, Charlotte Bernard, sister of Francis Earl of Bandon, by whom he has left issue two daughters and an only son, the Hon. Hayes St. Leger, Lieutenant-Colonel of the South Cork Militia, now Viscount Doneraile, born May 9, 1786, married, June 14, 1816, his first cousin, the Lady Charlotte Esther Bernard, second daughter of Francis Earl of Bandon, by Catharine Henrietta, only daughter of Richard Boyle, Earl of Shannon, Knight of St. Patrick. The late Lord possessed very extensive estates in the counties of Cork and Waterford, and principally resided at his beautiful seat at Doneraile, in the former county, where he was much beloved, and will be long regretted by all classes of society. Lord Doneraile was descended from the very ancient

anient and illustrious family of St. Leger, who accompanied the Conqueror from Normandy in 1066, in the person of Sir Robert Sent Legere, who is said to have supported the Duke when he quitted the ship to land in Sussex. His descendants settled at Ulcombe, in Kent, where they were of prime eminence among the landed gentry, attended King Richard I. to the siege of Acon, in the Holy Land (as appears from the inscription on the coffin of Ralph de St. Leger, in the church of Ulcombe), and intermarried with the Royal family in the person of Sir Thomas St. Leger, Kot. who espoused Anne of York, Duchess of Exeter, sister of King Edward IV.—The estates in Ireland were founded by Sir Anthony St. Leger, Knight of the Garter, of Ulcombe, in Kent, who served the high office of Lord Deputy, or Viceroy of Ireland, under three successive Princes, viz. Henry VIII. Edward VI. and Queen Mary. The great great grandson of Sir Anthony, Knight of the Garter, Arthur St. Leger, of Doneraile, and of Ulcombe, in Kent, was raised to the Peerage by Queen Anne, in 1703, by the title of Viscount Doneraile, in the county of Cork, and Baron of Kilmaydon, in the county of Waterford. These honours became extinct in 1767, in Hayes St. Leger, fourth Viscount Doneraile, Baron of Kilmaydon; but the title of Baron Doneraile, and afterwards of Viscount Doneraile, were conferred on the Viscount's nephew, St. Leger Aldworth St. Leger, esq. son of Richard Aldworth, esq. of Newmarket, county Cork, by the Hon. Elizabeth St. Leger.

SIR ARTHUR GREY HESILRIGE, BART.

Oct. 24. At the Baths of Tivoli, near Paris, in his 29th year, Sir Arthur Grey Hesilrige, Baronet, of Noseley-hall, in the county of Leicester.

This young Baronet was the eldest son of Major Grey Hesilrige (6th and youngest son of Sir Arthur Hesilrige, who died in 1763), by Bridget, daughter of the Rev. Richard Buckley, rector of Sligo in Ireland. On the death of his grandfather, the title devolved to his senior son Robert, the seventh Baronet; who left one son, Arthur, the eighth baronet, Collector and Judge of the Department of Jessore; who dying at Beogal in 1805 (see vol. LXXV. 677), was succeeded by his uncle Sir Thomas Maynard Hesilrige, of Hoxne Hall, Suffolk, the ninth Baronet; on whose death, at the age of 75, April 24, 1817 (LXXXVII. i. 474,) the gentleman we now record, A. Grey Hesilrige, became the tenth Baronet.—Neither of the three preceding Baronets were inhabitants of Noseley Hall; Sir Arthur having, in 1763, devised the principal part of his property to his fourth son Charles, who served the office of High Sheriff for Leicestershire in

1770, with unusual splendour; and, after some years residence at Noseley, sold all his interest in the property there, and retired to the neighbourhood of Boulogne, in France, where he died s. p.—Sir Arthur Grey Hesilrige married in 1811, Henrietta Anne, second daughter of John Bourne, esq. of Stanch Hall, Hants (LXXXI. ii. 284.) His eldest son was born at Whitchurch, Hereford, Oct. 28, 1812 (LXXXII. ii. 491); another son, Arthur, was born at Noseley Hall, April 10, 1815 (LXXXV. i. 466.)—See some beautiful engravings and an interesting account of that ancient mansion (in which are many good Family Portraits, as those of Charles I. an uncommonly fine original of Cromwell, the Czar Peter, Charles XII. of Sweden, &c.) and its successive owners; and also of the dilapidated Extraparochial Church and beautiful Monuments (all verging to decay), in Mr. Nichols's "History of Leicestershire," vol. II. pp. 739—755.

HON. F. S. NORTH DOUGLAS.

Oct. 21. In Brook-street, in his 29th year, the Hon. Frederick Sylvester North Douglas, only son of Lord Glenbervie, member of Parliament for Banbury, and a Captain in Major Stratton's squadron of Yeomanry Cavalry. He was a student of Christ Church, Oxford, and at his Examination in 1809 gained first class honours. He took his degree of M.A. in July, 1818. Mr. Douglas, in July last, was married to Harriet, eldest daughter of William Wrighton, esq. of Cusworth, co. York (see p. 87.) The father of Mr. Douglas (Lord Glenbervie) married September 27th, 1789, Catharine Anne, the eldest daughter of the second Earl of Guilford, Prime Minister during the American War, and Chancellor of Oxford University. Of this marriage Mr. Douglas was the only offspring. The death of this gentleman has excited more than common interest. Indefatigable in his attention to public business, he brought to the consideration of every subject a clear, vigorous, and active understanding, a copious fund of information, the spirit and the tact of a man of business. He had devoted, at an early age, all his faculties to public life, and in the opinion of the most judicious among his contemporaries, he would have obtained the highest distinctions of Parliament and of the State. As a classical and a general scholar, greatly accomplished in languages and in letters, few were his superiors; but it is for his friends alone to speak with justice of his social merits. Inheriting with the name, the humour of Lord North, the characteristic humour of his family, which appeared to be rather the effusion of playful spirits and of social enjoyments, than the effort of wit, and being free from spleen or

vanity, was incapable of inflicting pain; enlivened every society by his presence.

cheerful and agreeable companion, a firm and generous friend, a kind and affectionate son; nothing remained to make his private character more amiable, but that most endearing relation of all, which, with every prospect of happiness, he had undertaken only a few months before his lamented death. He displayed taste, learning, and judgment, in a valuable work on "Certain points of resemblance between the ancient and modern Greeks," derived from the observations which he made during his travels in that country, which will be always interesting to literature. It is needless for us to touch upon the anguish which must be felt by his noble father, in his lamentable deprivation of so promising a son, his only child; but the aid of religion and his experience of the instability of all human enjoyments will, we hope, administer consolation to his afflicted mind.

J. C. WACHSEL, Esq.

Oct. 24. In his 52d year, John Christian Wachsels, esq. Residentiary Surgeon, Apothecary, and Steward of the Small Pox Hospital at Pancras. He was one of the sons of the late Rev. Dr. Wachsels, who was the respected and pious Minister of the German Lutheran Chapel in Aliestreet, Goodman's-fields; he received his professional education under Nicholas Birch, esq. of Mansell-street, and was elected Resident Surgeon to the Hospital above mentioned in 1789. He was not more respected by his relatives and friends than he was by the Governors of this Society. He was well known and esteemed in his neighbourhood—always conducted himself with courtesy and urbanity—and in his official capacity with undeviating integrity, and skilful attention to the patients committed to his care. His remains were followed to his family vault in the Lutheran Chapel on the 2nd of November, by many of his relations, and of the Committee of the Charity. Previous to the procession an Address was delivered in the Great Hall of the Hospital, in presence of the Mourners, the Governors, and the whole Establishment, by the Secretary, from which the following character of this gentleman is extracted:

"We have here no common merit to record—no common services to commemorate; in this House, over which, under the inspection of its physician, Mr. W. exercised the entire control (during a period of 30 years) his professional skill has been proved, and the goodness of his heart has borne testimony to his merit! Dr. Archer, Dr. Lister, Dr. Woodville, and Dr. Adams, under whose experience and judgment he proceeded in

the practice of this Hospital, not unfrequently gave ample witness of these essentials of his station.

"When the late Dr. Woodville, in 1799, introduced the practice of Vaccination, the ready application of our friend to that subject, the facility with which he studied, and the activity with which he promoted and accompanied all the leading experiments, watching their progress, noting their variations, and observing their effects on different constitutions with unremitting attention, greatly contributed towards the perfectibility of the discovery, and to the necessary remedies and improvements for overcoming its apparent obstacles, difficulties, and ill success; all which effects have tended, in conjunction with the other National Establishments, to construct the foundation of its permanent utility, not only in the Metropolis, but throughout the United Kingdom.

"Conscientiously devoted to the entire fulfilment of the charge which he had undertaken; given wholly to the welfare of the Institution itself; but more, if possible, to the relief and comfort of the poor objects committed to his care, his sense of responsibility never relaxed; neither in mind or person was he ever absent from his post; and his skill frequently embraced with success other complaints of his patients, foreign to that for which they were sent to this Hospital. Thus was the most experienced part of his life devoted to the service of this House, which by its established rules excluded him from all external practice or profit! his name, and his memory will stand, a combined and eminent example to his successor. But these are scarcely half of the duties in which he engaged. As Steward of this Charity, not only while it was divided into two houses, but since, he has taken the charge of the whole in one Establishment, where we are now assembled round his silent remains; I say silent, for the delicacy of his nature would never have endured to bear the eulogy he so well deserved, his punctuality and correctness of conduct, and his care of management in all the numerous accounts under his direction, contributed to reduce them to a scale of order and method which have always relieved the time and trouble of the Auditors, and manifested, not unobserved by them, his own unswerving integrity! Need I commemorate his respectful deportment at all times to the Governors and leading Officers, his ready attention to every person who sought for information—his calm and humane treatment of his poor and friendless patients, many of whom were sent to him in the last hours of their lives, and in the closing stage of their disorder.—Need I tell you of the religious 'spirit which stirred within him'

to cherish and promote among them the blessings of Christian Faith and Hope; to instruct the ignorant; and to restrain the careless; while they were under his controul, and from prudential motives to others, prevented from joining at any other place the Public Worship of God.—It can never be said of him, that he hath done some of these things, and left the others undone."

EDWARD BIRD, Esq. R. A.

Nov. 2. At Bristol, Edward Bird, Esq. R. A. the celebrated Painter, of that city. His "*Chey Chase*" procured him the appointment of Historical Painter to the Princess Charlotte.

The following character was communicated to "*Felix Farley's Bristol Journal*," by one of Mr. Bird's oldest friends and admirers:

"The memory of the late Mr. Bird will be preserved by all who intimately knew him, on account of the sincerity of his manners and philanthropy, as well as generosity; independently of the admiration his pictorial attainments excited.

He was a good son, affectionate husband, kind father, liberal master, and loyal citizen; and no man, while he enjoyed health, was more social or amiable in society. The last five or six years of his life were a continual straggle with disease, latterly producing hypochondriacal affection, till at length medical assistance could only allay pain;—for the last year he could not even exercise his beloved art, and that alone was sufficient to affect him poignantly. Naturally he had a strong mind, and superior natural parts to conduct him to success in the arts; and long practice in its inferior branches had confirmed him in the mechanical part of its great powers. Contrary to most men who possess the comic powers of the pencil, he ever avoided satire in his compositions beyond what was general, and on no consideration would he allow a licentious idea to appear on his canvass. His success in his profession fully corresponded with his abilities and virtues: the Marquis of Stafford, early in his progress, patronized him; and his first picture of any consequence was, to serve him, placed in his celebrated gallery among the old masters.

The Princess Charlotte of Wales gave him the title of her painter, on the slightest recommendation. For the Prince Regent he executed the *Palm Singers* in a country Church, and had a commission for its *Pendant*, which he never lived to execute. Lord Bridgewater ordered his *Debarcation of the King of France*, which he magnificently rewarded; and also the *Embarkation*, on an equally grand scale. In Bristol, Mr. Baugh employed him to

a very considerable extent; and Mr. Bishouse was early his admirer and liberal pay-master. He was a Member of the Royal Sussex Lodge of Hospitality, and the superb Freemasons-hall, in Bridge-street, bears upon its ceiling a fine specimen of his taste and talents. The Academy elected him almost without application; Mr. West entirely patronized him; the Public viewed all his productions with partiality, and could he but have preserved his health, there is no doubt he might have left a considerable fortune behind him; which, as the love of money never made any part of his composition, and he has died in the prime of life, is not likely to be the case.

A great deal of his success arose from his good understanding, which enabled him to profit by the observations of others; and although, as is natural, he would shrink at severe criticisms at the moment, yet the next day he would own he had benefited by them; and he went through this ordeal better than most artists of very inferior merit. All his Pictures, especially his comic ones, were closely studied from Nature; he employed models for every thing, and chose his models with superior judgment:—having many acquaintances and friends, and being rapid with his pencil, few would refuse him a sitting, and his best pictures abound with actual portraits—on such a foundation his canvasses must acquire value with time, for the basis is human nature.

His mode of painting was perfectly singular; any room was his painting-room, and any hour the hour of execution. The writer of this has seen him painting by candlelight in oil, during the time his tea was pouring out, and beginning and finishing a little study before that meal was completed! He painted his portrait over in 15 minutes, during the time he was making a hasty breakfast; and it was no uncommon thing to see him begin a large picture without any previous drawing, in two or three parts at once; yet the whole in his eye was so just that all harmonized in proportion at the termination.

Nobody was more liberal of his sketches, and for some years he was the centre of a society assembled to make drawings in the evening before supper, where the greater number of members were amateurs, and the result of their labours went into the scrap-book of the party. When it became to hold the meeting at his own house, on these occasions his contributions were often the most valuable, and an infinite number of his designs are thus scattered about Bristol, among his oldest acquaintance.

Like all men of genius, he possessed a fund of simplicity and faith in other men's professions, and was probably often

The dupe of his own good nature and innocence of the world;—his morals were pure, and he did not want for sagacity, but many causes creditable to himself, contributed very often to his being a loser where others would have made great gains.

It has been the folly of some who have passed for his friends to pit him against Mr. Wilkie, a thing he never approved; always allowing that gentleman's great merits; and knowing well that their systems of execution were entirely dissimilar, he never vaunted over him, but enjoyed his compositions in common with every good judge of art.

He liberally patronized abilities wherever he found them, and took pleasure in bringing forward talents in others,—his scholars were always his scholars, and for years he promoted the advances of many who had long ceased to benefit him in a pecuniary way. For himself his discoveries were all his own; and if ever any man might be allowed to be self-taught, it was Bird; no one ever made so great progress with so little help; ambition in him supplied every other want.

A great deal more might be said in his praise, would the limits of your pages allow it, or could the voice of his family be heard; who in losing him are not only deprived of his support and the friendships he created, but of the most indulgent and tenderly affectionate relation that ever existed.

Bristol, Nov. 3. G. C."

Some of the friends and admirers of this lamented Artist paid a tribute of their respect to his memory, by attending his remains to the Cathedral. At ten, the procession, consisting of a chariot, in which were the Rev. Mr. Bedford and the Rev. Mr. Elwyn, followed by the hearse and by one mourning coach, wherein were Dr. Prichard, Mr. King, Mr. Eden, Mr. Corser, and Mr. Bird's son, left the deceased's house, on King's parade. At the top of Park-street it was joined by a very large and respectable body of gentlemen—probably 300—who were anxious thus to testify their regard and esteem for their lamented friend.—Upon arriving at the Cathedral-door, the corpse was met by the Choir, who chanted the funeral service.

Mr. Bird's fame will probably outlive the present age, and it will be a pleasing recollection, hereafter, to those who have paid this their last respect to his remains, that they neglected nothing which could evince their regard. A solemn dirge was performed at the Freemasons Hall, Bristol, and an oration, delivered by the Rev. Mr. Evans, in honour of their departed brother.

We regret to hear that Mr. Bird's widow, and family of three children, are left

in very depressed circumstances. It is in contemplation to open an exhibition of his paintings, for the benefit of his survivors; presuming that the owners of the pictures will not object to their exhibition for so very laudable a purpose.

JOSIAS JACKSON, Esq.

Aug. 30. Upon his estate in St. Vincent's, in the 57th year of his age, Josias Jackson, esq. many years one of his Majesty's Council for that island, and afterwards Member of Parliament for Southampton, where he resided several years. Eminently conspicuous for one of the most benevolent, generous, and amiable dispositions that ever distinguished the human character; yet upon occasions where vigour and energy both of body and mind were required, he could exert himself with unremitting ardour and zeal, as was fully manifested by his meritorious conduct in the command of a corps of Rangers in St. Vincent's, during the insurrection of the Charibs in the year 1795-6. And, at Southampton, in the year 1803, when Buonaparte had collected a numerous army on the coast of France, to invade England, he was equally zealous for the good of this country, being most active in raising and training a volunteer regiment, of which he was colonel, for its defence, and by his unwearied attention and vigilance brought into good military order in a short space of time. During the period he sat in Parliament, though unaccustomed to speak in the house, when some West India regulations were in agitation, he made a most clear and comprehensive speech on the situation of affairs in those islands, in which he took occasion to explain the general benevolent treatment of the slaves there, and evinced, with great perspicuity, how humanely, kindly, and even liberally they were supported by the greatest part of their masters, thereby doing away, in a great measure, that unjust prejudice that has been so long entertained of the cruelty of the West Indians towards their negroes, which, except in some rare instances of outrageous barbarity that had been exercised by a few detested individuals, and denounced by the greatest part of the inhabitants, he gave ample testimony was totally unfounded. A numerous family are left to deplore his loss, which by them will be long and severely felt, and deeply regretted by an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances, to whom the excellent qualities of his heart, and the sauvity of his manners, had endeared him: nor is it by these alone that his death will be lamented; for his negroes have in him lost a most kind and humane master, and the island of St. Vincent one of the most worthy and polished men that ever adorned its society.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

1819. **AT** Jamaica, Joseph Wood, *March*. Esq. an amiable and excellent man, brother of the late much-esteemed Rev. Alexander Wood, of Rosemarkie, N. B.

April 5. At Point de Galle, Ceylon, aged 75, P. A. De Moor, Esq.

April 12. At Point de Galle, Lient. Farren, of his Majesty's 73d regiment, after suffering for 14 months from a liver complaint and dysentery. While waiting for an opportunity of proceeding to Europe for his health, he was suddenly carried off by the spasmodic cholera, leaving a widow and infant son to deplore his loss.

April 26. At Tain, Mrs. D. Kennedy. Her long and protracted illness she bore with true Christian fortitude and resignation.

May 5. In the East Indies, Capt. Edward Walker, of the 7th regiment of Bombay Infantry, and third son of the late Mr. Walker, of Bungay, Suffolk.

May 6. Aged 75, Dr. Thomas Stephen, physician.

May 27. At Bombay, aged 18, Diana, wife of J. Eckford, Esq. and third daughter of the late G. Wroughton, Esq. of Newington-house, Oxfordshire.

July 2. At Inverness, in his 67th year, universally regretted, Mr. James Wills, who had been one of the teachers of the Academy from its institution.

July 4. At Thurso, in his 64th year, William Henderson, esq. of Juniper Bank.

July 18. Of an apoplectic fit, at Kildery, N. B. Mrs. Elizabeth Gallie, wife of Capt. G. late the 78th foot, and daughter of M. Glasham, esq. late of Cromarty.

July 26. At Inverness, in his 76th year, the 50th of his ministry, and the 32d of his Episcopacy, the Right Rev. Andrew M'Farlane, Senior Bishop of the Scotch Episcopal Church.

Aug. 11. At Mount Pleasant, Dominica, aged 64, John Lowndes, Esq. Surveyor-General of the Island; he was several years Justice of the Peace, and for twenty years Member of the Assembly.

Aug. 23. At St. Vincent's, in the West Indies, during a short absence from his afflicted family, George Whitfield, esq. aged 45, barrister-at-law, resident in that Island several years of his most active, virtuous, and valuable life; a profound lawyer, an accomplished scholar, of the clearest judgment, the most refined and exquisite feeling; his eloquence, always powerful, energetic, and persuasive, gave instruction and delight; yet within a sphere far less extensive than it deserved. Of the defenceless and the oppressed he was known the benevolent friend, the conspicuous patron. In his untimely end, the many who loved and admired him lament

the prostration of their fondest and proudest hopes.

Sept. 4. At Edinburgh, Dame Matilda Theresa Cochrane Wishart, wife of Sir Thomas Cochrane, and eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Ross, bart.

Sept. 18. At Charleston, South Carolina, of the yellow fever, aged 23, much respected and deeply regretted, Mr. Edmund Jermyn, youngest son of the late Mr. George Jermyn, bookseller of Ipswich, Suffolk. He has left a disconsolate widow and many friends to lament his early loss.

Sept. 19. In her 76th year, at Roxley-house, Willian, Sarah, relict of John Mills, esq. late of Hitchin, Herts. All who knew this valuable woman highly respected her for the distinguished virtues which marked the progress of her life. Her family have sustained an irreparable loss by her death. During her life she experienced many severe trials, which she bore with exemplary fortitude and pious resignation to the will of her Creator. On her death-bed, when assailed with acute sufferings, she evinced the same composure of mind, arising no doubt from the comfortable reflection that she had made preparation for the awful period when enjoying the blessing of death.

Sept. 28. At Malden, America, Col. John Ogilvy, one of the British Commissioners under the Treaty of Ghent.

Sept. 30. At Fell-end, in Wicham, the widow of the late John Kirkbank, esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Cumberland, and sister of the Rev. J. B. Sharpe, of Stamford.

Mr. William Robins, solicitor, late of Staple Inn.

At Cadiz, in his 40th year, Joseph, eldest son of William Horton, esq. of Ilighbury.

Oct 1. After undergoing an operation for the stone, apparently with the best success, Benjamin Boss, esq. hanker, Tain. By the death of this gentleman society has lost a most respectable and valuable member. Possessing a high sense of honour, his extensive transactions in business were uniformly marked with correctness and inflexible integrity; and as he also united a well-cultivated mind, and large information, to a sound judgment, his decisions as a magistrate were ever allowed to bear the character of impartial justice. Though seldom the proposer of any schemes of new or public measures, whenever a fair opportunity presented itself of carrying on or supporting any plan of general utility, he was never the last to lend his helping hand. As he was a decided enemy to ostentation, his benefactions were more numerous than was generally known. He was always happy

at

seeing an industrious person prosper in the world, and ready to give him all reasonable assistance. For many years he had laboured under the above exorciating complaint, which he supported with uncommon fortitude. His death has left a great blank in the society of Easter Ross, and has plunged into the deepest sorrow his family and friends.

Oct. 6. At Rome, Charles Emmanuel V. late King of Sardinia.

Oct. 7. At his country seat near Orvieto, of apoplexy, Cardinal Gallerati Scotti. He was born at Milan in 1747.

At Homburg, in Germany (where he was pursuing his studies for the Christian ministry), aged 21, John, son of the Rev. Charles Wellbeloved, of York.

Oct. 10. At Bath, in his 69th year, Lt.-col. Peregrine Francis Thorne, Military-Auditor-General on the Island of Ceylon, and formerly of the 4th or King's Own regiment of infantry. The early part of this gallant officer's life was spent in "the tented field," where the strictest discipline never failed to be tempered with humanity; and it may be truly said, that Providence, in every situation of his life, seemed to make him an instrument of blessings to the helpless and oppressed. The approach of death could have no terrors for such a man; for he felt conscious, that "when the new morning shall arise the warrior's spirit will stalk forth, nor fear the future, nor lament the past." For a more particular account of the services of this gallant officer's family, see *Geogr. Magazine* for July, 1813. p. 91.

Oct. 11. Aged 26, Robert, youngest son of Mr. Robinson, of the Marsh House Farm, near Spalding. The marriage of this young man's sister, and the death, three days afterwards, of his mother, took place a month ago.

Oct. 12. At Hadley, aged 76, the widow of the late John Spranger, esq. one of the Masters in Ordinary of the High Court of Chancery.

At Laugharne, Carmarthenshire, John Langharoe, esq. Vice-Admiral of the White.

In his 81st year, Brice Banoy, esq. banker, of Newbury.

At Hall Place, Berks, in his 83d year, Sir William East, bart.

At the East India Docks, Blackwall, aged 60, Capt. Edward Poord.

Oct. 13. In his 60th year, J. Nash, esq. of Wokingham, Berks.

At Marazion (of which town he was a native), in his 63d year, the Rev. John Cole, D. D. Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and Rector of Exeter College; Yaverland, in the Isle of Wight, and Vicar of Givail, in

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Cornwall. He proceeded M. A. 1788; B. D. 1795; D. D. 1800.

In Park-place, St. James's, aged 82, Nathaniel Collyer, Esq.

At Barton-upon-Humber, in her 100th year, Mrs. Bratton. She retained her faculties to the last.

Oct. 14. Mrs. Anna Maria Hendersoo, of Harleyford-place, Kennington.

At Ashstead, Surrey, aged 51, George Mostyn, Esq.

Oct. 15. At the Hague, the Princess Dowager of Brunswick Lüneburg, sister of the King of the Netherlands. Though she had been some time seriously indisposed, it was thought all danger was over; especially as she had sufficiently recovered to undertake the journey from Haerlem thither, and bore it very well. The event was therefore unexpected, and the shock the greater. Her Royal Highness was born on the 28th of November 1770, and was consequently not quite 49 years of age.

At Kilboy, co. Tipperary, the Right Hon. Maria, Baroness Duvalley. Her ladyship was the only daughter of Dominick Traot, esq. of Dunkettle, co. Cork, by Eleanor Fitzgibbon, sister of John, Earl of Clare, Lord Chancery of Ireland, and was married July 10, 1802, to Henry Prittie, Lord Duvalley, by whom she had no issue. To the attractions of great personal beauty and accomplishments, her ladyship added the more steady lustre of a kind and benevolent heart, and a hand ever ready to alleviate the sufferings of the poor.

At his seat, Gifford's Hall, Stoke, Suffolk, William Manneok, Esq. late of Bury St. Edmund's. Mr. M. was a Catholic of an ancient family; and died much beloved and regretted, for the urbanity and the benevolence of his character.

Aged 71, the Rev. Charles Edward Stewart, rector of Wake's Colne, Essex, and Reda, Suffolk. (*See note in p. 189.*)

At Botley, near Oxford, aged 39, E. Read, esq. of Kilkenny, Ireland, in consequence of being overturned in the Cheltenham coach.

Oct. 16. At Norwich, aged 41, Anne, wife of the Rev. Thomas Drummond, of St. George's Tombland, in that city, and daughter of the late Rev. James Pilkington, of Ipswich: an event by which her husband is deprived of so invaluable friend, and her four children, too young to comprehend the extent of their loss, are bereft of a parental instructor, whose copious stores of information, and whose correctness of judgment, were well adapted to have afforded them many intellectual advantages.

In his 74th year, James Wall, Esq. of Coolnamuck Castle, County Waterford.

At Sheffield, aged 56, after a tedious

ous illness, J. Houseman, Esq. for many years agent to the late and present Dukes of Norfolk, in which respectable capacity he was highly esteemed for his integrity, industry, knowledge of business, and for his general conciliatory demeanour.

Oct. 17. At Bold, Lancashire, Peter Patten Bold, esq. Col. of the 1st Royal Lancashire militia.

While the Royal Horse Guards Blue were attending divine service in the barracks at Windsor, Quarter-Master Adams of that corps dropped down dead: he had served upwards of 43 years in the regiment, and was much respected.

Oct. 19. In his 18th year, Wm. Campbell, eldest son of James Bowden, Esq.

At Hamburgh, aged 53, Mr. John Fisher, merchant there.

At Havre, aged 74, Lady Rolph. Her remains have been interred in Berkshire.

Oct. 20. In Lower Mount street, Dublin, the widow of the late Major Shewbridge, of the Royal Irish Artillery, and daughter of the late Gen. Vallancey.

The lady of Sir John Croft, bart. of Cowling Hall, Yorkshire.

The wife of Robert Stanley, esq. of Medbourne, Leicestershire.

At Needham Market, Suffolk, in his 74th year, Mr. Jonathan Abbott. He was many years an auctioneer and appraiser; and also, for 50 years, clerk to the Commissioners of Taxes for the hundred of Bosmere and Claydon.

Oct. 21. In Bedford-row, in his 58th year, Mr. John Ellis, many years a member of the Stock Exchange.

At Brighton, suddenly, Mr. Izard, well known for his having accumulated a large fortune within the last 25 years. Three weeks antecedent to his death, he called upon a clergyman of the dissenting persuasion, with a request that he would preach a sermon from Judges, xiii. 21 to 23; observing, that an impression had been made upon his mind by that chapter ten years ago. Accordingly, on Sunday last, the Rev. Mr. Faithful preached a sermon from those words. Mr. Izard listened to it with much attention; and, on its conclusion, he fell into a fit which terminated his existence.

At Cumbermore, Perthshire, Capt. Donald Crauford, of the Royal Artillery.

At Issy, near Paris, in her 54th year, the widow of the late Peter Anthony Sapte, esq. of Bath.

Oct. 22. Joseph Lyon, caterer to the Earl of Derby. He unfortunately fell from the market-cart in Prescot-road, and received so severe an hurt in his back, that he survived only a very short time.

At Edinburgh, in her 83d year, Anne, daughter of the late Rev. W. Wishart, Principal of the College of that city.

In his 51st year, Mr. A. F. Strickland, of the Phoenix Wharf, Wapping.

At Kingston-upon-Thames, in her 78th year, Mrs. Bentley.

Aged 24, Hannah, wife of Mr. John Sheppard, of Iron Gates, Frome.

Aged 43, Mr. Edward D. Hammer, of Rotherhithe.

Oct. 24. Mr. John Fred. Bourne, of the Bank of England.

In his 24th year, George Keer, gent. of Parham House, Suffolk.

Aged 23, Eleanor, youngest daughter of Mr. John Bramby, bookseller, Ipswich.

At the house of her son, in Pentonville, Mrs. Sargeant, late of Melford, Suffolk. A long domestic trial, with much personal affliction, embittered her days; but she was supported by the consolations of religion. She will long live in the memory of those who knew her worth.

John Foster, alias Simpson, the public executioner of Perth, in the goal of that city, of the typhus fever. The circumstances of this man's life are somewhat singular: he had served several years in the navy, and had respectable certificates of his character at the time he applied for the office of public executioner in Edinburgh; an employment for which he seems to have had a strange predilection. Having been dismissed from his office at Edinburgh, on account of the shameful proceedings which took place at the execution of Johnson in December last, he afterwards offered himself to the Perth magistrates, and was accepted to fill a like vacancy at Perth. When in the act of interring his body, some of the cords having broken, the coffin was literally tumbled into the earth; and the idle crowd, who usually assemble on such occasions, gave three cheers over his grave.

Of the fever at Cadiz, Mr. James Duncan Gibb, aged 24, commander of the ship Mary, of 450 tons. This excellent young man sailed from London about three years since, in the search of freight, and at Buenos Ayres, although abandoned by his mates and crew, who went into the Patriotic privateers, he engaged his ship for a voyage round Cape Horn to Valparaiso, from thence across the Pacific to Catevalla, and from thence by the Cape of Good Hope to Buenos Ayres. Thus, when little more than of age, and in a ship not expressly fitted for it, he circumnavigated the globe on a lucrative mercantile speculation; and on his return home he called at Cadiz, and accepted the advantageous terms offered by the Spanish Government for his ship for a transport.

Oct. 25. At Goodnestone, Kent, in her 77th year, the Right Hon. Frances, widow of the late Hon. Drigues Billers, Lord Waltham, of New Hall, in Essex.

At Bishop Wearmouth, aged 23, Juliana ertrude, wife of Capt. Bishop, 40th reg. Oct. 26. At Dalgin (Galway), the wife John Blake, esq. of Belmont, and sister the Right Hon. Lord Tyrawly.

At Houghton Hall, Norfolk, the seat of e Marquis of Cholmondeley, aged 45, r. W. Armstrong, of Dublin.

Oct. 26. At Saxmundham, Suffolk, aged 4, Sarah, wife of Thomas Woodruffe, ent. of South Hall, Ramsay, Essex, and eldest daughter of Mrs. Sewell, late of e Poplar Farm, Sprongton, Suffolk.

Aged 22, John Spinner, esq. of Dale hall, Lawford, Suffolk.

In his 93d year, Mr. Matthew Kindred, Knoddishall, Suffolk. He was always considered as a good shot; and so great as his love of this exercise, that, until itbin a few days of his death, he amused himself, when unable to get out, by shooting sparrows with a millet-bow, from his idow.

Oct. 27. Aged 44, the victim of a rapid onsumptinn, Jane, wife of Mr. G. H. lastewood, of Nelson's-terrace, Islington.

Oct. 28. As the sexton of St. Lawrence, Lamsgate (a stout hale man), was in ct of lowering a corpse into the grave, e was struck by death, fell down, and instantly expired without uttering a groan. How strongly should the solemn truth, 'In the midst of life we are in death!' be impressed upon us all. This poor man whose name was Philpot) was between the erty and fifty years of age, and scarcely ver known to have had a day's illness in be whole course of his life.

In Carburton-street, Fitzroy-square, ged 90, Elizabeth, wife of Lieut.-gen. Sir Swan Bailie, bart.

In Burton Crescent, in her 22d year, onissa, wife of William Wastell, esq. and youngest daughter of Sir J. Miles.

Oct. 29. At her house in King-square, Bristol, in her 77th year, Mrs. Ricketts, elict of Richard Ricketts, Esq. and sister o the late Mr. Alderman Bengough. Her miable manners and disposition, en- leared her through life to all who knew her.

At Winchmore-hill, in his 77th year, W. Cass, esq.

Aged 59, George Gray, esq. of White Hart court, Lombard-street, late of Billier-square.

The Right Rev. E. Derry, Roman Catholic Bishop of Dromore.

In her 68th year, Mrs. Coombes, of Clapham.

Aged 19, Anne, fourth daughter of William Barwick, esq. of Holt Lodge, Norfolk.

Oct. 30. At Leominster, Nicholas Geary, M. D. in his 71st year. He was universally esteemed by his friends and acquaintance when living, and his death is equally lamented. His professional character ranked deservedly high; the discriminat-

ing skill of his practice for nearly 50 years in Herefordshire was generally admitted and proved by its success, and his extrema liberality towards the indigent will occasion his loss to be severely felt by the poor of his neighbourhood. His disposition was of that truly benevolent kind which ever indicates the honest man and pious Christian.

At Scotter, Lincolnshire, Harriet Lambert, infant daughter of the Rev. Henry John Wollaston.

At Newington-green, Middlesex, James Billing, esq. surgeon of his Majesty's Royal Navy.

Oct. 31. At Mountains, near Tunbridge, suddenly, in his 67th year, Mr. Matthew Berge, mathematical-instrument-maker, Piccadilly.

Burrowes Campbell, esq. barrister-at-law.

At Woodbridge, Suffolk, in her 30th year, Mary, relict of Thomas Leventhorp, esq. late of Exmouth, Devon, and third daughter of the Rev. William Collett, of Swanton Morley, Norfolk. Three orphans of a tender age survive, unconscious of the loss of a most amiable mother, and an exemplary Christian.

Lately—About twelve o'clock at noon, Mr. Johnson, tallow-chandler, of 175, Bishopsgate-street. As he was walking down Friday-street, Cheapside, dropped on the pathway: several persons instantly assembled, and found him in a dying state. He was conveyed to the nearest public-house, where surgical aid was procured; but he was dead.

Essex—At Chelmsford, in his 84th year, John Carden, a native of that town. He was formerly a private in Elliot's Light Horse, raised by the late Lord Heathfield; and was present at the memorable battle of Emsdorf, and at Marburg, where the English light horse totally defeated five battalions under the command of the French Gen. de Glaubitz, and also in several other victorious engagements.

The widow of the late Baron Waltham, of New Hall.

Gloucestershire—At Horseley, suddenly, Henry Sheppard, Esq. He has left 400*l.* to the Gloucester Infirmary, and 1000*l.* 3 per Cent. Consols to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

Hampshire—At Ovington, after a few hours' illness, occasioned by a fit of apoplexy, Mrs. Elliott; and the next day Mrs. Lewis, her sister, in the 67th year of their age. They were twin-sisters, and were buried in one grave, in Ovington church-yard.

Norfolk—At Horsford, aged 29, Lieut. J. Day, R. A.

Salop—At Sidbury, near Bridgnorth, at an advanced age, the Rev. John Pursall, Rector of Sidbury,

Surrey—On Walworth-common, Lieut. William Baker, R. N. a near relative of Sir Sidney Smith.—He had served with great credit, under Admiral Lord St. Vincent and Admiral Cornwallis, and was much esteemed by both of those distinguished officers, for courage, for zealous obedience, and for uniform activity.

At Clapham, in her 83d year, Mrs. Stevens.

At Godalming, in his 80th year, Nicholas Loftus, esq. of Percy-street, London, formerly Lieut.-col. of the 4th regiment of Dragoons Guards.

Suffolk—At Sapiston, aged 102, Chas. Lane. He was born at Halsbury Brian, in Dorsetshire, in 1717, and had been in the service of Charles Duke of Grafton. The deceased had, within the last seven years, walked to London, a distance of nearly 80 miles.

Sussex—Mrs. Dnke, of Ford, near Arundel, observing a favourite cat fighting with a neighbour's cat, in attempting to part them, both of the animals flew at her, and fixed themselves on her person before she was enabled to extricate herself from their fangs. The circumstance threw Mrs. Duke into fits, which lasted two days; when she expired.

Wales.—Aged 97, Owen Shone, of Hafodnyew, parish of Llanbedr, Carnarvonsh.

SCOTLAND.—At the Moat, Dumfries, George Rae, esq.

In consequence of a locked-jaw, which proceeded from having a tooth drawn the week before, Miss Gordon, sister to C. Gordon, esq. of Wiscomb Park, Downsh.

IRELAND.—The wife of Edward Longfield, esq. and sister to Col. Bruen, M. P. for the county of Carlow.

At Annefield (Kildare), aged 67, John Dexter, esq.

ABROAD.—At Paris, the wife of Lieut.-gen. Bayley Wallis, and sister of Sir Robert Wilson, M. P.

At the moment he was quitting his province to come to Paris to be consecrated, of an apoplexy, Jean François de Maillan, Bishop Elect of St. Flour.

In exile at Brussels, the Ex-Conventionalist, Royer. The decree of banishment had been revoked; but he was incapable of profiting by that act of grace.

At St. Petersburg, at a very advanced age, Gen. Springporten, a Swede, who acted a conspicuous part 30 years ago in the wars between Russia and Sweden, and was afterwards employed on various occasions by the Government.

At Jamaica, of the yellow fever, Col. Hill, of the 50th reg. the oldest person in the corps, and who had been 47 years in it; he fell a sacrifice to his humanity. It is said, that it arose from the men refusing to act as nurses to their comrades in the hospital; for all those who had done

so invariably died. After some pause four privates of the grenadiers offered their services, which were of course accepted. Two of them in a short time became victims to the dreadful effects of the pestilence, when the other two instantly withdrew their assistance. This hopeless state of things did not long remain; for Col. Hill exclaimed, "Then, my men, we must change our coats; since I cannot find a man in my regiment to attend a sick soldier, I must do it myself."—Many days did not elapse ere this noble-minded officer was himself attacked with the same dreadful malady, which terminated in his death. He was universally respected, and his remains were followed to the grave by all the officers and men in the regiment whose health permitted their doing so.

At Baltimore, Capt. Thomas Wanhill, of the British ship *Garland*, of Pool, Dors.

At Aux Cayes, St. Domingo, Capt. Mitchell, of Galway, who lately left that town to join the South American Patriots.

At Angostura, John, eldest son of John Humphries, esq. of Upper Gower-street, Bedford-row.

On his passage to the East Indies, last Spring, Lieut. Henry Statham, of the 84th regiment, third son of the late Sam. Statham, esq. of Arnold, Nottinghamshire.

Nov. 1. At Holland House, in her 10th year, the Hon. Miss Georgiana Anna Fox, second daughter of Lord Holland.

James Clarke, esq. of Newport, Isle of Wight, solicitor, Receiver General of the Isle of Wight, and Deputy Recorder of Newport.

At Cardiff, the wife of Thomas Bourne, esq. Collector of his Majesty's Customs at that port, and third daughter of the late John Linfield, esq. of Nothurst, Sussex.

In her 53d year, Sarah, wife of Dan. Brown, esq. of Lower Eaton-st. Pimlico.

Nov. 2. At her house, George-street, Edinburgh, Miss Katharine Morison Mackenzie, only daughter of the late Sir Roderick M. of Scatwell, bart.

At Camden Town, in his 60th year, Mr. Henry Setchel, 45 years a respectable bookseller, in King-street, Covent-garden.

Colonel Primrose Garliez, aged 80, of No. 18, Edward-street, Portman-square. The deceased had long been in a feeble state. In the evening, George Wordell, a servant in the house, on opening the door of the room in which he sat, saw the deceased on his knees before the fireplace, both his hands rested upon the grate, and his head was on the burning coals. He was then quite lifeless.

In his 76th year, Henry Coates, gent. of Hinton Hall, Suffolk.

In his 37th year, Rob. Gamble Waller, esq. of the War Office.

In his 64th year, Jas. Kirkpatrick, esq. of Newport and Seafeld, Isle of Wight.

Nov.

Nov. 3. At Newington-green, after a short illness, having survived his brother James only four days, Mr. John Billing, in his 46th year, Messenger to the Commissioners of Bankrupts.

Nov. 4. In Cadogan-place, George Hicks, esq. of the Navy Office.

Robert Stewart, esq. late President of the Medical Board of Bombay.

Nov. 5. Mr. Joshua Vardy, of Norton, near Bury St. Edmund's. He was going to London with his daughter, by one of the coaches, and after placing her therein, he walked forward, intending to take his seat out of the town; when on the coach reaching him he was found a corpse.

Nov. 5. At Livermere Park, near Bury St. Edmund's, after an illness of only two days, Penelope, wife of Nathaniel Lee Acton, esq. She was the eldest daughter of the Rev. Sir Rich. Rycroft, of Calton, co. York.

Aged 80, John Wakefield, esq. of Cheshunt, Herts.

At Tollamore, Eliza, only child of Wm. H. Judge, esq. and grand-daughter of the late Col. Judge, of Gageborough, in the King's County.

Nov. 6. Suddenly, Solomon Richards, esq. surgeon, of Dublin. During the day he attended the usual routine of his professional avocations, without having complained of indisposition. He returned to his country-seat in the evening, and was soon after seized with the illness which terminated so fatally.

In his 47th year, Mr. J. H. Sarraitt, the celebrated chess-player: so eminent was his skill in this noble and difficult game, that for several years previous to his decease he was ranked as the best player in England; and, in the opinion of many, even superior to the celebrated Philidor.

At Hampton Court, Jane, widow of the late W. G. Braddyll, esq. of Conishead Priory, Lancashire.

Nov. 7. Mr. Bryn M'Swyny, for many years printer of "The Courier" newspaper.

Nov. 8. At Mitcham, the Rev. Louis le Grip.

At Belmont, East Barnet, aged 62, Thomas Harvey, esq. of Portland-place.

At the house of Rob. Smith, esq. (Leyton), Frances Henrietta Laura, daughter of the late Joseph Sherburne, esq. of the Bengal Civil Establishment.

At Mile End, aged 50, Henry Falkland, esq. of his Majesty's Customs.

The wife of Willtam Ward, banker, esq. of Farringdon, Berkshire.

At Yarmouth, aged 79, George Thompson, esq. who served the office of Mayor in 1791; he was senior Alderman of that Borough, and had been Comptroller of the Customs for that port 37 years, from the duties of which he retired in 1815.

Nov. 9. In her 61st year, Jane, wife of the Rev. Richard Sandilands, LL.B. late of Lower Grimsvenor-place.

In his 54th year, Mr. Jonathan Keer, of Wantiden Hall, Suffolk, much regretted by his family and a numerous circle of friends.

In Doughy-street, Catherine, wife of Mr. B. L. Slater, solicitor, of Gray's Inn.

Nov. 10. At Exeter, in his 26th year, Wm. Herbert Russell, esq. of Slaughter's-court, Worcestershire.

At Brighton, the Lady of Sir James Mansfield.

Nov. 11. At West Hill, Wandsworth, aged 58, Caroline, wife of George Owen, esq.

Mr. Scambler, of Bishopsgate-street.—He was transacting business in the Bank, when he was seized with an apoplectic fit, and expired immediately.

Mrs. Nicholls, of Stamford-hill, Middlesex.

At Hampstead, in her 80th year, Mrs. Pond, late of Croydon.

At Liverpool, in his 72d year, Edgar Corrie, esq.

Nov. 12. At Deal, Catherine, wife of Capt. John Paterson, of the East India Company's Service.

In Old Burlington-street, Bond-street, aged 40, J. Dawson, esq. who, for the last 14 years, held the situation of Solicitor to the parishes of St. James, and St. George Hanover-square.—He was in good health and spirits within a few minutes of his dissolution. His death was supposed to be occasioned by the rupture of a blood-vessel in the head, which caused apoplexy.

In Great James-street, Bedford-row, Thos. Greening, esq.

Aged 68, Mr. George, of Brighton, late of Clapham.

Nov. 13. From a cold caught at his wife's funeral, Mr. W. Denton, of Eyre-street, Sheffield, silver-plater.

At Tooting, Thos. Merle, esq. many years a resident in Leadenhall-street.

Nov. 14. At Clapham, Mrs. Mary Cracklow.

In his 72d year, John Harris, esq. of Winchester-place, Southwark.

Nov. 15. In his 45d year, Mr. Philip Blake, of Queen-street, Cheapside.

John Harrison, esq. of Chorley, Lancashire.

Nov. 16. Caroline, wife of J. Howe, esq. of St. Dunstan's Hill.

At Coventry, the relict of the late Robert Simson, esq. M.D. of that city.

In Highbury-place, in his 72d year, Chas. Wilkinson, esq. late of the Custom House.

At Belle Vue, Woolwich Common, John Cock, esq. of the Royal Navy.

Nov. 17. In her 37th year, the wife of Mr. Newbold Kinton, of Lamb's Conduit-street.

Catherine

Catherine Matilda, widow of John May, esq. late of Thornbury Hall, Staffordshire.

In his 11th year, W. Gregory, youngest son of Mr. Nicholson, of Cornhill.

Nov. 18. Aged 31, the wife of Mr. Rob. Newman, oilman, of Welbesk-street, Cavendish-square.

In her 66th year, Mary Elizabeth, wife of T. Stock, esq. of Weathersfield, Essex.

Mr. Dale, chemist, of Holborn-hill.

In his 74th year, the Rev. T. C. Ben- thin, 44 years Minister of the Hamburgh Church.

In her 73d year, Mrs. Eliz. Robinson, of Mark-lane.

Benjamin Cape, esq. of Tring, Herts.

Nov. 19. At Brighton, aged 75, Mr. Tobias Atkinson, late of the Royal Ex- change.

Miss Anne Rachael Wittenoom, of Har- lifford-place, Kensington.

Nov. 20. At his seat, Stonehy Hall, near Kimbolton, aged 44, the Rev. Harry Weisied. He was educated at Rugby School, under the tuition of the learned and much-esteemed Thomas James, D.D. and left that seminary with the reputation of "a Scholar, and a ripe and good one." He entered as a pensioner of Caius Col- lege, Cambridge; and in 1799, obtained the degree of A.B. with honour to himself, as his name is to be found in the tripos for that year, among the senior optimes. In due course he proceeded to his degree of A.M.; and as he intended to be called to the Bar, he prosecuted his studies in the Temple; but in a short time, having relinquished all intentions of becoming a member of the legal profession, he took orders, and became not only a useful

parish priest, but also a most eloquent and admired preacher. In 1805, his uncle George Richards, esq. an eminent solicitor of Berner's street, London, be- queathed him a large fortune; and since that period, he has very seldom officiated in the Church; but has been well known in a most extensive circle at Bath, Har- rowgate, and most of the watering-places throughout the kingdom. He died a ba- chelor.

Nov. 21. At Blake Hall, Wanstead, Catherine Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. George Dettmar.

At the Rhydd, in Worcestershire, in his 71st year, Allen Cooper, esq. of Upper Gower-street.

Nov. 22. At Spring Grove, Hampton, Catherine, relict of the late John Greg, esq. of the island of Dominica.

In Grosvenor place, Algernon Joseline, second son of Andrew Mortimer Drum- mond, esq.

Nov. 24. In Salishury-square, Fleet- street, in his 52d year, Thomas Marrott Bardin, esq. an eminent manufacturer of Globes. He was for some years in the Common Council for the Ward of Farring- don Without, and was a worthy, convi- vial man.

Martha, wife of Mr. Brown, Keeper of his Majesty's Gaol of Newgate, leaving six children.

Nov. ... The Rev. William Stevens, late Fellow of St. John's College, Cam- bridge; B.A. 1791, M.A. 1794; and Master of the Grammar School at Sed- bergh, Yorkshire.

Lately. At Jersey, Lieut. Luke Stock, formerly of Dublin.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for November, 1819. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Nov. 1819.
Oct.	°	°	°		
27	34	43	40	29, 84	rain
28	36	46	35	, 84	fair
29	36	44	40	, 52	rain
30	44	45	40	, 62	rain
31	48	48	46	, 90	cloudy
No. 1	46	48	40	, 85	cloudy
2	40	47	40	, 77	fair
3	38	48	41	30, 01	fair
4	42	54	46	29, 99	cloudy
5	47	54	46	, 72	cloudy
6	47	53	44	, 52	fair
7	42	52	40	, 52	fair
8	37	45	35	, 66	cloudy
9	32	45	44	, 87	fair
10	46	50	40	, 37	fair
11	45	44	43	, 79	rain

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Nov. 1819.
Nov.	°	°	°		
12	40	47	44	29, 99	fair
13	44	46	45	, 82	cloudy
14	43	46	45	, 83	cloudy
15	45	47	44	, 77	cloudy
16	46	42	37	, 51	rain
17	39	44	42	, 85	rain
18	44	44	35	30, 10	fair
19	33	39	37	29, 95	cloudy
20	35	39	43	, 57	fair
21	39	44	55	, 20	cloudy
22	33	40	32	, 58	fair
23	31	39	31	, 84	fair
24	27	39	35	, 99	fair
25	32	39	35	30, 04	fair
26	37	41		29, 77	cloudy

BILL OF MORTALITY, from October 26, to November 23, 1819.

Christened.	Buried.				
Males - 872	1720	Males 691	1367	Between	2 and 5 123
Females - 848		Females 676			5 and 10 63
Whereof have died under 2 years old	303				10 and 20 44
					20 and 30 122
					30 and 40 150
					40 and 50 153
					50 and 60 142
					60 and 70 124
					70 and 80 87
					80 and 90 45
					90 and 100 9
					103 1

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending November 13.

INLAND COUNTIES.										MARITIME COUNTIES.									
Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Hiddlesex 71 4 36	0 38	1 28	2 43	6	Essex 67 9 37	8 35	5 25	6 41	0	Essex 67 9 37	8 35	5 25	6 41	0					
Surrey 70 9 35	8 35	9 28	4 36	0	Kent 70 4 00	0 37	5 26	9 43	10	Kent 70 4 00	0 37	5 26	9 43	10					
Hertford 67 10 40	0 39	9 27	3 53	5	Sussex 68 10 00	0 38	6 26	0 48	0	Sussex 68 10 00	0 38	6 26	0 48	0					
Bedford 62 1 38	5 38	2 27	1 45	0	Suffolk 67 3 34	0 37	3 26	4 42	10	Suffolk 67 3 34	0 37	3 26	4 42	10					
Huntingdon 62 3 00	0 38	4 26	1 50	7	Cambridge 56 1 52	0 34	6 23	2 00	0	Cambridge 56 1 52	0 34	6 23	2 00	0					
Northampton 64 4 00	0 36	4 24	11 49	1	Norfolk 64 3 00	0 31	8 25	0 00	0	Norfolk 64 3 00	0 31	8 25	0 00	0					
Gloucester 65 6 00	0 36	6 28	6 52	0	Lincoln 62 7 12	0 37	0 22	9 52	0	Lincoln 62 7 12	0 37	0 22	9 52	0					
Leicester 66 11 00	0 40	0 28	4 50	0	York 63 0 44	11 36	9 22	4 51	11	York 63 0 44	11 36	9 22	4 51	11					
Nottingham 67 8 40	0 40	2 27	4 53	7	Durham 61 3 00	0 36	7 23	2 00	0	Durham 61 3 00	0 36	7 23	2 00	0					
Derby 70 0 00	0 42	3 25	0 51	3	Northum. 57 0 41	5 31	7 24	7 00	0	Northum. 57 0 41	5 31	7 24	7 00	0					
Stafford 69 8 00	0 42	9 25	0 49	6	Cumberl. 64 4 47	6 42	2 21	11 00	0	Cumberl. 64 4 47	6 42	2 21	11 00	0					
Shrop 71 6 47	0 44	7 29	1 55	1	Westmor. 64 0 52	0 48	0 24	0 00	0	Westmor. 64 0 52	0 48	0 24	0 00	0					
Cheshire 71 7 54	4 36	11 28	11 46	10	Lancaster 63 0 00	0 24	6 23	9 36	6	Lancaster 63 0 00	0 24	6 23	9 36	6					
Hereford 68 4 54	0 42	0 31	4 55	6	Chester 61 3 00	0 44	6 23	11 00	0	Chester 61 3 00	0 44	6 23	11 00	0					
Warwick 68 5 00	0 43	8 31	6 55	5	Flint 60 0 00	0 43	2 25	4 00	0	Flint 60 0 00	0 43	2 25	4 00	0					
Wilt 70 5 00	0 38	7 28	6 56	6	Denbigh 60 2 00	0 41	9 22	1 00	0	Denbigh 60 2 00	0 41	9 22	1 00	0					
Worcester 70 0 00	0 36	5 28	5 48	2	Anglesea 64 6 00	0 33	0 15	6 00	0	Anglesea 64 6 00	0 33	0 15	6 00	0					
Gloucester 67 0 00	0 38	1 26	9 53	0	Carnarvon 75 4 00	0 37	0 26	8 00	0	Carnarvon 75 4 00	0 37	0 26	8 00	0					
Worcester 70 3 00	0 37	8 28	0 45	0	Merioneth 71 11 43	0 44	10 28	6 00	0	Merioneth 71 11 43	0 44	10 28	6 00	0					
Hereford 76 9 51	3 45	9 24	8 00	0	Cardigan 73 6 00	0 44	0 17	4 00	0	Cardigan 73 6 00	0 44	0 17	4 00	0					
Montgomery 72 0 00	0 09	0 39	5 00	0	Pembroke 62 0 00	0 37	11 18	8 00	0	Pembroke 62 0 00	0 37	11 18	8 00	0					
Radnor 72 3 00	0 43	0 32	9 00	0	Carmarth. 70 8 00	0 40	5 17	4 00	0	Carmarth. 70 8 00	0 40	5 17	4 00	0					
					Glamorgan 73 4 00	0 37	4 22	0 00	0	Glamorgan 73 4 00	0 37	4 22	0 00	0					
					Gloucester 68 6 00	0 41	9 30	1 50	0	Gloucester 68 6 00	0 41	9 30	1 50	0					
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.					Somerset 73 3 00	0 37	3 25	2 47	0	Somerset 73 3 00	0 37	3 25	2 47	0					
67 6 42	10 38	8 25	11 48	6	Monm. 72 8 00	0 44	8 25	4 00	0	Monm. 72 8 00	0 44	8 25	4 00	0					
					Devon 67 3 00	0 32	11 00	0 00	0	Devon 67 3 00	0 32	11 00	0 00	0					
Aggregate Average Prices of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which importation is to be regulated in Great Britain.....					Cornwall 68 8 00	0 32	9 29	0 00	0	Cornwall 68 8 00	0 32	9 29	0 00	0					
					Dorset 72 9 00	0 36	9 30	10 00	0	Dorset 72 9 00	0 36	9 30	10 00	0					
					Hants 69 6 00	0 36	6 24	4 46	4	Hants 69 6 00	0 36	6 24	4 46	4					
					65 11 41	7 36	7 24	1 46	0	65 11 41	7 36	7 24	1 46	0					

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, November 22, 60s. to 65s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, November 13, 26s. 6d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, November 17, 35s. 9½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, November 26.

Cent Bags.....	3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s.	Sussex Pockets.....	3l. 3s. to 3l. 16s.
Sussex Ditto.....	3l. 10s. to 3l. 12s.	Essex Ditto.....	3l. 5s. to 4l. 4s.
Cent Pockets.....	3l. 10s. to 4l. 14s.	Farnham Ditto.....	5l. 10s. to 6l. 6s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, November 25 :

St. James's, Hay 4l. 7s. 6d.	Straw 1l. 8s. 6d.	Clover 0l. 0s. --	Whitechapel, Hay 5l. 5s. 0d.
Straw 1l. 8s.	Clover 6l. 13s.	Smithfield, Hay 5l. 12s. 6d.	Straw 1l. 10s. 6d.
			Clover 5l. 15s.

SMITHFIELD, November 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.	Lamb.....	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton.....	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market Nov. 26 :	
Calf.....	5s. 0d. to 6s. 8d.	Beasts.....	771 Calves 200.
Pork.....	5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.	Sheep and Lambs 4,810	Pigs 240.

COALS, November 26: Newcastle 40s. 0d. to 45s. 9d.—Sunderland, 39s. to 46s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. Town Tallow 60s. Yellow Russia 57s.

SOAP, Yellow 86s. Mottled 98s. Curd 102s.—CANDLES, 11s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 12s. 6d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES OF NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, as Nov. 1819 (to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge street, London. — Birmingham Canal, 540*l*. Div. 20 per Ann. — Coventry Canal, 999*l*. 19*s*. Div. 4*l*. per Ann. — Swansea, 160*l*. ex Div. 10*l*. — Grand Junction, 220*l*. 218*l*. — Monmouthshire, 152*l*. with 5*l*. Half-year's Div. — Ellesmere, 70*l*. ex Div. 4*l*. — Grand Union, 35*l*. — Grand Surrey, 53*l*. to 55*l*. — Thames and Severn Mortgage Shares, 41*l*. — Regent's, 334 10*s*. — Lancaster, 25*l*. — Worcester and Birmingham, 24*l*. — Kennet and Ave., 194 10*s*. to 19*l*. — Huddersfield, 13*l*. — Wandsworth Iron Railway, 10*l*. — West India Dock, 180*l*. Div. 10*l*. per Cent. — London Dock, 71*l*. Div. 3*l*. per Cent. — Globe Insurance, 116*l*. Div. 6*l*. per Cent. — Imperial, 76*l*. 10*s*. Div. 4*l*. 10*s*. — Rock, 1*l*. 15*s*. — Provident Institution, 74 10*s*. Premium. — Grand Junction Water Works, 43*l*. ex Div. 1*l*. 5*s*. — West Middlesex Ditto, 41*l*. to 42*l*. with Div. 1*l*. — Westminster Gas Light Company, 624 10*s*.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN NOVEMBER, 1819.

Days	Bank Stock	Red. 5 per Cent.	5 per Cent. Cons.	4 per Cent. Cons.	3 per Cent. Navy.	Long Ann.	Imp. P. ann.	Ind. Spec.	India Ann.	Ex. Bills.	Cons. Bills.	Overseas.
1	213	66	67	75	83	102	17	207	6 8 pr.	1 3 dis.	20 21 dis.	24 dis.
2	213	66	67	75	83	102	17	207	7 4 pr.	1 3 dis.	20 21 dis.	24 dis.
3	Holiday											
4	Holiday											
5	Holiday											
6	Sunday											
7	Sunday											
8	Sunday											
9	Holiday											
10	216	66	67	75	84	103	17	208	7 9 pr.	1 2 dis.	20 19 dis.	24 dis.
11	216	66	67	75	84	103	17	208	6 8 pr.	1 2 dis.	20 17 dis.	24 dis.
12	216	66	67	75	84	103	17	208	6 8 pr.	1 2 dis.	20 17 dis.	24 dis.
13	216	66	67	75	84	103	17	208	7 8 pr.	1 2 dis.	20 17 dis.	24 dis.
14	Sunday											
15	216	66	67	75	84	103	17	208	7 pr.	1 2 dis.	20 17 dis.	24 dis.
16	216	66	67	75	84	103	17	208	8 pr.	1 2 dis.	20 17 dis.	24 dis.
17	216	66	67	75	84	103	17	208	7 6 pr.	1 2 dis.	20 17 dis.	24 dis.
18	216	67	68	76	84	103	17	208	6 8 pr.	1 2 dis.	20 17 dis.	24 dis.
19	215	66	67	75	84	103	17	208	7 pr.	1 2 dis.	20 17 dis.	24 dis.
20	215	66	67	75	84	103	17	208	7 8 pr.	1 2 dis.	20 17 dis.	24 dis.
21	Sunday											
22	216	66	67	75	84	103	17	208	8 6 pr.	1 3 dis.	20 17 dis.	24 dis.
23	216	66	67	75	84	103	17	208	7 5 pr.	1 3 dis.	20 17 dis.	24 dis.
24	216	66	67	75	84	103	17	208	6 pr.	1 3 dis.	20 17 dis.	24 dis.
25	216	67	68	76	84	104	17	209	4 10 pr.	1 3 dis.	20 17 dis.	24 dis.
26	216	67	68	76	84	104	17	209	7 6 pr.	1 3 dis.	20 17 dis.	24 dis.
27	Sunday											
28	Sunday											
29	Sunday											
30	Holiday											

(RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. Bank-Buildings, London.)

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE :

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GENERAL EVENING
Times-M. Advert.
N. Times-B. Press
P. Ledger & Oracle
M. Post-M. Herald
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St. James's Chron.
Sun—Even. Mail
Courier—Star
Globe—Traveller
Statesman
Packet-Lond. Chr.
Albion—C. Chron.
Eng. Chron.—Inq.
Cour. d'Angleterre
Cour. de Londres
11 Weekly Papers
17 Sunday Papers
Hue & Cry Police
Lit. Adv. Lit. Gaz.
Bath 3—Bristol 5
Berwick—Boston
Birmm. 4, Blackb.
Brighton—Bury
Camb. 2—Chath.
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Chelms. Cambria.
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Durham — Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax—Hants 2
Hereford, Hull 3
Huntingd.—Kent 4
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Leices. 2.—Leeds 2
Lichfield, Liver. 6
Macclesf. Courier.
Maidst.—Manc. 9
Newc. 3.—Notts. 2
Northampton
Norfolk, Norwich
N. Wales, Oxford 2
Portsea—Pottery
Preston—Plym. 2
Reading—Salish.
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Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, at CECILIO'S HEAD, Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London;
where all Letters to the Editor are particularly desired to be addressed, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

We are obliged by the kind intentions of the Rev. R. Waad. But it is not every good Book that will pay the expence of re-printing.

The Drawing of the Sculpture of the Wise Men's Offering is received, and shall be used at some convenient opportunity.

M. remarks that "the whimsical sign of the Goose and Gridiron, mentioned in p. 209, is thought to originate from the Armorial bearings of the worshipful Company of Musicians, a part of which is a *Swan*, and the crest a *Lyre*; either from ignorance of the proper names of the bearings, or as a burlesque on them."

G. H. W. informs us that the title of *Decies* (page 273), conferred on Archbishop Beresford, was a revival of an ancient honour enjoyed by his maternal ancestors the de la Poers, Viscounts Decies, and Earls of Tyrone."

A. B. C. in speaking of the portable relics of Antiquity excavated at Herculaneum and Pompeii, says, there must be many which are only duplicates of preceding articles, and can be of no service in the Museum of Portici.—He then asks whether there would be any impropriety, considering the amicable connexion which has long subsisted between the courts of Naples and England, in the Society of Antiquaries and the Trustees of the British Museum addressing H. R. H. the Prince Regent, begging his Royal influence with the King in question, for transmission of such articles as may be agreeable to his Napolitan Majesty, to the grand National Repository in question.

G. H. W. observes, "In p. 368, you state the marriage of Sir Edward Stanley Smith, Bart. of Neareham;—query whether any such Baronet exists? He certainly is not recorded in Debrett's Baronetage."

A CONSTANT READER would be glad to learn, through any of our Heraldic or Antiquarian Correspondents, what branch of the Knevett family married *Frances* Standish, daughter of Richard Standish, and Elizabeth Leigh of Duxbury Hall, Lanc. and what became of the male issue by the said marriage; particulars of which, their residence, where their issue was born, and where this *Frances* and her husband were interred: Arms—Or, a bend within a bordure engrailed Sable. Also, who was Court or Courtney Knevett or Knyvett, and from whom descended?

ANTIQUUS wishes to be informed when and where Captain John Lambe died, who retired from the sixth Regiment of Foot in May 1782; and who had connexions and property at Alnwick; and also to learn any other particulars respecting him.

C. says, "the Table of Precedence states that the elder sons of Viscounts and Barons take place of Privy Counsellors. Why, then, are the said elder sons, when made Privy Counsellors, styled *Right Hon.*? as in their case the style of '*Hon.*' implies higher rank."

P. P. asks what is become of those chef-d'œuvres of Sculpture, the two imitable figures of the Melancholy and of the Raving Mad Man, that were placed formerly over the gateway of the late Bedlam in Moorfields; and how comes it that they do not occupy a similar or suitable situation in the new Building erected in St. George's Fields? [They have been properly removed to the new Building in St. George's Fields. See spirited sketches of them in vol. LXXXVI. i. 365. See them also noticed in vol. LXXV. 735. LXXVI. 423. LXXXIII. i. 37.—*Edm.*] P. P. also remarks; "Blackwell Hall and Leathersellers' Hall being now in the act of demolition, it is conceived that a drawing and description of each from their origin, would be interesting to the numerous readers of the *Gentleman's Magazine*; the latter, which was lately destroyed by fire, was built by Inigo Jones, and had a much-admired carved staircase, and some ancient painted glass."

J. H. states, that the "Critical Observations on the Buildings and Improvements of London," has been ascribed to Mr. Horace Walpole; but that it was supposed to have been written by Mr. Stenly, a young gentleman who, in 1771, was going to India in the Company's Service; and wishes to know the real author.

E. will be obliged to any of our Correspondents conversant with the effects of artificial light upon the eyes, to state what species is deemed the least prejudicial for the purposes of reading and writing. By some a lamp is found too powerful, and even when shaded it is understood to be hurtful, the light being thrown immediately and too strongly upon the paper. There may be much in the proper position of the lamp or candle, and other hints, which have been found eligible in practice, may doubtless be suggested, for the benefit of our Readers.

In our SUPPLEMENT, which will be published on the First of February, will be inserted several interesting Communications; particularly, Descriptions and Enbellishments of the Interior View of the Porch of St. Sepulchre's Church, London; of the venerable Bede's Chair; of Tiles, Ring, &c. Also, Remarks on the finer Temple Hall; St. Martin's Church, Oxford; Architecture of the New Church; Monument to Locke, &c. &c.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For DECEMBER, 1819.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 14.

THE following Extract of a Letter from Lieut. Collett, of the Military Establishment of the East India Company in the Presidency of Bengal, to his Sister in this country, exhibits evidence of unshaken courage and intellectual readiness scarcely to be equalled.—This extraordinary conflict of Lieut. Collett's with the tiger has not escaped the notice of the Marquis of Hastings; and as this gallant young Officer has been compelled by his wounds, to retire from service in the field, he has been appointed to a post less liable to exertion, and which may lead to better competency of provision. W. P.

EXTRACT.

"In the beginning of May 1815, our army, from the hot winds and bad weather, became so sickly, that we were ordered into quarters. On the 6th of May, we passed through a forest, and encamped on its skirts, near a small village; the head man of which entreated us to destroy a large Tiger which had killed seven of his men, was in the habit of daily stealing his cattle, and had that morning wounded his son. Another officer and myself agreed to attempt the destruction of this monster; we immediately ordered seven elephants, and went in quest of the animal, which we found sleeping under a bush. The noise of the elephants awoke him, when he made a furious charge on us, and my elephant received him on her shoulder; the other six turned about and ran off, notwithstanding the exertions of their riders, and left me in the above situation. I had seen many tigers, and been at the killing of them, but never so large a one as this. The elephant shook him off. I then fired two balls, when the tiger fell; but again recovering

himself, he made a spring at me, I escaped him, and he seized the elephant by her hind leg; then receiving a kick from her, and another ball from me, he let go his hold, and fell a second time. Thinking he was by this time disabled, I very unfortunately dismounted, intending to put an end to his existence with my pistols; when the monster, who was only couching to take another spring, made it at that moment, and caught me in his mouth; but it pleased God to give me strength and presence of mind. I immediately fired into his body, and finding that had little effect, used all my force, and happily disengaged my arm; and then directing my other pistol to his heart, I at length succeeded in destroying him, after receiving twenty-five very severe wounds."

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 15.

THE following is a curious old Prophecy concerning the Death of Richard the Third, extracted from a 4to Pamphlet, entitled "Seven several strange Prophecies, London, 1643:"

T. D. F.

"In the reign of King Richard III. his Majesty with his army, lay at Leicester the night before the Battle at Bosworth Field was fought. It happened in the morning, as the King rode through the South gate, a poor old blind man (by profession a wheelwright) sat begging, and hearing of his approach, said, that if the moon changed twice that day, having by her ordinary course changed in the morning, King Richard should lose his crown, and be slain; and riding over the bridge, his left foot struck against a stump of wood, which the old man hearing, said, Even so shall his head, at his return back, hit on the same place; which so came to pass: and a nobleman, that carried the

the moon in his colours, revolted from King Richard, whereby he lost that day, his life, crown, and kingdom, which verified the presages of the poor old blind man."

MR. URBAN, *Temple, Dec. 8.*

I HOPE the present Parliament will bestow a further sum for the Emigration of the surplus Population of this Country; and not confine it to a part of the Cape of Good Hope, but encourage Emigration to several parts of that valuable Colony, particularly the Orange River, and to the Canadas, New South Wales, and even to our possessions in other parts of Africa; industrious persons will do well in any of those countries.

I should waste the time of your loyal Readers by proving the value of the Laws of England; not only are they valuable in themselves, but they promote the best interests of Religion and Morality wheresoever they are established; it is, therefore, matter of great regret that the Cape is at this day governed by the Dutch Law, or the old Civil Law, formerly in use (with all its faults) in Holland, till it was superseded by the Code Napoleon, and the Code of the Netherlands. The knowledge of the Dutch Law has latterly gone very much back. Students get a Dutch education, and a few years study of the Code Napoleon at a Dutch University (by which they are not likely to obtain English feelings) to fit them for Cape practice; it would be well if the matter ended here; but I am informed that the Dutch Criminal Law, as practised at the Cape, is very faulty, and not at all agreeable to our English notions of justice.

There may be some difficulty in at once making an entire change of the Law in Civil cases, in the Cape, to the English Law—but little difficulty would arise in changing the Criminal Law, and giving to the Settlers the rights and liberties enjoyed by their fellow-subjects in England.

Several other important British Colonies are governed by the old French, Spanish, and Dutch Laws. ***

MR. URBAN, *Hackney, Sept. 1, 1818.*

YOUR Readers being well apprized of the circumscribed extent and increasing population of the

country, and "that thousands of rich are obliged to maintain millions of poor," as an eminent writer observes; and when such consequences must produce evils of such magnitude as to destroy the manly independent feeling in the human mind, which the dependence on the benevolence of others must ever produce,—we may surely set aside the opinion of Some Jennings, and not admit "that the East and West Indies would be two great wings to fly away with Britain," because the alternative must be with a redundant population—colonization.

The pressure of inhabitants to all our great towns is continual; and whether it is because the profits of agriculture are not found compatible to employ more in it,—or it is the fond expectation "that ships, colonies, and commerce," continue an inexhaustible source of employment, I will not pretend to say; it is, however, a fact, and a distressing one, that daily occurrences prove the necessity of ameliorating the condition of many—very many, who find the want of support, by the laudable means of industry.

Such an influx as is here stated, serve to increase pauperism and distress; and whilst our Northern neighbours are without Poor's Rates, we who are situated South of the Tweed, are not only loaded with them, but in almost every direction we may walk, our feelings are wounded with squalid appearances, and extreme distress. To encourage pauperism by benevolence, seems but to increase the evil;—it becomes the duty as well as the inclination of every reflecting man, to obviate such evils by pointing out benefits by way of prevention. Nothing seems so capable of removing such evils as Colonization;—a Colonization that should be favourable to our agricultural pursuits, as well as commercial. It seems to be the genius of the Russian Government, to give a free scope to this idea of Colonization; and whether they are travelling over the various States of Europe or in these Islands, the most attentive observations are made to further the amelioration of the subjects of that vast empire, to increase its settlements, and to enlarge its manufactures and its commerce. In our time the coast of the Black Sea, and the intervening country

ry between it and the Caspian, was desert; and when Hanway's "Travels from the Russian Capital to the Persian Empire" was written, we have nothing said about its population, circulation, or trade; yet in these our times, it is truly astonishing to hear of vast improvements made in these; and the considerable trade carried on in the Black Sea, even last year, to the amount of 1600 vessels, and all corn loaded. If the Grand Duke Nicholas, after traversing this country, is seen at Odessa, paying the most minute attention to the circumstances attending the place, is he not guided by the purest patriotism, whilst he colonizes without trenching on his neighbours, and increases his commerce without prejudice to other nations? Here then is an example not unworthy our imitation, and a pursuit that, if followed up with the same attention, will produce incalculable benefits. Russia is of herself an immense continent; she can enlarge, improve, increase her benefits, without trenching on others, without giving rise to jealousy, suspicion, and enmity.

As Islanders, we are cramped at home, circumscribed by the ocean,—a glorious circumstance for us that it is so,—for we are free, and the wooden walls of old England, and a happy Constitution, will, I trust, ever keep us so. Let us see then, for the good of us all, if something may not be said that shall leave us as irreproachable in promoting no jealousies, doing no injuries, and provoking no suspicions amongst our neighbours.

At the Peace of 1762, Government considered Colonization in the Floridas as desirable, and granted lands to those officers who were at the taking of Louisbourg, &c. as an encouragement of a twofold nature. It appears now, that Florida (very well known to the writer) is become a bone of contention between two powers who cannot possess any esteem for each other. To us it is now, perhaps, of no consequence, except as the harbour of Pensacola may be a kind of rendezvous for enemy's shipping in war, but as a settlement it cannot be of advantage to Great Britain.

If your Readers will refer to a map of Anson's Voyage round the World, and compare it with a modern map

of the Southern hemisphere, they will be struck with the astonishing discoveries made since by our indefatigable countrymen; the pleasure arising from this sensation will be instantly damped when he reads the words *Botany Bay*, and calculates on the number of human beings who have left home in disgrace, and peopled a vast country with criminals;—but again reverting to the state of society in our crowded towns, and particularly in the capital, the wish of a patriot heart is to remove the temptations, and remedy the evils.—Thin your population by Colonization; nothing else can be done: and in order that so much good may be accomplished, and a guarded settlement formed for future contingencies,—the Cape of Good Hope presses on the mind as the fittest spot; for it is, if I may be allowed the expression, the halfway house to India,—to India from *Ispahan* is *nineteen days march*,—to India from *America*, vessels can find their way. The situation of the Cape politically considered, is, therefore, good. Another important consideration is, that the climate is calculated for the growth of wheat; and we have to pay millions a year for wheat imported, producing the par of exchange against us, which may be lessened, perhaps, if we consider that by having the exchange against us, and in favour of the foreign merchant, orders may be increased for our manufactures; this is, however, spinning the line to a very fine thread. Having to pay millions a year for wheat imported, would it not be desirable to grow it ourselves? Here is, then, a second strong consideration for colonizing the Cape; this is literally a *ground work* to form the conclusion on. Rivers, I confess, are wanting for inland navigation, which prevents those improvements that countries adopt who are in possession of rivers; but land-carriage by draft-oxen may be considered as the means of producing a variety of benefits; and the climate is favourable for many articles—too many to be enumerated at this time. The next object is the harbour,—several of great importance, and admission for vessels of all descriptions; the outward-bound to India, as well as the homeward-bound, find these comforts here; the Southern whaler could deposit his cargo

cargo for transshipping to England or elsewhere, and pursue her object instantaneously again; whilst the numerous islands in the Southern Archipelago would find an easy and constant intercourse to and from, with their various commodities; for the time seems fast approaching that will send them from their Spanish connexions. The field for commerce opens prodigiously here.

I would, however, still wish to be understood, that the first and firmest basis to colonize is Agriculture, and a proper encouragement to settlers, to persons of good character, but of small means; to persons of this description, grants of land should be made, subscriptions raised; whilst in return they should pay a proper acknowledgment half-yearly, after a certain period. We read daily of the emigration of persons to America and to Canada; to us, as a nation, the Cape would be better; and in proportion as valuable settlers were encouraged, trade would be wanted, shipping required. I do not mean to encourage the wild speculations that, unfortunately for us, have so much taken place of late; nor merely the settlement of persons on the coast and in towns; but as the country is gradually covered with agriculturists, so their wants would require supplies, and the inhabitants of the towns increase. We are too forward in the present day to rush onward in undertakings of every description; if of a Religious nature, we almost expect conversion by holding up a Bible,—the same as the Monks who preceded the Spanish troops in America, in early days of its discovery, held up a Cross. In Civil matters we are equally ardent; the crowding of goods into distant parts, and its fatal consequences, have afforded glaring proofs. I do not wait (to use the beautiful metaphor of a venerable character of our Church) the “lava of the times” to overflow, and crowd objects of all descriptions to the Cape, load ships on speculation to its ports; but I would earnestly entreat a cool, dispassionate consideration of the idea suggested, and a cool steady encouragement given towards the settlement of a Colony, whose capacities are so great as to produce a means of existence for millions, when peopled,—employment for hundreds of ships,

and thousands of manufactures at home; and save an advance of capital in the purchase of the first article of necessity, of millions of pounds sterling yearly.

Permit me, Sir, to entreat your Readers to consider the bearing of the business in every way, politically as well as beneficially, for the support of multitudes; and for such high and manifest advantages to our country; and members of Parliament, I trust, will investigate the subject fully, and recommend it powerfully. T. W.

* * * We have to apologize to T. W. for our having accidentally delayed the insertion of this Communication. Since it was received, some part of his suggestions have been adopted. See p. 357.—*EDIT.*

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 5.

PERMIT me to advert to your last Obituary, p. 459; where this admirable man, whom I always revered, Dean Jackson, has greater credit given him for reducing Christ Church under salutary discipline, than he merited. Dr. Bagot, Dean in my time, and just raised to the Episcopacy when I was leaving college, was himself an excellent disciplinarian. Collections at the end of every Term, when we were all most strictly examined, precisely as your Correspondent describes, existed before I became a member of Christ Church, and I believe long before;—and the regular themes and declamations every Saturday, and the prize exercises,—and the public and private lectures, in Mathematicks, Logick, Rhetorick, and Poeticks, &c. &c. all existed long before Jackson! To Dean Bagot (whom our King thanked more than once for his exemplary conduct as head of a College) all the rules and regulations, ascribed to Jackson, are attributable.—Yet Jackson (then Canon of Christ Church), having the way paved before him, entered on that road, and pursued his route *en amore*. Little inferior to his predecessor, they were both estimable characters;—Bagot the most amiable. Bagot was noble in family, and noble in deportment; generous, affable, and courteous; and in the true sense of the word, a Christian. I could tell many anecdotes of Bagot, with eyes overflowing with tears! But time presses, and I must drop my pen.—*Apropos.*

Appropos, however, when Jackson retired from the world, some beautiful lines (Latin) were in circulation among his friends, which he had written some years before, in prospect of such a seclusion. I recollect one or two only, and should be much obliged to any one in possession of them, for the communication of them to you, as they would embellish your pages.

Yours, &c.

ACADEMICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 9.

THE great number of Beggars who still infest our streets, notwithstanding the labours of the Mendicity Society, and the great number that are daily apprehended and passed, is a proof either that the Vagrant Act is inefficient, or that it is not acted upon with sufficient vigour. The latter is the case, not owing to neglect on the part of the Magistrates, but to that increasing refinement in our manners, which renders any punishment savouring of cruelty repulsive to our feelings; and the provisions of our ancestors for inflicting such punishments, if not expressly repealed, have, from disuse, become a dead letter. The punishment directed by the Act for a Beggar is either whipping, or imprisonment for at least seven days, but not both. The application of the former to sturdy Beggars, who follow that way of life by choice, and not by necessity, would surely have an excellent effect; but how is it to be administered? The Law says by the hands of the constable, and in a public place in the parish;—and here comes the difficulty; the constable is perhaps some spruce tradesman, who thinks he is doing a favour to his parish, by serving the office in his own person and not by deputy, and he would probably demur a little to the order of the Magistrate, if the ungracious task of whipping a dirty Beggar in the public street was imposed upon him. But where is he to find the proper place to inflict the punishment? In country villages we still see the stocks and the whipping-post kept up as a bugbear to the rustic tippler or wandering gipsy, as good mothers keep a rod for their children to look at, not to feel; but where shall we find these necessary conveniences in London? we are too polite even to bear the sight of them.—

Grant, however, that the constable was willing to undertake the task, and could find a proper place to perform it, would not his shoulders be in great danger of feeling the lash, instead of those of the Beggar, from the humane interposition of Mr. John Bull, who seldom fails to take part with the sufferer, and would make no scruple to effect an exchange of situation between the vagrant and the minister of justice. I am told, indeed, that this punishment of whipping is inflicted by the City Magistrates, and with good effect. I have no doubt of the effect as to the City; that is, it drives the Beggars into Westminster and the out-parishes; but if the punishment is inflicted in prison, it is not according to law; and the worthy Alderman who orders it, and the worthy gaoler who inflicts it, subject themselves to an action, as the worthy Mayor of two years celebrity did, when he omitted to whip a man, and only imprisoned him, when the law required him to do both.

The system of passing Beggars to their parishes is worse than useless; it has cost the county of Middlesex no less than £122l. 6s. 10d. in the last year. If the settlement is in Middlesex, the Vagrant is conveyed thither by the passmaster; he is examined by the overseer, whom he informs that he can get his own living, and wants nothing from him; and he is accordingly sent about his business, and directly returns to his lucrative occupation. If the Vagrant's parish is in a distant county, he is delivered by the Middlesex passmaster to the constable of the first parish of the next county, in the direct road to the place where he is to go, and he is to forward him through his county to the next, and so on till he arrives at his place of destination. But the county constable has other fish to fry than to travel 20, 30, or 40 miles with a lot of miserable Beggars in a cart; he therefore gives them their passes and a few pence, and tells them to proceed on their journey in their own custody; or he puts them into the first stage-waggon that passes, the driver of which has neither interest nor authority to prevent their leaving him as soon as they please. This they accordingly do (except a very few who may wish to get to their settlements); they return in a day

day or two to their old begging stations; are again taken up, are maintained for seven days, and sent their usual airing to the confines of the county, at the expence of the publick, and the beadle gets another ten shillings as a reward for taking them; and so it goes on *ad infinitum*.

Yours, &c.

CORRECTOR.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 10.

VIATOR, in p. 413, 414, is too harsh in his censure of Dr. Lind for not quoting Baptista Porta and Lord Bacon, in his Process of rendering Sea-water fresh and fit for drinking. If he revived the experiment, and by making it public, rendered so essential a service to that class of his fellow-subjects to whom the kingdom is so deeply indebted for their patiently enduring the greatest hardships and privations, our Seamen; let us accept the good, and not too harshly censure the author of it, for merely omitting to quote antient authors who knew the fact, if he really had read them, but whose writings had not produced the practical effect which his was calculated to do, and probably has done. It would be satisfactory to hear from any of your nautical friends, whether ships in general are furnished with this apparatus. A.

Mr. URBAN,

Ottery St. Mary,
Devon, July 24.

THE plan of Saving Banks, now so universally prevailing in this country, are admirable institutions for the purpose of promoting habits of frugality and prudence in early life, and of obtaining, through their means, the enjoyment of consolation and respectability in sickness and old age. With a view to a reform in our Poor system, I think they will be found very instrumental; and I am sure that the honest feeling of pride and independence which induces so many to lay up their savings in them, cannot be sufficiently encouraged and recommended.

It is partly with this intent, and partly that another reason may be held out to induce parents of the lower classes to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded of educating their children in the principles of the Established Church, that I proceed to recommend to your notice the humble (but not on that account

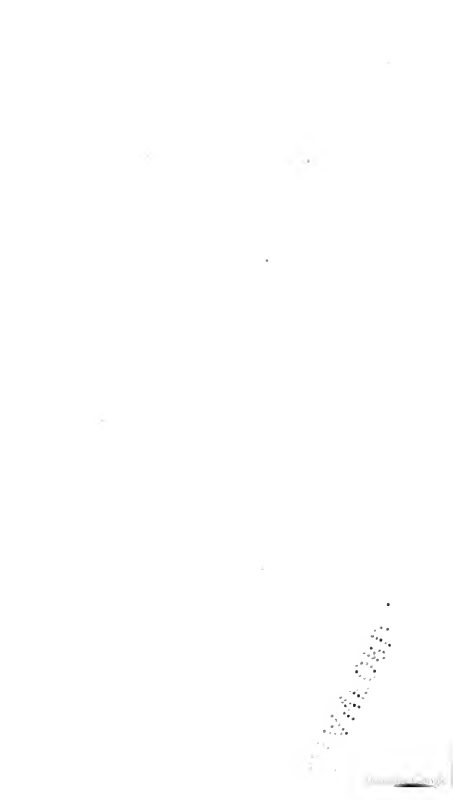
less useful) establishments, called "Penny Clubs." This Club is formed of children subscribers, of both sexes, belonging to the parish school, and of a corresponding number of subscribers of a higher class, every child who is admitted a member, pays one penny weekly, which was brought every Monday morning to the Treasurer of the Club; and in default thereof, a forfeit is incurred of one additional penny, to be paid on the following Monday. At the expiration of every six or twelve months, the sum which has been collected is allotted to the children; but is not given to them in money, but expended for them by the Treasurer, in the purchase of articles of cheap and useful clothing*, which they have the privilege of choosing, provided the expence does not exceed the value of their respective share in the general stock. The subscribers of the higher class are particularly requested not to advance the weekly subscriptions for those to whose advantage such subscriptions are made, as one great object in the formation of the Club is to promote in the children habits of economy and prudence. Regularity in the weekly payments is insisted on. The subscribers of the higher class are called on for their subscriptions (which are at the same rate with those of the children) half yearly. The subscriptions thus afforded, together with any voluntary donations that may be made in aid of the Society, is the capital, to be expended as above mentioned. F.G.G.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 11.

DR. WATKINS (p. 429), has forgotten to record, or your Reviewer has omitted to notice, a circumstance which occurred in the late Queen's journey from Harwich to London. Her voyage to Harwich had been a stormy one, and it was thought necessary that she should rest one night on the road from thence to London. Wm. Midlam, Esq. of Moulsham Hall near Chelmsford, had prepared his home for the reception of the Princess, but she was taken to the unprepared house of a Scotch nobleman at Witham. Some time after Mr. Midlam was created a Baronet. L. G.

* The rough material is purchased for the female children, and made up by them in the School.



West Mag Dec 1874 17 p. 439.



JEW'S HOSPITAL.
West Mag Dec 1874 17 p. 439.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 5.

THE Jews' Hospital for aged Poor, and the Education and Employment of Youth of both sexes, is situated in Mile End Road, on the South side, between White Horse Lane and Bancroft's Buildings.

It appears from the Report of Mr. J. Van Oven, that this Institution arose from the philanthropic exertions of Benjamin and Abraham Goldsmid, esqrs. who in 1795 commenced a collection among their friends for a fund for the benefit of the Jewish poor of that class denominated German Jews, which proved so successful as to enable them in 1797 to purchase 22,000*l.* imperial three per cents. In 1806, after very mature deliberation, it was determined to establish an Hospital for the reception and support of the aged poor, as well as the education and industrious improvement of youth of both sexes; 30,000*l.* were placed in trust as an inviolate fund for its maintenance, yielding 900*l.* per annum; and the freehold, now the Hospital, was completed, and furnished for the reception of five aged men and five aged women, ten boys and eight girls, and opened June 28, 1807. An annexed freehold was also purchased for 2000*l.* for the purpose of enlarging the building as soon as convenient.

By subsequent Benefactions and Subscriptions, the Managers have been enabled to increase their number of objects—there being now supported in the Establishment 40 boys, 26 girls, and 12 aged persons, viz. 6 men and 6 women.

No aged person can be admitted who has not been resident in London ten years; nor youth whose parents have not been resident the same period.

The Boys are received at the age of about nine years; and when admitted must be able to read Hebrew, and those who add to this a knowledge of English reading are preferred. From their admission, to the age of fourteen, they are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and other branches of useful learning. At fourteen they are bound apprentice to the Manufacturing Trades which are established and carried on upon the premises. There are at present two of these manufactories under the management of com-

petent masters; one of which is in the boot and shoe line, and the second is a mahogany-chair manufactory. The Girls are also taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, household work, and plain cooking, and at the age of fifteen are placed in respectable families as apprentices or articulated servants; and if at the age of 19 they can produce a certificate of proper conduct, each girl receives five guineas from the Institution as a reward.

Both Boys and Girls receive handsome encouragements in premiums to stimulate them to habits of industry; and the Boys who are apprenticed in the Establishment have certain tasks assigned them, which are so adjusted as to afford them opportunities of earning something considerable over and above what is required; threefourths of such over-earnings are saved for them until their apprenticeships are expired, which serves as a little capital to begin the world with, and in most cases will be sufficient to provide tools and other necessities, the remaining fourth being given to them for pocket money. The Lads who have commenced business since the completion of their term in the House, have turned out industrious characters, and promise to become useful and exemplary members of society. Several Girls have been already disposed of in the manner specified, fourteen of whom have received the aforesaid premium of five guineas.

The annexed view of the Hospital, from a drawing made in 1816, (see *Plate I.*) represents the building as it appeared previous to the late material alterations.

Since this view was taken, an addition has been made to the Hospital, of a separate habitation for the Aged, where they are comfortably placed; and some very necessary enlargement of the Kitchen and other Offices has taken place, as well as a new Dining-room and a place for Divine Worship equally requisite; by which means, space is procured for the reception of many more Inmates. The irregular appearance of the front occasioned by these new erections, has, however, induced some friends of the Institution, to wish for a further improvement in its aspect by the rebuilding and uniting the old with

with the new front, and thus to make it uniform; this has been effected, and the Building now exhibits a handsome front, characteristic of its importance and descriptive of its purposes.

The interest which the Public, not only of the Jewish persuasion but of other descriptions, take in the welfare of this Establishment—seems to warrant a confidence that the number of the inmates of this well-directed effort of benevolence will very shortly be considerably augmented. Annual Subscriptions from one to five or ten guineas are taken, and even lower sums.

H. F. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Newcastle-on-Tyne,*
Nov. 8.

THE concluding remarks of A. C. R. (p. 318), merit the greatest attention; and I now take up my pen for the purpose of still more strongly impressing their importance on your Clerical readers, who, I am afraid, consider the copying the Parish Register as an intolerable grievance!

It is a well-known fact, that by a Canon of James the First, the Clergyman of every Parish was required to send a copy of the Register annually to some particular place appointed by the Bishop of the Diocese: at present I believe this Law is regularly complied with; but this has not always been the case, or at least if it has, the most shameful negligence is attributable to the person in whose keeping they have been placed; indeed I have some reason to suppose this, as I lately saw, in the possession of a friend, a great number of extracts from the Register of a certain Parish in this neighbourhood, and on questioning him as to the way in which he became possessed of them, was informed they were given to him by his Cheesemonger, and that they were copies, forwarded by the Clergyman of the Parish to the proper Office in a bordering Diocese, and had been allowed, through the negligence of their keeper, to obtain the distinguished honour of wrapping up cheese and bacon.

I can also attest, from my own knowledge, that no such records exist in the diocese of Durham, (except for the few last years) having lately had occasion to enquire for them, owing to the registers in the Parish

being partly lost, and the remainder much mutilated.

When we consider the great value of the information contained in Parish Registers, not only to Genealogists and Antiquaries, but to the people in general, as they are often required to establish claims to property which otherwise would probably be the source of endless litigation; I confess I am surprised that none of our reverend Divines (many of whom are distinguished for the great light they have thrown on Antiquarian subjects) should not, long ere this, have lent their aid to endeavour to remedy this evil, so generally felt by Genealogists and County Historians, by completing the copies of all the Parish Registers; and thus preventing the possibility of a complete loss which the burning of a Church, or other accidents, might occasion.

Yours, &c. DE THIRLEWALL.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov. 9.*

THE account in last Month's Magazine, p. 375, of Mr. Smith, who had so long ornamented our Stage, admits of large additions—I beg to add a few: Mr. Smith, among other excellencies, possessed, in an uncommon degree, the power of conveying the language of the old comedies so as to make it seem familiar to the ear. He was very little short of his great master GARRICK in this peculiarity of the art. I say his master, for he constantly professed that, from the commencement of his theatrical career, he had made GARRICK his model in all the characters of Shakspeare, Beaumont and Fletcher, and Jonson. In a Letter of Mr. Smith's, which a short time ago fell under my notice, his expressions were, "I derive a gratification from the recollection of the scenes in which I have witnessed Garrick triumphing in his art, and baffling all competition: It is my pride to have lived in his time." Many like declarations of his high admiration of GARRICK I am conscious will be found in other of his Letters; and as Mr. Smith was a very elegant scholar, I entertain a hope that I may frequently see your pages favoured with some of his Letters touching the Stage.

An allusion has been made to the Dramas of the days of Elizabeth.—In all those in which Mr. Smith had a cha-

a character to sustain, every scene of interest was wrought up to a natural and powerful effect: he had neither fineness nor trick—the impression was the result of genuine feeling and clear sense, and he awakened in the audience a portion of intelligence, by which their attention became fixed to every expression that fell from his lips. Among Shakspeare's characters, Hotspur, Falconbridge, and Edgar, were exquisite performances. In Henry the Fifth his fine declamation realized the hero of our history, and placed him before us. And it may with truth be asserted, that his acting in these characters has not been equalled by any attempts since.

The Writer of these remarks would feel himself warranted, by good authorities, were he to apply the preceding observation to an extensive variety of other characters personified by Mr. Smith in the ranges of the Drama; and he cannot omit mentioning that in the year 1768 (to the best of his recollection) he saw him play Hamlet for the first time; it was a fine performance, and highly applauded.

GARRICK, who witnessed it, sent his commendations by a friend when the curtain dropped. The week ensuing, Powell, at the same Theatre, played the same character, he having become a short time before a joint proprietor with Messrs. Harris, Colman, and others. Powell never appeared without fascinating; but the prevailing remark was, that he had played Hamlet, and Smith PRINCE Hamlet.

The following circumstances, connected with Mr. Smith's act of friendship to Mr. King, by re-appearing, ten years after his retirement, for that Actor's benefit, have not been noticed, nor are they wholly known. The PRINCE PROCTOR, who had in his earliest days distinguished Mr. Smith, attended with a party, and gave the return of his favourite performer, the marking welcome of an applauding hand. Save a momentary agitation created by the cheering thunder of approbation when he came forward, the character of CHALICE was never exhibited in higher spirit and colouring than on this occasion, to the moment when the curtain fell.

It is remarkable that after this

performance of the School for Scandal, three of its original supporters withdrew from the public eye for ever; viz. Messrs. SMITH, PALMER, and KING; but there arose a few days after the performance, a probability that they all would appear again in the following season. Mr. Smith, with his accustomed generosity of feeling, hinted to King, that he "was sensible, from the appearance of Palmer, that some distress lay heavy at his heart." "He has not been more careful of his purse," answered King, "than I have."—"Not a word more," (replied Mr. Smith,) "if I continue strong, and you will co-operate, Palmer shall be assisted."—Poor Palmer departed for Liverpool, and dying there suddenly, the design Mr. Smith had formed of again appearing in the School for Scandal, with Mr. King, for his benefit, was relinquished. W. P.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 5.

HAVING lately heard much conversation about Evening Lectures, and that they have been established in some large towns, and being myself persuaded that they will be productive of much good, I will, with your permission, offer a few reflections which may tend to shew the necessity of them.

On the Sunday evening many people do not well know what to do with themselves. Some are unaccustomed to reading; and even if they were not, having but few, perhaps with the exception of the Bible, no books in their possession, cannot employ it profitably to themselves: some have been prevented from attending public worship in the morning, and perhaps in the afternoon they had not the benefit of a sermon, and therefore feel a great desire to receive some public instruction: some find the whole of the evening unusually dull and heavy, and if it is not interrupted by company, are apt to cry out, *When will this Sabbath be over?* Some, rather than sit at home, go to a Methodist meeting to hear a religious mountebank, or to a Dissenting Conventicle, where they hear doctrines utterly at variance with those inculcated in the Church; the consequence of which is, that they first become unsettled and uneasy, and then get freed from their

their difficulties by renouncing the Church and becoming Dissenters; and some, forgetting the sanctity of the day, go to a public-house, and spend the evening in rioting and drunkenness. Now these several people would, it is probable, if there was service in their Parish Church, joyfully attend it with their families: they would in such a case be properly employed; they would be setting a good example, and be preserved from scenes of folly and intemperance. How greatly then is it to be wished, that those Clergymen who have market-towns and populous villages, would take the subject into their serious consideration!

It may be alleged that the previous service of the day is sufficiently fatiguing, without additional and superfluous duty; that some livings are so small that they will not enable an Incumbent to keep a Curate, and that the additional service would be too laborious for one person; and that they find in many of their hearers such an indisposition to attend Divine service in the morning or the afternoon, according to the custom of the neighbourhood—that to expect them to attend an additional service would be quite out of the question. But the justness of the last objection, I must beg leave to observe, will depend in a great measure on the respectability of character, and on the professional talents of the Clergyman.

I can illustrate these observations. —I have lately returned from an excursion to Muddiford on the coast of Hampshire. On the Sunday morning after my arrival there, I went to the Parish Church, which is Christ Church. The sermon preached by the Vicar, the Rev. Mr. Clapham, a Clergyman well known by his various publications, excited my curiosity to make some inquiries about him. I was informed that in the afternoon he would either go to a Chapel a few miles distant from the Town, or would read and preach in his Parish Church; and that in the evening he would deliver a Lecture. At six o'clock I went again to Christ Church, and judge, Mr. Urban, of my surprize, when I saw a larger congregation than was collected in the morning; it appeared to me that it could not consist of fewer than

nine hundred persons, many well-dressed people. The scene was striking beyond conception. I did not see a smile upon a single countenance. I perceived no talking or whispering. During the prayer every person who had convenience, seemed to kneel. The singing was delightful. The *Magnificat* and *Hosanna* were chaunted by an excellent choir, which was joined by many female voices. The Lecture consisted of an explanation of the several parts of the Gospel of the day, written in very plain but energetic language, and was heard with such devout attention that, to use a phrase often applied on such occasions, if pin had dropped, it might have been heard; the whole congregation seemed to be actuated by the same spirit of piety. The preacher appeared as a father addressing his children on a subject equally interesting to them both; and the whole congregation as eagerly attentive, as if each person considered the whole addressed singly to himself; the Lecture concluded with a prayer, recapitulating the several parts of the Gospel, after which the Evening Hymn was sung, when the female part of the auditory again united with the choir. The whole service concluded with an appropriate and devout address to the Deity, and then the blessing.

The nave of that beautiful Church is now under repair, so that the service is performed in the chancel, in which is a temporary pulpit so placed, that it can be seen both by the people in the chancel, and by those on the South aisle, which latter place seems intended for the lower class of the inhabitants.

I have said that Evening Lectures may be useful, and have illustrated the proposition by an example. I may perhaps remove an objection against them from the smallness of Livings by observing, that the Vicarage of Christ Church is so small in value, that the Vicar, if I was rightly informed, allots to his Curate more than half of his stipend. That the service may be performed profitably to the two congregations, the Vicar scarce receives any remuneration for his valuable labours.

Another inducement for his parishioners to attend Evening Service is, that they know before they go

to Church, the subject of their instruction. Probably in reading or bearing the Gospel read, a desire to know the meaning of some interesting parts of it may be excited: all such persons then will attend the Evening Lecture, in the eager expectation of having their doubts removed. So that this mode of Lecturing is, I am convinced, more useful than by delivering discourses on miscellaneous subjects.

By giving insertion to these reflections, some Clergyman, circumstanced, perhaps, as the zealous pastor I have mentioned above, may, by Divine grace, be induced to take the subject into his consideration, and may thus become a double blessing to his flock.

A MEMBER OF THE
CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

AUTHENTICITY OF THE SCRIPTURES.

Ἐστὶν αὐτὴ τὰς γραφὰς.—John v. 39.

MR. URBAN,

TO any man who can disown the existence of a Supreme intelligent First Cause of all things, it is in vain that we should endeavour to prove by argument, a system of doctrines resting on that great Truth as its primary support. Such an one must indeed be blind to the most self-evident fact, deaf to the voice of Nature, and to the admonitions of Conscience, as well as void of every principle which can render him worthy of the rank he holds in the creation, and may be fairly left to enjoy, if he can, those speculations which must of necessity destroy every rational hope, and confound every principle of duty; nor is there any call to evince by many words, what the most inanimate production of Nature declares in a language more forcible than human tongue can utter. There is, however, a class of men (and unfortunately a too numerous one) amongst us, who, while they admit the being of a God, still continue boldly to call in question the authority of that blessed volume, which comes recommended to them as containing a declaration of his will, a form justly entitling it to their most serious and candid investigation. Now, as it must surely be a point of the highest importance to all who acknowledge that fundamental article of natural religion, the existence of a Sovereign Ruler over the Universe, to examine

with reverence what addresses itself to them as derived immediately from him, it is hoped no apology will be necessary to any such for the following observations.

Convinced, by examination, of the importance of receiving with gratitude the great truths of Divine Revelation, the writer feels it impossible to withhold an avowal in which the eternal interests of his fellow-creatures appear to him to be deeply involved, especially at a time when the most daring attempts have been made by the advocates of infidelity, to revive the circulation of a work, which it was the hope of the wisest and best members of society had, by the masterly reply it received from a late eminent Prelate, been silenced for ever. He humbly trusts, notwithstanding all that may be advanced to the contrary, by the advocates of Thomas Paine, that the conviction which must necessarily arise in every well-disposed mind, on reading the Scriptures with unprejudiced attention, will fully justify the assertion of the celebrated Mr. Locke, that "it has God for its Author, eternal Life for its end, and Truth, without any mixture of error, for its matter."

To peruse it therefore in that mode, and with those dispositions of heart, implied in its own language, by the term, "comparing spiritual things with spiritual," or in other words, with such attentive observations of the relation its various parts bear to each other, as may enable him to comprehend the tenor of the whole together, to see its main design, and to enter into its spirit and tendency, must be the bounden duty of every one to whom it has been graciously vouchsafed. And indeed we may safely assert, that whoever, instead of endeavouring to bring the great rules of Faith and Practice, contained in the Sacred Word, to the standard of his own preconceived ideas, sincerely strives to make them the guides of his principles and conduct, will soon experience the most forcible evidence of their genuine excellence and worth, in the substantial satisfaction of mind they will inspire. "If a man love me, he will keep my words," says our Divine Instructor, "and my Father," he immediately adds, "will love him, and

we will come unto him, and take up our abode with him," &c.—St. John, chap. xiv.

Nor need we suppose this subjection of our Reason to the obedience of Faith, to require any dereliction of that highest privilege of our nature, the exercise of those faculties of thought and reflection, which distinguish us from the brutes that perish. On the contrary, if we properly cultivate the study here recommended, we shall soon be convinced, it is indeed the noblest exercise of our mental powers, compared with which every other pursuit is vain. All we have to do in this essential part of our duty, is to repress that spirit of idle curiosity, which presumes "to be wise above that which is written, and learn to receive with meekness that engrained word which is able to save our souls."

If, with a disposition thus properly prepared, we follow the bright example set by the Berean converts, as recommended to our attention, Acts xvii. v. 11, receiving the Truth in the love of it, and with all readiness of mind, searching the Scriptures daily, whether these things are so; we shall soon discern the essential distinction between the use of Reason and its abuse, in matters of Religion. Nor can they who act on any other principles than those here referred to, in their discussion of the doctrines contained in the Bible, justly expect to reap from it the benefit it is intended to convey. As "he that cometh unto God," in the exercise of prayer, "must" (in order to have good ground to hope for its acceptance) "believe that he is, and that he is the rewarder of them that diligently seek him," so must the man who would derive beneficial knowledge from the Scriptures; give them some credit in the first instance, and approach them with some degree of reverence lest their sense should be judicially hidden from him.

A little fair consideration of the last-mentioned point, will serve to suggest to every impartial mind, a very principal reason why the words of Divine Revelation appear to the Deist as idle tales. With what consistency indeed shall he who professes his belief in the Divine existence, condemn, or even lightly esteem, that

which comes recommended to him as a Divine gift.

Nor can there indeed be a greater argument of the Truth of our Holy Religion, than that its great Author has himself recommended this method of perusing the Volume of the Sacred Scriptures, in the sequel to the passage at the head of this essay, addressed to the Jews, who from the Law and the Prophets were taught to look for the appearance of their promised Messiah. "Search the Scriptures" (says he), "for, in them ye think ye have eternal life, and these are they which testify of me."

To such a search then, the defenders of Christianity may appeal with a full confidence, that whatever aid the Sacred Word may derive (and much such aid it does) from the corroborating testimony of other ancient writings, or from other circumstances besides, which may justly constitute a part of what is commonly styled its external evidence, the main foundations on which its authenticity rests, are, its own intrinsic dignity and worth, the real utility of its doctrines and precepts, the glorious and well-grounded hope it sets before us, its suitableness to the condition of mankind, the fulfilment of those prophecies found in it, and we may fairly add in it alone, and lastly, the correspondence of its various parts in one uniform and manifest design, which, whatever be the collateral uses of its individual portions, is uniformly apparent through the whole.

Yours, &c. MASON CHAMBERLIN.
(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Brighton, Nov. 13.

IN times like these, it becomes the duty of every well-wisher to the venerable Constitution of this Country, to come forward, and as far as he is capable, to lend assistance against the daring attacks of unprincipled and irreligious men, who at this moment are endeavouring to torture our laws into meanings which their framers never dreamt of; to insult and browbeat those venerable Sages of the Law, the Judges; and above all, to turn into ridicule and contempt that Holy Religion which has been the comfort and consolation of so many millions of our fellow-creatures. It is impossible that

re should sit down contented amidst his portentous threatening of the evolutionary elements, and not tremble at what may be the consequence (unless that powerful engine the Press which has indeed been the principal agent in all this mischief) be set to work to show these misguided men their error, and the fallacy of the arguments which have been made use of to debauch their minds, and lead them on to deeds of darkness, and a consequent state of despair. That this has begun to be put in execution by a Society calling themselves "Established for the refutation of Infidel Publications," it must gratify every true Englishman to hear; and my object in this Letter is through your means to call their attention to *Blair's Eighteenth Sermon*, 3d. vol. on *Scoffing at Religion*, a publication of which, in a cheap form, might do much good; there are parts of it so completely applicable to the present time, that one can scarcely believe it not to have been written expressly for the purpose. I shall merely make one quotation and conclude; though were I not fearful of taking up too much room in your valuable Miscellany, I might have added many others equally applicable. Speaking of the Scoffer, he says, "By his licentious ridicule of the duties of Piety, and of the institutions of Divine Worship, he is weakening the power of conscience over men; he is undermining the great pillars of Society; he is giving a mortal blow to public order and public happiness. All these rest on nothing so much as on the general belief of an all-seeing witness, and the general veneration of an Almighty Governor. On this belief, and this veneration, is founded the whole obligation of an oath; without which Government could not be administered, nor Courts of Justice act; controversies could not be determined, nor private property be preserved safe." H. H.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 11.

CONSISTENCY is so essential an ingredient in the character of an orthodox Churchman, that I cannot help expressing my surprize at being informed, that the Inscription commemorative of the late Dr. Priestley, and placed on a monument erected in the place of worship used by his

followers in Birmingham, was written by an eminent Scholar, and a correct as well as a bright ornament of the Established Church.

Straying accidentally into the Meeting-house there, and reading the following sentence, I could not but feel astonishment that the Socinian principles of Dr. Priestley (whose moral worth, distinguished abilities, and unquestionable sincerity, have my most profound respect,) should have met with a champion in the writer of his Epitaph.

The Tablet "consecrated to the memory of Dr. Priestley by his affectionate congregation," is there said to be erected in testimony of "their respect for his great and various talents," &c. and "of their veneration for the pure, benevolent, and holy principles which, through the trying vicissitudes of life, and in the awful hour of death, animated him with the hope of a blessed immortality." Now, if the principles of one who denies that fundamental article of the orthodox faith of our Church which relates to the divinity of the second Person in the blessed Trinity, can be properly called *pure and holy* (and unless I am much mistaken such was the deliberate and avowed sentiment of Dr. Priestley), in what terms can the writer of the Epitaph describe the principles of those who reject aneshimatical the tenets maintained by the Socinians? and how will he reconcile the apparent inconsistency of subscribing to the confession of "the right faith," and thus publicly declaring that the principles of one who directly opposed it, were pure and holy?

Perhaps, after all, this same Inscription is improperly attributed to the very learned person who has been said to be the writer of it; and it will afford me sincere pleasure to find that my informant was not justified in citing the glowing language of that eminent Divine, in support of at least a very objectionable position thus solemnly offered to public notice.

Yours, &c. NONARIUS.

Mr. URBAN, Canonbury, Nov. 20.

MR. BELLAMY has met with a few liberal-minded Critics on his new Version of the Scriptures, who, whilst they have acknowledged superior skill and discernment on

some

some points, have condemned too presumptuous a deviation from public opinion and received doctrine on others. He has been attacked by more, who have cautiously concealed their ignorance under the flimsy cloak of ridicule; but to a third, and by far the most numerous class, he is principally indebted for the great clamour which has been raised against him. I allude to those who, under the influence of prejudice, attack, with bold invective and unsupported assertion, the opinions of a man, who, during the course of a long life, has devoted superior talents to the studies of which those opinions are the result.

But whilst Mr. Bellamy is thus violently attacked by enemies, he is far from being unsupported by friends, and these friends far from being disheartened or disunited. Their confidence in his superior knowledge is still unimpaired; aware, before they enlisted in his cause, that the labours of man must, from the impotence of human nature, (however aided by science and improved by perseverance and labour) be defective, they did not anticipate perfection in the execution of so gigantic an undertaking by a single individual.

A Correspondent, Mr. Urban, in two of your late Magazines, has attacked with an uncommon degree of invective Mr. Bellamy's New Version, and this unsupported by any force of argument, or superiority of information.

The whole fund of his information appears to be drawn from the book of Mr. Whittaker, with whose arithmetical precision in pointing one hundred and thirty-four errors *precisely*, he appears to be particularly pleased.

This Gentleman's first paper (p. 197) scarcely rises above the rank of personal censure, and as such, its impotence will screen it from notice.

In his last paper (p. 322), however, his attack is upon Sir James Blaud Burgess; and here, knowing that his weapons of scurrility and invective would be blunted by the well-known character and respectability of that gentleman, he has recourse to one under the form of an argument. This, according to his own account, is an argument before which the "*ingenious and eloquent*" reasoning

of Sir James must vanish as chaff before the wind. "Who," says he, "will believe that Christ has so entirely deserted his Church as to allow error to prey on its vitals for ages?"

Let it not be believed that this argument is one of the ephemeral productions of the sophistry of modern times. No! 'tis sanctioned by the use of ages; 'tis as old as fanaticism, bigotry, and idolatry—it bears the date of the first seeds of infidelity and deism, and is one of the poisoned serpents whose venomous fangs defend the boary head of superstition.

It has pleased the Divine Governor of the Universe, to allow the existence of certain evils, apparently incompatible with the goodness of his nature; these apparent evils are, no doubt, eventually conducive to some real good. Where human reason has succeeded in fathoming the mysteries of Providence, such has invariably been the result of his investigation. But so infinitely just and good has been the Divine dispensation, that not an evil, nor not an inconvenience exists, which we are not furnished with antidotes in the strength and intellect bestowed upon man, or in the hope of a better immortality.

If the only fruit of Mr. Bellamy's labours be to rouse public feeling, and direct the attention of the Legislature to the execution of a new *authorized* version; many of his friends, and myself among the number, will not be disappointed in their anticipations.

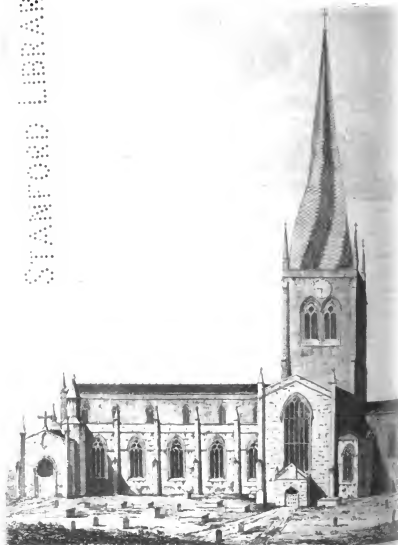
Yours, &c.

H. M.

Mr. Urban, *Wells, Oct. 1.*

IN the present state of the question respecting Contagion, as applied to the plague and other fatal or destructive diseases, some of your Correspondents may be disposed to afford the benefit of their opinion upon a statement made by Mr. Dinmore, in his Tour in America, in 1804. Mr. D. speaking of the Yellow Fever as bearing a near resemblance to the bilious intermittent and remittent fever, and probably produced by similar vapours arising from marshy ground, and elevated by the heat of the sun, intermixed with acrole emitted in the decomposition of animal matter (which the writer acknowledges is too frequently suffered in their towns); adds, that this opinion

SEASON



SOUTH VIEW OF CHESTERFIELD CHURCH, DERBYSHIRE.

is justified by the result of his personal observations at Alexandria in 1803. "The fever there," says Mr. Dinmore, "burst out in the lower parts of the town, near the marshes, and the diseased parts thereof might have been surrounded by a line. It was not contagious, for in that case the effect must have been general. It only affected those who lived in, or occasionally visited that part of the town which it afflicted. The air contained an increased quantity of azote, which was proved by the following fact. The store of the British Consul at Alexandria being in the diseased part of the town, was not open during the continuance of the fever, and contained several casks of lime. When the town was restored to health, and the store opened, the casks were found burst by the swelling of the lime, which had absorbed so much azote as evidently to possess the taste of saltpetre."

The question which I would beg leave to suggest is, whether such statement of Mr. Dinmore be corroborated by the observation of others; and if there be any thing in that gentleman's reasoning upon it, which is opposed by the commonly-received notions respecting the origin of putrid diseases? For my own part, the evidence of Sir Robert Wilson before the Committee of the House of Commons alone, even if it had not had the able support of other testimony of undoubted credit and impartiality, would have been sufficient to convince me, that prejudice and want of a clear, candid, philosophical view of the subject, could only have led to any other conclusion than that which is fairly deducible from his able and acute description of the progress and effects of the Plague; and could alone have occasioned the persisting in the old unfounded notion of contact being the source of a disease, which evidently arises independent of contact, and as certainly disappears under certain changes, and in certain states of the atmosphere, notwithstanding the closest communication with the sick and diseased, and under circumstances the most favourable for the continuance and spread of the disease thereby. I shall be glad, however, to be corrected by any of your learned Correspondents. G. COMBE.

GENT. MAG. December, 1819.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 27.

THE TOWN of Chesterfield, co. Derby, is supposed by Dr. Pegge, to have originated in a Roman station on the road from Derby to York. It is noticed in Domesday Book as a bailiwick only belonging to Newbold, now a small hamlet at a short distance from it on the North. After this period it rapidly increased. A Church, erected here towards the conclusion of the 11th century, was given by William Rufus to the Cathedral of Lincoln. In the reign of John, the manor was granted to William de Briwere, or Bruere, his particular favourite, through whose influence with the Monarch the town was incorporated, and an annual fair, of eight days continuance, and two weekly markets obtained. From the De Brueres it passed in marriage to the family of Wake, and afterwards to Edward Plantagenet, Earl of Kent, (who married a female of that name,) whose descendants continued possessors for several generations. In 20 Edward III. it was held by John, second son of Edmund of Woodstock; and in 1386, by Sir Thomas Holland, from whom it passed to the Nevilles. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it belonged to George Earl of Shrewsbury; and afterwards became the property of the Cavendishes by purchase, from whom it descended to the present Duke of Portland; but has since passed, in exchange, to the Duke of Devonshire. The Stanhopes, Earls of Chesterfield, derive their title from this town.

A battle was fought here in 1266 between Henry, nephew of King Henry III. and Robert de Ferrers, the last Earl of Derby; who was defeated, and was taken prisoner in the Church, where he had concealed himself. During the Civil Wars another battle was fought here, in which the troops of the Parliament were defeated by the Earl of Newcastle.

The Church is a spacious and handsome building; but more particularly remarkable for the appearance of its spire, which rises to the height of 230 feet; and is so singularly twisted and distorted, that it seems to lean in whatever direction it may be approached. I send a drawing of it, (*see Plate II.*) taken in a different point of view from one already inserted in your vol. LXIII.

p. 977, by Mr. Malcolm; in which page, and in vol. LXIV. p. 17, will be found several particulars relative to the Church, and the Monuments within it.

The best account of the Grammar School in this Town will be found in Mr. Carlisle's "Endowed Schools," vol. I.

In the Market-place is a neat Town-hall, built a few years ago, under the direction of Mr. Carr, of York; on the ground floor is a gaol for debtors, and a residence for debtors; and on the second floor, a large room for holding the Sessions, &c. Several alms-houses have been endowed in different parts of the town.

The present Corporation consists of a Mayor, six Aldermen, six Brethren, and twelve capital Burgesses; assisted by a Town Clerk.

At the Castle-inn, an elegant Assembly-room was built a few years ago.

The Town contained in 1801, 920 houses, and 4267 inhabitants. The chief employments for the labouring classes are, the iron-works in the neighbourhood; the stocking manufacture; the potteries; a carpet manufactory; and the making of shoes*.

Yours, &c.

N. R. S.

REMARKS PHILOSOPHICAL AND LITERARY.

(Continued from p. 400.)

"THE feelings or the convictions of various contemporary Critics may induce them to reply in the negative,—but it may on the other hand be fairly assumed, that a contemporary age, however distinguished by talent or discernment, affords not a criterion for judging of the future fame of a living Poet. It may be assumed to be pretty much the same in the department of Poetry as in that of History;—and here, when the generation who were themselves the actors or the spectators in the great drama of political, moral, and social life which is transacting before the eyes of mankind shall have passed away, and given place to a new race of successors, who shall look back upon the past age only as upon that

portion of time, which once existed in the views and apprehensions of men, approximating the nearest to their own,—when the eyes of posterity shall, divested of all ephemeral influence, upon the mere strength of reason alone, judge, discriminate, compare, and combine,—then will History, under the hands of a wise competent to view with comprehensive eye its various parts, and draw the proper corollaries,—assume a higher philosophical importance. So it is in Poetry, when all the petty jealousies, antipathies, and considerations of personal attachment and of party motives shall have died away, and the occasions be forgotten,—then, and then only, perhaps, will the merits of many be determined who are to occupy a place in the bright hemisphere of our native genius. Many things which have, in a present age, excited high enthusiasm, and often unqualified praises, may, it is possible, in a future, be thought, by a rigid and discriminating posterity, to merit only a cold neglect,—and the flattering testimonials be imputed to little more than a fortunate concurrence of adventitious circumstances, not altogether dictated by the genuine warmth of heartfelt sentiments, or the pure emanations of a judgment sound by nature, and enlarged by habits of reading and reflection."

Such, may we suppose to be the style in which the opinion of certain Critics would probably flow; of the propriety of which others, and not themselves, must be admitted to judge.

Poetry, as it now exists in our island, presents perhaps a more diversified aspect than at any former period. The wide licence which the genius and mixed character of our language affords, has ever served to legalize combinations the most dissimilar, sometimes the most inharmonious,—which variety and discordance certainly prevails in the present day to an unlimited extent.

Amidst however the wide miscellany which, dedicated to the Muse, weekly, monthly, and annually has, during the 19th century, issued from the Press, the general predilection in favour of rhimes, whatever be the subjects or the nature of the verse, seems pretty conspicuous. The approbation, likewise, which they have obtained

* The above particulars are chiefly abridged from vol. III. of the "Beauties of England and Wales."

obtained among all classes of readers, as being more peculiarly adapted to the beauty and idiom of the English language, may be inferred from the decided success and patronage which have attended productions in which they have been employed;—as, on the other hand, from the flat and unguided complexion which has been cast over the compositions of some authors, who have adopted this weak, blank verse has exhibited an aspect of inferiority which is not its genuine characteristic. The frequent and indiscriminate adoption of rhimes, however, may be thought not on the whole auspicious to the vigour, dignity, and elevation of the aspirings of genius, in a future age. It may obviously be thought, to perpetuate, among others, a wish too blindly to emulate the style of models which has been perceived to raise its votaries to distinguished reputation and favour, and from the unprecedented avidity which productions of a certain school have been sought after, such emulation is not likely, in its operation, to be confined to a narrow sphere.

Diversified opinions, however, upon the merits and propriety of rhimes, as a vehicle in Poetry of imparting pleasure, have always existed among speculative Critics,—certain writers have taught that rhimed verse is the true and genuine form of metrical composition, as opposed to those who talk of the expediency or eligibility of blank verse. Authorities may be adduced on either side,—but whilst we find some who have investigated these topics of the true source of metrical harmony and beauty,—opposing others advocating the cause of rhimes,—we may suppose most of them to be actuated, each by a secret bias or predilection in favour of the one or the other, more than from any conviction of their abstract claims of superiority. One or two of these authorities may be not improperly noticed, as they serve to show that such influences may be supposed to guide those who are respectively in the habit of giving their attention, or have attained any decided excellence to the one or the other.

Johnson's predilections in favour of rhyme were uniform and strong. Whoever has attentively studied his various Criticisms in his Lives of the

English Poets, and elsewhere, must be no stranger to his opinions in this respect. Whenever the subjects of his Poetical disquisitions affords him opportunity for displaying it, this preference or this prejudice is plainly discernible, so much so indeed that from the nature of some of his remarks we are almost inclined to think that he does not willingly award the palm of beauty or of merit to those performances which do not chime in the regular couplet. Inheriting a fondness for the smoothness, harmonious cadence and modulation, and alternate pauses of rhimed measure, his ear could not endure the irregular and abrupt pause, and the wide and unbounded licence, which the flowing nature of blank verse affords to the excursions of fancy, or the expression of passion.

If Johnson, an authority of such weight, dignity, and authority, as to command attention and respect, if it does not insure conviction upon the strength of his arguments, seems almost to consider the essentials of Poetry to be involved in its metre; the classical taste of another authority declares himself of opinions widely opposite, and not only recommends blank verse in Epic and Tragic Poetry, but sanctions its use in all compositions of any dignity. He, on the other hand, considers rhyme as only adapted to the subordinate offices of metrical composition, had it not been immortalized in the works of Dryden and Pope. His sentiments on these points may be comprehensively deduced from the following remarks.

"The strongest demonstration," says Dr. Young, in his very judicious 'Conjectures on Original Composition,' "of Dryden's false taste for the buskin are his tragedies fringed with rhyme, which in Epic Poetry is a sore disease, in Tragic is an absolute death. To Dryden's enormity Pope's was a light offence. As lacemen are foes to mourning, these two authors, rich in rhyme, were no great friends to those solemn ornaments which the noble nature required. Must rhyme then," he continues, "be banished? I wish the nature of our language would bear its entire expulsion,—but our lesser Poetry stands in need of a toleration for it,—it raises that, but sinks the greater, as spangles adorn children, but expose men."

That Dryden and Pope felt peculiar partialities for rhyme, is best evinced by their constantly employing it in their most elevated performances, although indeed their opinions were somewhat different. Pope would, it is to be presumed, have thought rhyme transcendantly excellent for every species of Poetry, when he replied to Voltaire, who looked with a sort of contempt on all other measure, that Milton did not write his *Paradise Lost* in rhyme *because he could not*. Dryden, however, has acknowledged, that "what rhyme adds to sweetness it takes away from sense." The sentiments of La Fontaine, equally with those of Voltaire, and likewise of the most eminent of the French Poets, were in favour of rhyme, which indeed is not much a source of wonder, as the genius and structure of their language, which rendered rhimes almost essential to their metrical composition, seemed to them to involve the same necessity in all others. An eminent writer and critic, however, of their own soil, Fenelon, has expressed himself of a different opinion, and there is, doubtless, much truth in what he says. "*La rime*," says he, in his correspondence with M. De la Motte, "*gêne plus qu'elle n'orne les vers. Elle les charge d'épithètes; elle rend souvent la diction forcée et pleine d'une vaine parure. En allongeant les discours elle les affoiblit. Souvent on a recours à un vers inutile pour en amener un bon.*"

For the Dramatic uses in Poetry, however, scarcely any critic of respectability in our own language, has ever pleaded for the propriety of rhimes,—the artificial and constrained dress in which they involved both the speakers and the sentiments, has appeared alike to their judgments and their feelings, altogether incompatible with the utterance of sudden emotion, or the risings of passion. The superiority which blank verse possesses over the shackled restraints of rhyme has been happily expressed by a Critic of modest, but accomplished fame. "*Blank verse*," says the elegant Mrs. Montague, "is finely adapted to the Dramatic offices. It rises gracefully into the sublime, it can slide happily into the familiar, hastens its career if impelled by passion, can pause in the perplexity of doubt, ap-

pear lingering and languid in perplexity and sorrow, is capable of varying its accents and adapting its language to the sentiments it should convey, and the passion it would excite in all the charms of musical expression. The charms," observes Mrs. Montague, "arising from English blank verse cannot be felt by a foreigner who never perfectly acquires the pronunciation of our language, and is but rarely acquainted with its idiom and force of expression."

If, however, in Tragic the use of rhimes appears unnatural and improper, their legitimacy in Epic Poetry may yet be advocated by some, who may plead that their subject or epopee being the recital of great and dignified actions, not varied or broken by those sudden changes in sentiment and passion which mark the conduct of the dialogue, or the developments of the plot in the former, only requires that the style of narration be uniformly elevated, and not debased by the potty ornaments of composition. Of the possibility of rhimes being made, with very high success, subservient to the delineation of great actions and the utterance of sublime thoughts, our literature has already afforded one or more splendid examples,—for instance, the *Iliad* of Pope, to which we may add the *Loiad* of Mickle; but in general it is not so, and the performances, where the uniformity of termination which characterizes the couplet has been rejected, have, it is observable, been far superior in point of bold and nervous imagery and description, in free, forcible, and expansive eloquence. Milton, although his skill in eliciting dignity from the couplet had equalled that which strikes the mind in the English *Iliad*, or the *Essay on Man*, would clearly have outraged every sentiment of taste and propriety if he had sought to embody the conceptions of his soaring genius in the smooth and measured numbers of Dryden or Denham. "*Au Epic Poem in rhyme*," says Dr. Thomas Warton, "appears to be such a sort of thing as the *Æniad* would have been if it had been written, like Ovid's *Fasti*, in hexameters and pentameters, and the reading of it would have been as tedious as travelling through that one, long,

long, straight avenue of firs which leads from Moscow to St. Petersburg."

Goldsmith, however, appears to proscribe this measure, from all kinds of Poetry, when he states himself to be of opinion, that it is barbarous and uncouth, and that all authors, who in the least pretend to elegance and taste, should write in rhyme. A Poet of inimitable beauty, sweetness, and delicacy, he seems to have been himself conscious of the purity and harmony of his rhimes, when he asserts that nothing but the highest sublimity of style can render this measure pleasing, and alleges, in favour of the latter, this extraordinary reason, that the difficulty of writing in rhyme enhances its merit.

Of sentiments somewhat similar may be thought to have been a late Poet and Critic of eminence. In opposition to Dr. Warton, he is of opinion that, "in the hands of a skillful master, one who knows how to handle the tools of his profession, rhimes are not so fitted for the epopee as blank verse, and that the dissimilarity of Pope's translation to the original might arise from his imperfect knowledge of the Greek idiom, from a mere sportive fancy, or from carelessness, but rarely, if ever, from the inadequacy of his numbers, and the inappropriateness of rhimed measure to the exigencies of heroic narrative."

Such appears to have been the difference of opinion which prevailed in the minds of the tastes of writers who each, both by nature and education, might be supposed to be capable of appreciating the genuine principles of harmony and beauty. It is, doubtless, the duty of all who write for the amusement and instruction of the public and of posterity, to inquire how far they are by nature fitted for the one or the other. If their bent or constitution of genius strongly inclines them to use rhyme above any other measure, they would, of course, act highly injudicious, were they to put a constraint on native talent, in order to accommodate any pre-conceived notions of beauty; but this, on the other hand, it may be observed, does not by any means supersede this beauty. Eligibility must still immutably remain with blank verse, as connected with all the higher offices of Poetry. Whilst the perfection and dignity which rhyme has acquired

under the hands of British genius, has made it the vehicle of many noble performances, it is not assuredly the form which Nature dictates, or enthusiasm points out for the expression of the more lofty thoughts of aspiring genius. The expansive and redundant flow which marks the expression and cadence of blank verse, the unbounded scope and variety of its termination, its copiousness, and the facility it gives to the utterance of passion or of fancy in all their associated shapes, offer it peculiarly as a proper language for the imagination teeming with great and noble ideas, for the intellectual sight which looks above the pursuits, converse, and general views of ordinary mankind. It may, then, not without reason, be concluded, that Warton spoke with truth when he observed, "perhaps rhyme may be properest for shorter pieces, for Lyric, Elegiac, and Satiric Poems, for pieces where closeness of expression and smartness of style are expected, but for subjects of a higher order, where any enthusiasm or emotion is to be expressed, or for Poems of a greater length, blank verse is undoubtedly preferable."

At the commencement of the 19th century, an era distinguished by the accuracy and extent of its knowledge in arts and in elegant literature, more discriminating care was exercised in the choice and arrangement of works destined not only to amuse and instruct the present age, but to become, in some degree, the classical precedents of succeeding days — poets, whose influence and whose power, in those enlightened times of discernment and wisdom, would, perhaps, obtain equal credit, and more frequently impart durable and rational pleasures, — pleasures which must ever retain their ascendancy in the human breast. It is not enough, or it ought not to be enough, that they possess genius alone, — this may prove, as in science, an *ignis fatuus* to lead those astray who implicitly follow its wanderings, — the performances to which it gives birth ought to be conformed to the rules of reason and *sine expression*. Were the critical opinions of other days more frequently consulted by those who assume the province of sustaining the credit and reputation of this department of our Literature.

Literature, their varied productions would breathe a more elevating, pure, and classically elegant spirit,—would soar more frequently above the petty and ephemeral subjects which, as they are raised far above their proper level, have of late seemed to sustain a marvellous interest in the public mind. After the example of writers who adorned some of our brightest Literary days, and who, until very recently * have universally sustained an unshaken reputation for genius as for learning and taste,—it would assuredly require no unworthy sacrifice of judgment to ascertain whether the materials be worthy of the genius employed upon them, or whether, on the other hand, the form, polish, and style of the laboured production corresponds with the sentiment which adorns it, or the intellect which gave it birth. Then would be more distinctly seen how far the genius which now enlightens our Poetical hemisphere is equal to that which shone in past ages,—how far the range and compass of their thinking approximate to the same standard with those whose felicity of conception, no less than their correct taste, has long been the subject of eulogy amongst mankind. Instead of the turgid diction, distorted sentiment, and puerile conceit which so frequently fill the pages of modern Poets,—fictions and fancy would then be more frequently associated and tempered with dignity and elevation of style and of sentiment. The mind, in the habit of studying classical models, would be receiving fresh accessions of intellectual pleasures, while the vitiated taste, which is apt to pervade the great mass of readers, would be reformed,—and writers receive the grateful acknowledgments of those who are, in another age, to form an opinion.

Melksham.

E. P.

(To be concluded in the Supplement.)

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 11.

AS in these awful times, not only our Political but our Religious System also is threatened (I do not say with any real danger to the latter, for the "Rock" of Christianity will not be so easily overthrown) the following short observations may

* Alluding to some opinions in the Lillid. Number of the Edinburgh Review.

not perhaps be thought improper or ill-timed. Christianity will, I think, make a Philosopher doubt, but a reasonable man believe; or I should rather say (for I by no means wish to cast a general imputation on Philosophy), that Christianity may make a Philosopher doubt, but it will make a reasonable man believe. Indeed I think that there is no real medium between Christianity and Atheism. The former, when fairly examined, will be found supported by such a prodigious mass of evidence, that the rejection of it will leave no principle in the mind to substantiate any other system of religious belief. Deism then (independently of some observations and reasonings that can have no firm hold upon the mind) will be a mere arbitrary supposition; and the disconsolate soul of Atheism will be the real state of the mind, when left to its own conclusions.

Yours, &c.

A LATHEW.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 5.

THE following Epigram, from the Greek Anthologia, has been honoured with two elegant Latin versions from the pens of those celebrated men, Hugo Grotius and Dr. Johnson. They are subjoined; and I have taken the liberty of adding a poetical translation, not recollecting that the Epigram has ever before received an English version. It is singularly beautiful, and, proceeding from a country more eminent for genius and science, than for purity of morals or strictness of decorum, deserves commendation for the pure and elegant form of its expressions, and for the moral spirit which it breathes. The word *καμηλία* possesses a peculiar grace, the beauty of which, I am apprehensive, fails in translation. *Grotius, whose version approaches nearest to the original, has rendered it by *honor*, but this does not fully express the meaning of *παρθενὴς καμηλία*, i.e. *res pretiosae reconditæ virginitatis*. The learned reader will recollect a verse in Homer, in which it is used in a similar manner, in the sense of treasures.

Πολλὰ δ' ἐν αἴθριον πάρος καμηλία
καταί.—Hind, Z. 47.

* And many precious things lie hoarded up in the house of my rich father."

καλα τὰ παρθενικὰ κειμήλια· παρθενὴ δὲ
 γὰρ βούλει ἀνὴρ ὡς φιλαττομένη.
 Πουκεὺν ἰδὼς αὐχὸς λαοῖ, καὶ τινὰ
 κόσμῳ
 λος βροτῶν ἄντι σθεὺς φανὶ δὲ μαχλο-
 σινη.—Paul. Silen.

“*Virginitas pretiosus homo; sed vita
 periret,
 si foret in cunctis virginittatis amor.
 Legibus uxorem socia tibi; sic dabis orbi
 ‘to te hominem, purus turpis adulteri.’*”

H. Grotius.

“*Pulchra est virginitas intacta; at vita
 periret,
 omnes si vellent virginittate frui.
 Inequitum fugiens, servatâ contrahe lege
 conjugium, ut pro te des hominem pa-
 triæ.*”—Dr. Johnson.

One treasure fair, by female worth pos-
 sess’d,
 Chastity, a prize by all confess’d;
 Yet, not to all the valu’d gift extends,
 Creation shows, or life and nature ends.
 When Vice avoid, the laws of Heav’n obey,
 Consort take, ‘tis Virtue points the way,
 And to that world where first you being
 knew,
 life return, that being still renew.”
 Yours, &c. C. W.

ORIGINAL LETTERS TO THE
 REV. W. GREEN.

“(Continued from p. 419.)

“Sir, *Vicar’s-hill, near Lym-
 ington, Sept. 20, 1792.*

I RECEIVED your obliging and
 valuable letter (though not quite
 as soon as I ought, which is my apolo-
 gy, for not answering it sooner),
 and return you many and very sin-
 cere thanks for it. It is many years
 since I began the work, of which you
 are pleased to speak so favourably,
 and having spent much time upon it,
 it is a great pleasure to me to find my
 labours approved by those whom I
 conceive to be judges of such works,
 and feel themselves interested in them.
 —I had already sent to the press a
 new edition in 8vo, to be printed with
 references to the chapters, just as
 you had recommended. But if St.
 Matthew was already printed, I could
 not introduce a note on vi. 13, but I
 will add it at the end. The antithesis
 had escaped me, which I think gives
 a *πονεμένη* singular propriety. Your
 remarks on Luke ii. 49, and John
 viii. 7, were both new to me;
 and as I had those gospels still in my
 hands, I have availed myself of them;
 and I entirely approve them both. And

now, Sir, having thanked you for
 what is past, I can only solicit your
 future goodness. I shall have the
 Acts and Epistles four or five weeks,
 or perhaps more, yet in my hands;
 and if any thing strike you, I think I
 dare venture to say, that whatever re-
 marks you make, they will be highly
 approved by me. I am, Sir, your most
 obedient and obliged humble servant,
 WILL. GILPIN.”

“Dear Sir, *Vicar’s-hill, Nov.
 16, 1792.*

“The last edition of the Lectures
 on the Catechism, of which you are
 pleased to speak so favourably, is
 printed in a small volume, for two
 shillings; which my bookseller told
 me was as cheap as he could print it.
 But still he has left the blank pages,
 which you find fault with, and which
 I find fault with likewise; and which
 I think might have been much better
 bestowed in widening the space be-
 tween the lines, and making the book
 easier to be read.—I wrote my last in
 so much haste (to save the post), that
 I forgot to mention two or three
 other things. I was much pleased
 with your criticism on 1 Cor. xv. 55,
 and indeed with all your criticisms,
 except that on 2 Cor. iv. 4. Though
 I believe in the Devil, as religiously
 as you do, yet as the *God of the
 world* is an ambiguous expression,
 and has by some been mistaken, I
 thought it better to give the mean-
 ing than the words.

“With regard to *pointing*, my
 chief view is to assist the eye of the
 reader, as well as the sense of the
 book. But I know enough of my-
 self to assert, that there are few per-
 sons more inaccurate, or more apt to
 mistake; though I hope not in mat-
 ters of consequence.

“You will be so good, my dear
 Sir, as to let me hear you have got
 rid of your troublesome disorder.
 With our best respects to Mrs. Green,
 believe me, dear Sir, your obliged and
 most obedient servant,

WILL. GILPIN.”

“Dear Sir, *Vicar’s-hill, Nov.
 21, 1792.*

“I am truly glad your indisposi-
 tion is removed. At our time of life
 we must expect preparatory mes-
 sengers. We have only to pray for an
 easy dismissal, if it be God’s will.
 An

An acquaintance of mine used to say, he did not fear death, but the apparatus of it. It pleased God to grant him such a death, as your father had. He died instantaneously in his reading-desk. At least, he was but just taken out of the church.

"I entirely approve of what you say of my curtaillog 1 Tim. iii. 16. I have altered it thus:—*'The redemption of man is a scheme full of greatness and wonder.—God was manifest in the flesh—adored by angels in Heaven—proved on earth by prophecies and miracles—received into glory—and shall hereafter be preached, and believed on throughout all the world.'*

"I join with you, dear Sir, in all your kind ideas of congeniality; as Mrs. Gilpin does with Mrs. Green, to whom she desires her best compliments; and should have been exceedingly sorry if, for the sake of ceremony, she had done any thing to incommode her eyes.

"That cuesals like us should have congenial ideas, is not wonderful; but I have been rather surprized at an intimacy I made, a few months ago, with a young gentleman, not half my age. He is a very extraordinary man. His name is Gisborn. He inherited a large estate (not less, I believe more, than three thousand a year) in Derbyshire. But not liking county-connexions, he left a large house near Derby, which cost his father 10,000*l.*—took orders, just for a pretence to be serious—and retired to a seat he has in Needwood-forest, where he is highly respected by all his neighbours; and unbefriced, does the duty of a clergyman. He came with his family to Lymington for sea-bathing. I never visit; but he called upon me; and we formed an intimacy, which I dare say will last with our lives. In all our sentiments, and modes of living (excepting the difference of fortune), we are congenial. He is a pleasant man, and a scholar. I am one of those odd people, who like my own company better than the generality of company I meet with; but he never came amiss. He is the gentleman who answered some of the offensive parts of Mr. Paley's book; and wrote a very spirited tract against the Slave-trade. Believe me, dear Sir, your very sincere, &c. WILL. GILPIN."

On the Extent of the Historic Relation in discovering and marshallling the Subjects of Human Knowledge.

(Continued from Part I. p. 409.)

BUT we must analyse more particularly Lord Bacon's division of knowledge; and show how the position "that the abstract truths of Mathematicks, Metaphysicks, and Physicks, are creatures of the Intellect," or, more correctly speaking, "are fixed, permanent, immutable truths," that this is equally applicable to all other historic, and poetic truth. The registered remembrance of a fact; is as permanent as memory itself, or its register: if these are perishable, they can both be replaced—and thus their truths handed down in perpetual succession to the end of the world. If lost, a recurrence of similar facts will suggest the same historical truth—similar causes producing ever similar effects. What is alike applicable to all these three kinds, or degrees of knowledge, is only one condition:—that they be conformable to nature—that is, to facts. And it has often happened that particular arts and sciences have been lost—and recovered afterwards—that is—reproduced, re-invented. And this inconvenience is just as incident to philosophical and poetical, as it is to what is strictly called historical truth.

So, the principles of taste, or the science of beauty and harmony, are as much fixed as our appetites and affections. They are variously cultivated, and applied—or, in other words, historised.

Whatever happens, or is *happenable*, is History: the Creation and Revelations of the Supreme Being, the continued daily and yearly action of the globe, and of the planetary system—the classification, nomenclature, changes and revolutions in the subordinate kingdoms of the physical world: whether in the conformation of minerals, the life of plants and animals—but chiefest, though last, of man—the thoughts, speech, and the actions of man—the succession of generations. Mathematicks, and the elements of arts and sciences, together with language, are but the instruments, the rule, the scale, the optical glasses, or mediums, the *precis*, and simplest exponent of this history. By those we take the observation of all that

that passes within and around us, registering it at the same time. What is called individual history, whether of a man, of a transaction, of a people, is only a particular individual, clothed for the moment (in our conceptions) with the action, pomp, and circumstance, the passing name of general being. The individual existed in the concrete no doubt; but in our conceptions it must be generalized, or it could not be the object of our conception. It must be assimilated to a general nature: the actions which took seventy years to accomplish, must pass through our minds in fewer minutes. Even when we have the portrait of a man, we always conceive some very general indefinite person, and clothing him with its character, put him upon the scene of our imagination: where he acts his part, dressed as a thousand others have been before him, and a thousand others will be after him, with some variation only of shape, size, circumstance, time and place. So his country is generalized. This conception of ours, by which we call up any historical fact, acts just as a general word does (an attribute) whenever we have occasion for it, to perform, at different times, a different assigned duty: or just as a moveable type is successively employed in a hundred different places of the same work, and in a hundred different works. We cannot suppose an idea as individual as the person himself. In that case it would be the very individual, and we must exactly live over again that time, and occupy that space, commensurately, that the individual himself did, or does. This would not be reducing the notice of him to that generality, in which knowledge seems essentially to consist. Whatever happens must, in our minds, become assimilated to some uniform pattern, which pattern can successively represent all individuals of the same class. This uniform is as applicable to all objects of its class, as the common measure of number and extent is applicable to whatever is one, or many, and extended. This I take to be history "whatever happens," or is *happenable*—if I may use the expression:—this is knowledge, when disposed into heads, by means of the analogy of nature, human and

divine; and the truths or modes of history are as intellectual, fixed, and immutable (humanly speaking) as the analogies of language, of thought, physical properties and powers, place, or time.

What, therefore, is commonly called BIOGRAPHY and HISTORY, is nothing more than a man, an action, a community, exemplifying a general character in our intellect—some common quantity—and thus illustrating the meaning of a term in the lexicon, or table of human knowledge: attended with modes, circumstances, time, and place: which, on using or defining any common word in a dictionary, do necessarily accompany that word, figuring and colouring it in various ways;—and ever do they give an unfaithful colour to it; there being some refraction (as opticians term it) of the rays of truth in applying our general ideas to any individual, or in using any term whatsoever. For words do only *approximate* to thought, and enable us to collect, by a species of conjectural analogy, the meaning (with sufficient certainty, indeed, for the purpose of life) rather than define accurately our meaning. It is rather an inference we collect from indication, than a metaphysical certainty, which perhaps we cannot arrive at with these faculties, in this state of being. Words, terms, and narratives of individual history, personify, or act a character, raising curiosity, and certain ideas in our minds, in a more or less lively and interesting manner: and those words and terms do it best and nearest to truth—that generalize best—and thus become standing terms, glasses of the least possible refraction. For words are ever suggesting numerous analogies, besides the one proposed. But some fact must have "happened." Our great subject is truth, and lively impression, or ideal picture of being. This is our main business in this passing state; towards, perhaps, acquiring, in another state, higher faculties and more perfect mediums for conceiving the great and only true Being. In this conception of what happens, we must know it, *where, when, and as it happens*, to estimate how far it is consonant to such imperfect standards as we have, and to furnish the greater

number.

number of analogies to check each other. Whereupon, by a process of induction and analysis, we collect from various positions, the fair result. While the *general* faculties of man, intellectual and moral; of speech; of calculation; of distribution—of social government, and of taste, are more in the analogy of truth, than those of any *individual* can be: and knowledge may be defined the induction from general, to particular and individual notices.

This historical conception of our experiences in any narration, is as much an abstract truth, a *species* of the intellect, as the logicians call it, as any principle of the arts and sciences. Nor can we think, talk, or understand what is said to us, but by such general ideas. A mind of individual experiences only, would be bereft of the power of thinking, just as a language of proper names would be equivalent to the having no language at all.

At the same time every man is not only an individual, but his experience is of individuals; his perception, his wants, his actions, are individual: every thing around him is individual—has, or might have, its proper name, time, and place, with other circumstances and modes of being. But the notices of it must be abstracted in his mind, that is, assimilated to general, or historical ideas, before it can become a subject of other men's interest, conversation, conception—or even of his own proper conception. This historical reduction of it, is a logical process, natural and instinctive, in other minds, by their divine and immortal nature: an intelligence which is the great Recorder of being—as conscience is of the morality of our motives and actions: if conscience, indeed, be not rather another energy of the same, one invisible faculty which possesses us,—and not, as some think it, a distinct faculty*.

Now as the present is but a point, the point in the continuous thread of

existence, at which we happen to touch when now speaking, and as it is incessantly spinning off into the past, before we can so much as utter it in words, we cannot form an idea of any thing till after it becomes among things past. So that every perception we can form, every thought, is an historical notice. By graving this in letters, we fix its existence—stop its transitoriness—so far, at least, that we can renew and re-produce the idea of it unaltered—at pleasure: and can make it as ever present to us as any other truth of art and science, styled immutable.

In the mental conception of our experience, in the memory of it afterwards, as well as in the express narration, every thing is submitted to reduction, selection, and becomes more generalized—that is, less individual; it must be transmitted into something of the spiritual nature of mind. Besides contracting the events of years into the duration of a few hours, or seconds, when they pass in review before us—we bring wide-extended and distant places near to us—to a point. And as in perspective, a distant mountain must fill a small space in the angle of vision, while a blade of grass near to us, occupies a very large one—we correct this by our judgment:—so the historical relation performs somewhat of the same operation in its pictures and selections. Otherwise, indeed, every act of memory must be commensurate in duration with that of its subject of contemplation: an attribute which can belong only to the all-powerful, omniscient, and omnipresent Being. This process of reduction and generalising, is the *common measure* by which we can bring together, collate, compare, and estimate, any two transactions, however different and wide asunder, and thus arrive at any further inference or conclusion.

By this means the mind can conceive any number, variety, or extent, of objects; and thus the modes of

* The same may be said with regard to the faculty of taste—that it is rather a distinct energy of one common faculty, called mind, or intelligence, than a distinct faculty of itself, or internal sense. Though there seems, it must be owned, the same logical difference between our internal reflex senses, as between the external ones. But as these belong still to *one* mind—this gives them historical identity and unity of operation: indeed, otherwise their notices would be independent—and no more communicative for one purpose than the senses of sight and hearing placed asunder in two distinct beings.

human knowledge may be reduced to a scale differing in degrees only. The compass of the scale is from generals to particulars. Science, poetry, narration, occupy different points of the scale, and all are alike historical. An occurrence in real life, a transaction, an anecdote, a story, a life of some illustrious individual, a history of a whole people, the *EPOPEIA* of HOMER, a review, a statement, a well-drawn-up report of circumstances in a speech, a writing, a classification of things into species after some common connexion; of these again into genera, through some further common connexion, by which we arrive at science: these all are but so many modes of history, differing only in election, degrees of reduction, and having more or less compression, with more, or less, of the generalising principle.

YORICK.
(*To be continued.*)

MR. URBAN, *Kilkenny, Dec. 8.*
THE arguments of your Correspondent XXX. p. 319, impugning the correctness of my explanation of a passage in Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra*, and supporting that of Dr. Warburton, have not changed my opinion of the latter. I now suspect that the old original text may be satisfactorily explained without the alteration of a single letter:—the old * copies read, "most monstrous be shown for poorest diminutives, for dolts:" of these words Warburton changed "dolts" to *dolls*, and "yrwhitt substituted *to* for the last *for*." To me it appears that the proud Antony scornfully designates the rabble of Rome by two epithets; by the first of which ("diminutives") he mean and insignificant station in society; and by the latter the intellectual grossness of the persons alluded to, are emphatically expressed.

I proceed to add a few remarks connected with the subjects of my former communication. I observe that Mr. Todd has noticed the custom of affixing verses to the Pall, which for-

merly prevailed at Cambridge, in his note on these lines of Milton's second *Elegy*:

"Vestibus hunc igitur pullis, Academia, luge,

- Et madeant lachrymis nigra feretra tuis."

"*Lachrymis tuis*," Mr. Todd thinks, are the *funeral poems*, like "*melodious tear*" in *Lycidas*, ver. 14, where see the note for a detailed account and interesting quotations. Todd's *Milton*, 2nd edit. 1809, vol. VI. p. 16, and vol. VII. p. 190.

The article in a late *Quarterly Review* on Wilkins's *Vitruvius*, induced me to peruse Mr. Wilkins's very learned and ingenious remarks on the *Homeric Poems*; and I freely confess that they appear powerfully to support the opinion of Dr. Butler. The *Prolegomena ad Homerum* I have never seen. I cannot, however, retract my opinion that the transcendent excellence of several parts of the *Odyssey* renders them perfectly worthy of the author of the *Iliad*, and that (in my judgment) they bear internal evidence of having proceeded from him to whom all the great critics of antiquity uniformly ascribed them.

Yours, &c. WM. SHANAHAN, M.D.

MR. URBAN, *Kilkenny, Dec. 9.*
THE following anecdote may amuse some of your Readers afflicted with the *Bibliomania*. During the last spring a friend of mine (resident in this city) entered a sale-room in Dublin just as the auctioneer was putting up a few old volumes considered of little value: one gem, however, was in the rubbish; for my friend obtained for fifty shillings a fine copy (in very sound condition, but wanting five leaves), of Pynson's edition of Barclay's "*Shyp of Folys of the Worlde*," imprinted in London, 1509, exactly answering Mr. Dibdin's account of this rare book in his "*Ames's Typographical Antiquities*," vol. II. p. 431.

On comparing it with Cawood's reprint †, 1570, the latter appears nearly equal in beauty to its renowned predecessor: in Pynson's book there is

* Such is the text of the 4th folio, 1635, the only one at present within my reach.

† I refer the reader to a curious passage (not wholly unknown to Mr. Burke) in Sir Thomas Browne's *Religio Medici*, part the second, section the first; page 134, 12mo. edition, 1642.

‡ A fine copy of Cawood's book is in the library of St. Canice's Cathedral, in this city; a library containing a large number of the best and rarest editions (by the Aldi and

a larger interval between the Latin verses; the *Black Letters* are larger, firmer, and more deeply coloured; the Arabesque ornaments round each wood-cut are less meagre than those in Cawood's edition, which contains "The Myrrour of Good Manners," translated from the Latin of Domynike Mancina, "Barclay's Eclogues," and other addenda. Cawood concludes the *Ship of Fools* in a manner very unlike that of Pynson's Colophon.

Yours, &c. WM. SHANAHAN, M. D.

Ancient Anecdotes, &c.

from VALERIUS MAXIMUS,
by DR. CAREY, West Square.

(Continued from p. 406.)

DURING near six centuries and a half, the Roman soldier (as an individual) solely depended, in battle, on his untaught valour and physical powers. At length, in the year six hundred and forty-eight from the building of the city, the consul Publius Rutilius first introduced fencing-masters into the Roman army, and set the example of systematically training the men to the scientific use of the sword and shield.—The fencing-masters were procured from a school of gladiators.—*Lib. 2, 3, 2.*

During nearly six centuries, the Romans had no theatre. In the year of the City 599, the censors Messala and Cassius undertook to erect one. But, on a motion of Scipio Nasica, the senate ordered all the materials to be publicly sold by auction; and moreover passed a decree, that no seats should be erected for the purpose of viewing public games or other exhibitions, either in the city, or within a mile of it; and that none of the spectators should be allowed to sit. This prohibition was intended to habituate the citizens to the manly attitude of standing erect, as a characteristic of Roman hardihood.—*Lib. 2, 4, 2.*

Until the year of Rome 559, the senators and the plebeians stood pro-

miscuously together to view the public exhibitions. At the period above mentioned, that practice was first infringed, and the senators were separated from the commons, by the advice of the elder Scipio Africanus, who, on that account, lost much of his former popularity.—*Lib. 2, 4, 2.*

Pantomime at Rome seems to have originated with Livius Andronicus, about the latter part of the fifth century from the foundation of the city. That dramatist was accustomed to act his own pieces; and being frequently called upon to repeat (or, as we say, *encored*), he found his voice so much affected by those extraordinary exertions, that he had recourse to the expedient of employing a substitute to recite or sing the words to the usual accompaniment of the flute, while he himself performed in dumb show.—*Lib. 2, 4, 3.*

The first public exhibition of gladiators at Rome was in the year of the city 489. It was given by Marcus and Decius Brutus, to honor their father's funeral.—*Lib. 2, 4, 7.*

No trial for poisoning ever occurred at Rome, nor was any law enacted against it, until the year 422, when, on the information of a female slave, one hundred and seventy matrons were convicted of taking or attempting their husbands' lives by poison. A number of the guilty dames were condemned to capital punishment.—*Lib. 2, 5, 3.*

It was the custom of the Spartans not to march forth to battle, till their spirits were roused by the sound of the flute, and songs in the *anapestic* measure*.—They used scarlet for their military dress, to prevent the sight of their blood from operating as an encouragement to the enemy.—*Lib. 2, 6, 2.*

It was customary at Athens, that the supreme council of the *Areopagus* should oblige every man to give an account of the means from which he derived his subsistence.—*Lib. 2, 6, 4.*

At Athens, any freedman (or man-

and Elzevirs) of the Greek and Roman Classics; some very scarce old English books; and a great collection of the most rare, beautiful, and valuable works in Italian Literature. There are about 5000 volumes, to which not a book has been added during the last fifty or sixty years. Almost all the valuable works were formerly the property of Bishop Maurice, a tasteful collector, who enriched these shelves with the entire of his excellent library.

* Of the martial character and effect of the *Anapestic* metre, in English as well as in Greek and Latin, I have taken particular notice, in the Preface to the third edition of my "*Latin Prosody made easy*."

mixed slave), who was found guilty of ingratitude to his patron (or late master), was deprived of his freedom, and reduced to his former state of servitude.—*Lib.* 2, 6, 6.

At Marseilles (a Greek colony) a similar custom prevailed; with this difference, however, that the offending freedman might be three times sent back to slavery; but, for the fourth offence, the master no longer had the power of reclaiming him; it being considered as his own fault, that he had exposed himself to such repetition of the offender's ungrateful conduct.—*Lib.* 2, 6, 7.

At the gate of the same city, lay two chests, or coffins—the one for the bodies of free persons, the other for those of slaves. In these, the dead were conveyed in a cart to the place of sepulture, without wailing or lamentation; and the mourning was terminated on the day of the funeral, by a domestic sacrifice, and a convivial entertainment given to the relatives and friends of the deceased.—*Lib.* 2, 6, 7.

Marseilles again.—In that city, was constantly kept, by public authority, a ready-prepared poisonous draught, to be administered to any person, who could, to the satisfaction of the supreme council, show sufficient cause for wishing to die.—*Lib.* 2, 6, 7.

A similar custom prevailed in the Grecian isle of Keos or Cós; and Valerius Maximus relates, that he himself witnessed, in that island, the following instance of it. A lady of the highest rank—who had reached her ninetieth year in the enjoyment of constant prosperity, and the perfect use of all her faculties, mental and corporeal, with the additional satisfaction of seeing her two daughters the happy mothers of seven children—actually applied for, and publicly drank, the deadly potion, from no other motive, than the apprehension (as she said) of perhaps living to experience some change of that good fortune, which had for so many years invariably attended her.—*Lib.* 2, 6, 8.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN,

Exminster, near
Exeter, Nov. 18.

HAPPENING to possess one of the private Journals of Rear-Admiral Sir Hovendon Walker, and

wishing to prefix to it some account of the writer, I take the liberty of requesting information on the following points, which are necessary to the completion of the memoir.

The Walker family, of whom the Admiral was a member, trace their descent, as I have understood, from the celebrated David Gam, alias Llewellyn, whose memorable speech, when sent to reconnoitre the French army, previous to the Battle of Agincourt, has obtained him such honourable mention in the page of English History. Some of your readers may, perhaps, be enabled to trace the Admiral's Pedigree from this distinguished character.

Sir Chamberlain Walker, who was one of the physicians to Queen Anne, was also a branch of the same family; and I am desirous of obtaining some authentic particulars respecting him likewise, and his affinity to the Admiral.

When and where was the Admiral born? and who was his wife? From the Journal now lying before me, and which includes the whole of the year 1708, it appears that she had been the widow of an officer, and as such received a pension from Government.

My earliest information respecting the Admiral reaches back no further than the year 1702, six years prior to the date of the volume of his Journals which I possess; at this period he was in the command of the *Burford*, one of a fleet under the orders of Sir George Rooke, by whom he was dispatched with five more third-rates, and a fleet of 10 transports, carrying four regiments, to the West Indies, where an attempt was made by the land forces, under General Codrington, upon the island of Guadeloupe, but with little success—and that little owing to the support given by Commodore Walker to the *Chichester*.

The failure of the expedition against Quebec has been laid, as I am disposed to think, unfairly, to the charge of the Admiral. I could wish to have some account of that unfortunate transaction divested of the colouring of party.

From what I have been able to collect, it appears that shortly after the accession of the present Family, Sir Hovendon was dismissed without pay or pension, and retired to Ire-

land, where he died, but when I have been unable to learn*.

Should any of your numerous readers feel disposed to favour me with information on the foregoing points, or any other interesting parts of the history of the Walker Family, I shall feel infinitely obliged by their communication.

Yours, &c.

W. H.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 30.

IN the Oxford Almanack for the ensuing year 1820, it is stated that the Lent or Hilary Term ends on Saturday, March 25. This, it is apprehended, is a mistake; since it is enjoined by the University Statutes, that if the beginning or end of any term falls on a festival, it shall be postponed to the following day; with an exception as to the third or Easter Term, the end of which, should it fall on a festival, is to be on the day *preceding* the festival. Tit. i. sec. 1.

In compliance with this injunction, the end of the Lent or Hilary Term, which in 1820 falls on Saturday, March 25, ought, as that day is the festival of the Annunciation, to be postponed to the 26th; but as the 26th falls on a Sunday, the end of the Term should be further postponed to Monday, the 27th.

The case which gave rise to these remarks, can only occur when Easter Day falls on the 2d of April, which has taken place only three times during the period of more than a century preceding the present time; viz. in 1727, 1738, 1809. And in the Oxford Almanack, now laying before me, for those years, the Term is said to end on Monday, March 27, and not on Saturday, the 25th.

Perhaps, some of your academical Correspondents may be inclined to direct their attention to this subject.

Yours, &c.

TAXIS.

ON THE INSTRUMENTALITY OF THE GREAT.

THE instrumentality, under Providence, of great men is proved by every record of history, and by the experience of modern times.

* He is supposed to have died in Ireland, in 1724, and a good account of him may be seen in Charnock's *Biographia Navalis*, vol. II. p. 455.—EDIT.

Alexander founded 70 cities, so situated as to promote commerce and diffuse civilization; had these nations, says Plutarch, not been conquered, Egypt would have had no Alexandria, and Mesopotamia, no Seleucia. He also introduced marriage into one conquered country, and agriculture into another;—one barbarous nation, which used to eat their parents, was led by him to reverence and maintain them; he taught the Persians to respect and not to marry their mothers; and the Scythians to bury and not to eat their dead.—Thus it will be seen, that the same infinite Wisdom often permits human evils to balance each other; and a subservience to his grand purpose of general good, not only sets good against evil, but often, where the counteracting principle of religion seems wholly suspended, prevents any fatal preponderance in the scale of human affairs, by allowing one set of vices to counterbalance another. The clash of parties, and the opposition of human opinion, are often overruled for good,—and thus, thro' the action and counteraction of the human mind, no jar of passion, no abuse of free agency, shall eventually defeat the wise and gracious purposes of Heaven.

Thus the Crusaders beheld in their march countries in which civilization had made a greater progress than in their own; they saw foreign manufactures in a state of improvement, to which they had not been accustomed: thus their views of commerce were improved, and their means of extending it were enlarged.—So the usurpation of the Popes, and the corruption of the Romish Clergy, became the cause of the Reformation,—and the capture of Constantinople by the Turks, compelled the only accomplished scholars then in the world to seek an asylum in the Western parts of Europe. Crimes by which any of these measures were preceded or accompanied, could never meet the sanction of Heaven; but the consequences of the measures, not of the crimes, were instruments for effecting good from evil.

To reduce uncertainty to method, confusion to arrangement, and contingency to order, is solely the prerogative of Almighty power.

And thus in our own times, the audacity

lacity and disorder by which the unive clamour for radical Reform proclaimed aloud by men who have not studied or practised a due prin in themselves, have already sited from the fire, a quick sensivity of the friends to lawful government, to re-examine the excellencies our Constitution, to review the duty of this fair and polished temple, and to re-resolve to maintain it, its original condition. On the contrary, the same temper of mind which poses a man to fear God, prompts n to honour the King;—the same de, self-sufficiency, and impatience controul, which are commonly the ot and origin of impiety, naturally oduce civil insubordination and content.

The Instrumentality of either good bad Rulers, be they Kings or Ministers, is an obvious means of rewarding or punishing their people. If sinful nations appear prosperous a time, it is often because there s been some proportion of good xed with the evil; or it is because e providence of God means to use e temporary success of guilty nations for the accomplishment of his neral scheme, or the promotion of particular purpose, of humbling d correcting other, perhaps less iltly nations; or it is because 'the iquity of the Amorites is not yet lly,' and the punishment of the ore corrupt state is delayed to make eir ruin more signal and tremendous, and their downfall a more portous object for the instruction of e world. Hence it appears how ry necessary it is to the happiness man that every Prince and every inister should be deeply impressed ith the sanctions of Religion,—and deed 'to expect any conduct or inciples of morality to be firm, ich do not stand upon any religious foundation, is to expect stability from an inverted pyramid.' eligion, says Chancellor De l'Hopital, has more influence upon the irits of mankind, than all their passions put together; and the cement y which it unites them, is infinitely ronger than all the obligations of ivil society."

When so much is confided to the are of high-born men, how habitally should they be on their guard against the allurements of personal

fame, or the persuasions of a mistress, or the subtlety of a minister—from their single fiat may issue the ruin or death of thousands, whom they are sworn to preserve!—"Those who show themselves displeased at truth, must, not be surprised if they never hear it."

Sallust has, says the wise and penetrating Hannab Mure (2 Hints 19), in four exquisitely-chosen words, given in the character of one innovator, that of almost the whole tribe [whether they be Monarchs, Ministers, or Chiefs] *alieni appetens, sui profusus*; and the parallel sentiment of Virgil, brings this truth more to light,—

"*delirant Reges; plectantur Achivi*!"

It is not, says Dr. South, from the common, but from the inclosure, that he expects his advantages.

Julius Cæsar was a model in the dispatch of business, and the effects of his decision united, were seen and felt over the Western parts of Europe; thus, also, the Julius of modern times, "with all his celerity of dispatch, his judgment uniformly appears to have been cool and serene; and even in the midst of the most complicated transactions and important battles, no perplexity is ever manifest in his conduct, no entanglement in his thoughts, no confusion in his expressions or orders."

The example of the great is nearly connected with their Instrumentality, for it produces effects which they cannot afterwards recall; and this in a public as well as in a private act. Henry IV. of France was passionately addicted to *gaming*,—the contagion spread through not only his court, but his whole kingdom. When what is wrong is thus countenanced, it becomes fashionable, and then few are ashamed of doing wrong. "The high-born are taught to enjoy the world at an age when they should be learning to know it; and to grasp the prize when they should be exercising themselves for the combat."

Of the Queen of Navarre, mother of Henry IV. Bishop Burnet said, nothing was wanting to make her perfect but a larger domain.

"In a prince to love peace, is to be charitable on a grand scale." More.

These, among many other instances, may suffice, to prove that the superintending eye of Providence governs, directs,

directs, counsels, and visits all that he has made, and that even the contests of notions shall finally manifest his praise!

A. H.

Mr. Urban,

Dec. 3.

IN answer to the inquiry of G. H. W. p. 386, after Sir John Chardin, I send you some interesting Extracts from "Evelyn's Memoirs;" a Work which has been lately so justly commended in your Review.

A.

"30 Aug. I went to visite a French gent^l, one Mons^r Chardine, who having ben thrice in the East Indies, Persia, and other remote countries, came hither in our returne ships from those parts; and it being reported that he was a very curious and knowing man, I was desir'd by the R. Society to salute him in their name, and to invite him to honour th^m with his company. St^r Jo. Hoskins and St^r Christ^r Wren accompanied me. We found him at his lodgings in his Eastern habit, a very handsome person, extremely affable, a modest well-bred man, not inclined to talke wonders. He spake Latine, and understood Greeke, Arabic, and Persian, from 11 years travels in those parts, whither he went in search of Jewells; and was become very rich. He seem'd about 36 years of age. After the usual civilities, we ask'd some account of y^e extraordinary things he must have seene in travelling over land to those places where few, if any, Northern Europeans us'd to go, as the Black and Caspian Sea, Mingrelia, Bagdat, Nineveh, Persepolis, &c. He told us that the things most worthy of our sight would be, the draughts he had caused to be made of some noble ruines, &c.; for that besides his own little talent that way, he had carried two good painters with him to draw landscapes, measure and designe the remaines of the palace wth Alexander burnt in his frolic at Persepolis, wth divers temples, columns, relieves, and statues, yet extant, w^{ch} he affirm'd to be sculpture far exceeding any thing he had observ'd either at Rome, in Greece, or in any other part of y^e world, where magnificence was in estimation. He said there was an inscription in letters, not intelligible, though entire. He was sorry he could not gratify the curiosity of the Society at present; his things not being yet out of the ship, but would wait on them with them on his returne from Paris, whither he was going the next day, but with intention to returne suddenly, and stay longer here, the persecution in France not suffering Protestants, and he was one, to be quiet. He told us that Nineveh was a vast citie, now all buried in her ruines, the inhabitants building on the subterranean vaults, which were, as appear'd, the first stories of the old citie;

that there were frequently found huge vases of fine earth, columns, and other antiquities; that the straw which the Egyptians requir'd of y^e Israelites, was not to burne, or cover the rows of jewels, as we use, but being chopp'd small to mingle with the clay, which being drest in the sun (for they bake not in the furnaces), would else cleave asunder; that in Persia are yet a race of Igniculi, who worship the sun and the fire as gods; that y^e women of Georgia and Mingrelia were universally and without any compare, the most beautiful creatures for shape, features, and figure, in the world, and therefore the Grand Seigneur and Bashaw had had from thence most of their wives and concubines; that there had, within these hundred yeares, ben Amazons amongst them, that is to say, a sort of race of valiant women, given to war; that Persia was extremely fertile; he spoke also of Japan and China, and of the many greates errors of our late geographers, as we suggested matters for discovery. We then took our leaves, failing of seeing his papers, but it was told us by whom that indeede he durst not open or show them till he had first shewn them to the French King, but of this he himselfe said nothing." — Evelyn's Memoirs, vol. i. p. 522.

"I went to visite Sir John Chardin, a French gentleman, who had travell'd three times by land into Persia, and had made many curious researches in his travells, of which he was now setting forth a relation. It being in England the year one of the severest frosts that had happen'd of many years, he told me the cold in Persia was much greater, the ice of an incredible thickness; that they had little use of iron in all that country, it being so moiste (tho' the air admirably clear and healthy); that oyle would not preserve it from rusting, so that they had neither clocks nor watches; some padlocks they had for doores and boxes." — *Ibid.* p. 567.

"I went to Sir John Chardine, who desired my assistance for the engraving the plates, the translation, and printing his History, of that wonderfull Persian Monument neere Persepolis, and other rare antiquities, which he had caused to be drawne from the originals in his second journey into Persia, which we now concluded upon." — *Ibid.* p. 570.

"I went to see Sir John Chardin at Greenwich." — *Ibid.* p. 631.

"I was godfather to St^r John Chardin's son, christen'd at Greenwich Church, nam'd John. The Earle of Bath and Countesse of Carlisle, the other sponsors." — *Ibid.* p. 643.

"I dind't at the Lord Keeper's, and brought him to Sir John Chardin, who showed him his accurate draughts of his travells in Persia." — *Ibid.* p. 571.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Waterford, Sept. 24.*
ALTHOUGH the recent great Re-coinage in England, as not being intended for circulation in this part of the kingdom, does not so immediately concern us as our good brothers Johnny and Sandy; yet, as what interests them cannot be wholly immaterial to us, and the present Master of the Mint, the Right Hon. W. V. Pole, being our countryman, we have given the subject a considerable share of our attention; and although we cannot say that some of the severe criticisms which have been so liberally heaped upon it may not be just, we may nevertheless be permitted to declare, that the very short period in which so immense a Coinage was struck must always reflect the highest honour on the ability and activity of Mr. Pole, and that the coinage itself is in many respects deserving of high commendation, both for design and execution.

Without entering fully on these points, we may remark, that on the overign and Crown the Royal Arms are omitted, and St. George (the Patron Saint of England) encountering the Dragon, is substituted in their place. We fully approve of this change, as far as it goes; but we think, if it be restricted to this, Ireland and Scotland have reason to complain as being neglected. If England is particularly noticed on the coinage, so ought the other divisions of the kingdom. We leave Scotland to advocate her own claims; but we must protest against any disrespect, as well of omission as of commission, towards that country which has been truly denominated "the right arm of England." With these ideas and feelings, we have been much gratified, in looking through a recent comic publication, "A Supplement to Ruding's Annals of the Coinage," at p. 69, to find mention of a "silver Crown by Mr. W. Wyon, which commemorates the Legislative Union with Ireland." "The reverse," continues Mr. Ruding, "is inscribed 'Georgius III. Britanniarum Rex, F. D. 1817,' and bears a graven, and, to my eye, a faithful portrait of our venerable Sovereign. On the reverse, which has this motto, 'Ædus Inviolabile,' the union of the three Kingdoms is happily expressed

by three female figures, of chaste design and masterly execution, representing Britannia, Hibernia, and Scotia, distinguished by St. George's Cross, the Thistle, and Harp, and their heads adorned with the Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock, respectively. Britannia is drawn with considerable dignity of character, and appears to be the eldest sister of the three; the other two look towards her with affection and respect."

For this liberal and classical design, we acknowledge ourselves gratefully sensible to Mr. Wyon, and hope we shall see his ideas on the Coinage as well as on paper. We conjecture, from his name, that he is related to the late chief engraver, by whose premature death the medallic art in England sustained the greatest loss it has experienced since that of Simon—whether he is or not, we trust he will remember, that the abilities of that great artist have made Excellence and Wyon synonymous with those who study this delightful branch of the Arts. To those who can feel, we need say no more; and should these remarks meet the eye of Mr. Pole, we trust he will not deem them unreasonable, or unworthy his consideration.

OBSERVATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec. 21.*

THE Attorneys of the present day are often ridiculed for the affectation of styling themselves Solicitors, as if the title were an assumption of modern date. I have, however, fortunately discovered that it is of considerable standing, and that it was adapted upon a singular and very emergent occasion. It is thus related by Quevedo, in his third Vision of the Last Judgment:

"The Scriveners and Attorneys observing that (i. e. that some house-breakers and robbers were so dextrous, that they saved themselves from the very ladders), ah! thought they, if we could but pass for thieves now. And yet they set a face good enough upon the business too; which made Judas and Mahomet hope well of themselves; for (said they) if any of these fellows come off, there's no fear of us. Whereupon they advanced boldly with a resolution to take their trial, which set the devils all a laughing. The guardian angels of the Scriveners and Attorneys mov'd that the Evangelists might be of their counsel, which the Devils opposed;

As

for (said they) we shall insist only upon the matter of fact, and leave them without any possibility of reply or excuse. We might indeed content ourselves with this bare proof of what they are; for 'his crime' enough that they are Scriveners and Attorneys. With that the Scriveners deny'd their trade, alledging that they were Secretaries; and the Attorneys call'd themselves Solicitors &c.¹³

To this account of the origin of the change of title, possibly some of your Correspondents will take the trouble to add the cause of its continuance. R. M. R.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 22.

THE following is an Inscription on the Monument of Sir Richard Hansard and his Lady, in the parish church of Lifford, in the county of Donegal:

"..... of Biskerthorpe in the county of Lincoln, his wife, daughter of Sir Edward Martury of Geisby in the said county, Knight, who died the 3d day of October, 1619. Sir Richard Hansard, after he had of Art in Cambridge, took on him the profession of a soldier in the prime of life; he had divers and sundrie honorable places of command in the wars; and Governor of Lifford and the parts adjoining, where he did many good services in the time of Tyrone's Rebellion; and last of all, in Sir Cabir O'Donoghie's Rebellion. K. James I. gave him this town of Lifford and four quarters of Crohan Hill to found a Corporation there, which he effected; at his death he disposed by will of these lands and others, to divers of his name, not near of kindred to him; but for want of a feoffment to enable him to dispose of his lands by will by law, it fell to his younger brother Wm. Hansard of Biskerthorpe in Lincolnshire, esq. He ordained by his will, Sir John Vaughan, Knight, Sir George Marbury, Knight, and Thomas Perkins, Esqrs. then Lieutenant to his Company, his executors; and directed them to build the church, the school, and school-house, in this town, as now they are done; and likewise gave 86L per annum in perpetuity, out of his lands, videlicet, to the WARDEN OF LIFFORD, xxl.; to the RECORDER THEREOF, xl.; to the 2 Sergeants, vii. s.; to the SCHOOLMASTER, xxxl.; to the USHER, xxl. per annum; and for that by law this land fell to his younger brother; whereby

these pious intentions were like to be frustrated; therefore, the 3 forenamed executors did purchase of his said brother the whole lands, for one thousand five hundred pounds; and so have finished their works and perpetual donation, according to the will and intent of the said Sir Richard."

Mr. URBAN,

Sept. 26.

I AM an old-fashioned man, and instead of viewing Swiss scenery, I have been contented with the view in North Wales. I lately made a visit to Bangor, Beaumaris, and the surrounding country, in which may be seen the sublime and beautiful perfection; the view of material nature not only affords great pleasure, but fills the properly-arranged mind with sentiments of pious gratitude. However, in visiting a fine country, we should likewise attend to man, as a moral being; and as such, to the education of the lower ranks in revealed morality; for it has been finely observed by Sir John Davis, in a Letter to Lord Salisbury, prime minister to James the First,—that good laws (if the people are not previously moralized) were like an attempt to perform a piece of music well composed on a lute, the strings of which were broken. I saw with pleasure the National School at Beaumaris, built by Lord Bulkeley, and ably conducted by Mr. Joseph Holmes, who had seen better days, having been connected with a commercial house in the city that failed. The school and the teacher are particularly recommended to the attention of travellers and tourists; great assistance is given, as to funds, by Lord Bulkeley, who, fortunately for the neighbourhood, considers the happiness of his tenantry as forming part of his own. It is surprising what ease and effect the children of this School are instructed in the four great rules of Arithmetic, and the leading principles and facts of the Christian Religion, and what is likely to make good subjects, good men, and good Christians, as a perusal of the four Gospels!

* The Visions of Dom. Francisco de Quevedo Villegas, Knight of the Order of St. James. Made English by R. L. The seventh edition corrected. London, 1688, 8vo. p. 102. At p. 90, he mentions another curious shift of an Attorney to escape punishment,—“he would have demurr'd, upon pretence that he had got a soul was gone of his own, and that his soul and body were not fellows.”

At Bangor, there is a large School on the plan of Dr. Bell, and the master, Mr. Tubb, is zealous in the discharge of his duty. It is to be lamented that some of the great proprietors of land near this place do not follow the munificent example of Lord Bulkeley, and build a good school-room. The attention of the Rev. Mr. Cotton, senior Vicar of Bangor, to this School, well entitles him to the praise of every visitor.

Ca.

Mr. Urban,

Dec. 1.

At a time when public Meetings of a hundred thousand persons are held, in which assuredly not as many clean shirts are ever observable, I take the liberty, as a person who is cruelly deprived, by Family Tyranny, of the indulgence of that refreshing article—to state to you my peculiar grievances, as those which require *Parliamentary Interference*. I am more ill-used by the Boroughmongers than any of the complainants whatever, since there is not a single town in this kingdom, where I am not infamously deprived of my birth-right. Only one of my brothers can dare to say that his time is his own; and though the others at the days of an election, and Christmas and Whitsuntide, do contrive to squeeze their insignificant noses into jolly and hospitable circles, it is only by the compassion of a few gentlemen, that any indulgence is ever shown to me. Manufacturers and artizans treat me, though nobly born, as tracing my pedigree up to the Sun, as if I was a donkey, an animal to whom oats are never given.

I am the youngest of seven children. My eldest brother, I am sorry to say, is a person who professes a great degree of Religion, and yet most certainly does connive at various improper pleasures. He professes to be a kind of religious philosopher, devoting all his time to reading good books, and instructing his poorer neighbours, and setting good examples; yet, notwithstanding he is the only gentleman in the family—indeed a privileged man, being exempted by law from arrest; yet he will not permit to us, his legitimate brethren, any thing like English community of freedom; but, while he passes his whole time in idleness, consigns to us no-

thing but work; whereas, by the will of our common ancestors, we can prove that his pretended claim to idleness is really no more, did he do his duty, than an exemption, that he might be the means of supporting in us a due sense of piety and morals, by enforcing attendance at Church, and confining his own actions to works of necessity, piety, and charity. I assure you, Mr. Urban, that, taking his conduct in the whole, he is a lazy, visiting, gossiping, jaunting fellow, conceiving that he supports his character only because he never sings any thing but psalms, and lends his encouragement to all kinds of preaching.

My second brother goes by the nickname of *Saint*, because he is thought, however unjustly, to second the pleasurable indulgences connived at by our first-born. I do not think that it is, on his part, an affair of principle, because he is much subject to head-aches. Of this at least I am sure, that he is repeatedly scolded by his wife; and, though he frequently sins, always repents. In some parts of the year, he is a man of consequence, superintending the election of various public officers; but in all other respects he is only noted by a trick of tipping at such periods.

My third brother is a character, of whom I can scarcely give any account. He is neither one thing nor the other. All I can say of him is, that he gives a grand treat of a very excellent kind of cakes once a year, but for which he would most certainly lapse into oblivion. I believe that he is a Roman Catholic at the bottom of his heart, but he *frutters* every thing serious away in a kind of hospitable chit-chat pleasantry.

My fourth brother is a man of very grave aspect, and very fond of taking pot-luck at my elder brother's table, and officiating sometimes as *Vice-Præs.* in a salt-fish treat on fast-days. He is a regular beau to old maids in their weekly attendances at church; and, some time ago, had a knack of persuading people to fast; but this is a favour or mark of respect which they now only show him once in a year, and then only in a formal sort of way.

My fifth brother is a Will Wimble. The rest of the family scarcely know him

him

him by name. He delights in going about to the different schools in the kingdom, and setting the boys at liberty for some hours. I know little else of him, except that he is hated by all farmers who have orchards.

My sixth brother is deemed a very grave companion and inseparable from my third brother. They certainly are very alike in character. He is once in the year styled *Good*, and has singular marks of attention then paid to him; but the family all know that it is owing to a circumstance in which he himself had only an accidental concern. He happened to be the mere undertaker of the funeral of an illustrious Person; and, conducting himself on that occasion with a proper degree of solemnity and decency, he obtained the title just alluded to.

Last of all comes myself, the seventh unfortunate brother. I am the porter, the drudge, the slave, the hack of the whole family, so far as their indolence prompts, and, commonly speaking, they are a most lazy set. If they have any thing to do, it is always consigned to me; and they allow me no time for rest, scarcely for meals. They make me tell all kind of lies, saying, that persons may rely upon having what they require by me, though they very well know that it is utterly impossible for me to do it. They do not even allow me liberty to wash my hands and face, or tie up my stockings; and I am denied all decent clothing. However well occasionally my other brothers may fare, nothing but orts, bubble and squeak, and small beer, are reserved for me; even late at night, when I have been hard at work all day, I am often compelled to carry out parcels; in short, every body knows that, though I am neither deformed, nor a bad character, perhaps the most free from criminal indulgences of all my brothers, yet nothing is more true than that though I earn more than any of the family, I am rarely permitted to have a farthing in my pocket; and am obliged to take up my dinner on credit.

Though my eldest brother is legitimately a Saint, it is hard that I should thus be made one by compulsion, without the credit. I have as many natural propensities for the ale-house as themselves, but I seldom

see any thing but the sign; and why am I to be cruelly forced out of that dear indulgence, idleness?

I have now only to tell you who I am.—I am the unfortunate last child of a person named *Werk*; but I dare not use my surname without a misnomer, I am compelled to subscribe myself humbly, like servants, by a single appellation,

SATURDAY.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 4.

MANY of your Readers will be glad to hear that Mr. Kean's merits, as an Actor, have been acknowledged in a very flattering manner by his friends at Edinburgh; they have presented him with "*a Sword of State*," to be worn when he appears in the Tragedy of *Macbeth*, as the King of Scotland. It was accompanied by a Letter from the Right Hon. Sir J. Sinclair, which, from the various information it contains, will be read with pleasure:

"Sir,—Some of your friends in this city became extremely desirous of presenting you with a mark of the high estimation which they entertain for your talents as an actor, more especially having witnessed the very superior manner in which you performed the character of *Macbeth*. After considering the subject, it was at last resolved to present you with '*Sword of State*,' to be worn when you appear upon the stage in that tragedy, as '*the crowned King of Scotland*.' I have much pleasure in sending you the *Sword*, which is prepared by some of our ablest artists, for the purpose of being transmitted to you. It is '*of the true Highland make*,' and ornamented with some of the most valuable precious stones that Scotland produces. *Macbeth* is, on the whole, the greatest effort of dramatic genius the world has yet produced; and none has hitherto attempted to represent the Scottish Tyrant who has done, or could possibly do, more justice to the character than the Gentleman to whom I have now the honour of addressing myself.

"The presentation of this *Sword* reminds me of two particulars:—

"1. The sword, in ancient times, were large and weighty, and the scabbards broad at the points. Hence, in Shakspeare,

Shakespeare, *Hotspur* describes him—
 [Part I. *Henry IV.* Act 1, scene 5],
 'Laying upon his sword;' that is to
 say, resting upon it in the scabbard.
 The sword, also, was not carried in
 its attached to the person (which,
 with a large and heavy sword, would
 have been too cumbersome), but was
 rather held in the right hand, or car-
 ried on the left arm, the elbow being
 bent for that purpose. In battle,
 when the sword was drawn, the scab-
 bard was thrown away, to imply, as
 that phrase denotes, that the combat
 was to terminate with the death of
 the parties.—2. There is reason to
 believe, that Shakespeare collected
 materials for the *Tragedy of Macbeth*,
 on the spot where many of the trans-
 actions took place. It is recorded in
 Guthrie's History of Scotland, that
 Queen Elizabeth sent some English
 actors to the Court of her successor
 James, which was then held at Perth;
 and it is supposed that Shakespeare
 was one of that number. This idea
 receives strong confirmation by the
 following striking circumstance:—
 The Castle of Dunsinane is situated
 about seven or eight miles from
 Perth. When I examined, some
 years ago, the remains of that Castle,
 and the scenes in its neighbourhood,
 I found, that the traditions of the
 country people were identically the
 same as the story represented in
Shakespeare. There was but one ex-
 ception. The tradition is, that Mac-
 beth endeavoured to escape, when he
 found the Castle no longer tenable.
 Being pursued by Macduff, he ran up
 an adjoining hill, but, instead of being
 slain in single combat by Macduff
 (which Shakespeare preferred, as be-
 ing a more interesting dramatic inci-
 dent), the country people said, that,
 in despair, he threw himself over a
 precipice, at the bottom of which
 there still remains 'the Giant's Grave,'
 where it is supposed that Macbeth
 was buried. When you next visit
 Scotland, it would be interesting to
 take an early opportunity of examin-
 ing these classic scenes.

"With my best wishes that you
 may long continue an ornament to
 the British Theatre.—I remain, Sir,
 your very obedient servant,

JOHN SINCLAIR.

"133, George-street, Edinburgh,
 Nov. 16, 1819."

INSCRIPTIONS ON THE SWORD:

On the Front, in the Centre.

"TO EDMUND KEAN, ESQ.
 as a tribute of admiration
 to his splendid talents,

from
 his friends at
 Edinburgh."

On the other Side, in the Centre.

"THIS SWORD WAS PRESENTED

TO
 EDMUND KEAN, ESQ.
 to be worn by him

when he appears on the Stage

as
 'Macbeth,
 King of Scotland,'
 November 1819."

MR. KEAN'S ANSWER.

"Sir,—I have the honour to ac-
 knowledge the receipt of your Letter,
 announcing the transmission of a va-
 luable Sword, which you teach me to
 receive as a token of the flattering
 estimation, in which my professional
 exertions in the Northern capital, are
 held by yourself, and a portion of
 that Publick, to whose fostering in-
 dulgence I am already bound in last-
 ing gratitude.

"To those unknown patrons, in
 whose names you have been pleased
 in such gratifying terms to address
 me, I beg you will convey the as-
 surance that their kindness has not
 been lavished where it is not truly
 appreciated and deeply felt.

"I am happy in the conviction,
 that I shall only do justice to their
 intentions in receiving this Sword, as
 at once a record of national liberality
 and a pledge of Scottish patronage of
 the Stage. May I not recognize in
 this their object, by the selection of
 the distinguished pen, which has ho-
 noured me with this commendation,
 as well as in the costume of the pre-
 sent itself, which you are pleased to
 inform me, is strictly national, both
 in its character and in its ornaments?

"Permit me to add, Sir, that my
 own feelings could know no higher
 gratification than to be instructed to
 the belief, that I may have been the
 fortunate instrument of increasing
 the number of the patrons of our
 Art, the difficulties of which may, in
 some measure, be appreciated by the
 rarity and instability of success, and
 in which we but too sensibly feel,
 how necessary is public protection to
 encourage

encourage and sustain us even in our least chequered and unclouded career.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, with grateful respect, your very obliged servant,
E. KEAN.

"To Right Hon. Sir J. Sinclair."

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 23.

THE enactment of the recent Restriction Bills appears to be confined to a specific purpose, beyond which they cannot in propriety extend. It is probable, however, that much good would result to the nation by removing one cause of sedition, distress, and to the inhabitants of the manufacturing districts by diminishing the poor's rates.

The improvidence of the Poor is proverbial; and they pour such numbers of the population into particular tracks of employ, that the master cannot extend his capital to meet the daily increasing demand for work.

It has been stated (but the writer of this has no means of referring to documents) that the total number of adult males in the kingdom amounts only to three millions. Of this much too large a proportion is devoted to the weavers in the silk, cloth, and cotton manufactories.

In the two departments of the silk and cotton branches, we perpetually hear of distress. The Spitalfields weavers, the stocking weavers, and the cotton weavers, are almost the only branches of employ by which we are periodically reminded (let the times be in other respects what they may), that there is a stagnation of trade, through which they are thrown out of bread. All trades fluctuate; but the weavers, being far too numerous, suffer excessively.

The constitutions of persons in this line of employ are so enfeebled, that they are not capable of husbandry work, at least for continuance. They have a squalid aspect, and a tendency to asthma and phthisis.

It is well known that, during the last harvest, men could not be obtained in sufficient numbers, in the agricultural counties, to get in the crops as fast as they were ready; and it is equally certain, that the work-houses contain no able-bodied men. It is too pretty clear that country carpenters are never in want of work, unless through personal misconduct.

May it not then be inferred, that

there is an excess of the population employed in manufactures? and would it not be eligible in the manner to institute some rule which would limit the number of Apprentices? Legislation on such a subject would be deemed an unjustifiable infringement of the liberty of the subject; but the manufacturers themselves could check excess by a very simple means:—raising the premium of apprenticeship, when there is excess; and lowering it in opposite circumstances. They might also encourage their workmen to become members of Saving-Banks and Friendly Societies.—In short, it appears plain, that some sort of rule might take place, by agreement between masters and workmen, which would considerably augment the comfort of the former, and diminish the possible evils of the latter.—As to weaving, and similar trades, a preference ought to be given to females, because another income is thus added to the wages of the husband or father.

Mr. URBAN, Stoke Newington, Dec. 23.

EXPERIENCE has proved to all lovers of Botany and Gardening, how uncertain their expectations of success generally are in raising plants from seeds collected in foreign climes. I have frequently experienced the disappointment, though I have felt assured the seeds I possessed had been selected and packed with every possible degree of care. I have now in my possession some which were collected far in the interior of Van Dieman's Island in the autumn of 1817, a part of which were sown last spring, and almost entirely failed. My object in writing is to request your scientific Readers to oblige the Public by communicating any knowledge they may possess, as to the best mode of producing germination in exotic seeds.

ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

WE have been favoured with a correct minute of the proceedings which not long ago took place in the Court of Vice-Admiralty of Jamaica, relative to an attempted violation of the Abolition Laws, which had been detected upon a part of the Coast of that Island; and the whole of those proceedings are of a nature so satisfactory, that we have pleasure

them to our
 said before Par-
 at the last Ses-
 particulars of
 Act recently
 of Jamaica,
 with which
 ants have con-
 any case of il-
 ch may come
 their own Colo-
 and the statement
 show a like ready
 provisions of the
 arliament which
 to the same object.
 the present case
 in the first section
 cap. 23 (the Slave
 they were tried un-
 issued by virtue of
 ap. 54, and which
 expressly declared by
 cap. 23, to embrace
 felonies or misde-
 Geo. III.
 given on the trial
 that the most secret
 ch were made by the
 on, for the Sale of the
 specially at Anotta Bay,
 tely rejected; and we
 ty for saying that no-
 exceed the promptitude
 ss with which the Ma-
 that part of the country
 themselves to bring the
 to trial. The result of the
 the transportation of Hud-
 seven years, and of Jones
 years, certainly affords one
 strongest answers (if further
 were necessary) to those who
 uled in question the good faith
 inhabitants of our largest West
 Colony.

There was another Indictment
 at a Seaman on-board the same
 t, named John Johnson, for a
 demeanor under the second sec-
 of the 51 Geo. III.; but he was
 acquitted, in consequence of the Crown

not being able to prove that he was
 a British subject.

MONDAY, JULY 26, 1819.

Judges:—His Honour Henry Conran, esq. Lieutenant-governor, President; the Hon. Wm. Roden Renssells, Judge of the Vice-admiralty Court; the Hon. Thomas Witter Jackson, Chief-justice of the Is-land; Sir Home Popham, K. C. B. Com- mander in Chief of the Naval Forces at the station; Captain Henry Hart, of his Majesty's ship *Sapphire*; Captain Thomas Wren Carter, of his Majesty's ship *Harp*.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28.

THE KING V. JOHN HUDSON AND JOHN JONES.

The Court having been opened, the names of the parties bound to appear were called over, and the Grand Jury sworn, his Honour the presiding Judge delivered the following charge:—"Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,—We are assembled by virtue of his Majesty's letters patent, for the purpose of trying offences committed on the high seas. It appears by the calendar, that your attention will be principally called to the investigation of a charge preferred against two persons, for a violation of the Acts of Parliament passed in the 47th and 51st years of his present Majesty, for the Abolition of the Slave Trade. By the first of those Acts this species of traffic was declared to be illegal, was abolished, and for ever prohibited among British subjects, under the pain of pecuniary penalties. By the second this crime was declared to be a felony, not, however, of a capital nature, but subjecting the offender to transportation or confinement. [His Excellency here recited the words of the Act, which declared the punishment for the offences under consideration to be transportation beyond seas for a term not exceeding 14 years; or imprisonment and hard labour for a term not exceeding five, nor less than three years.]—Gentlemen, many years have elapsed since the wisdom of the Imperial Legislature, after a long and assiduous deliberation, declared itself upon this interesting and important subject. Whatever might have been the doubts and difficulties incidental to the measure in its progress (from the real or supposed interest of these colonies), all speculation on the question has long ago been

"I have the satisfaction of saying, that, to the best of my information, the en-acting of the Abolition Laws is carried on with alacrity, and in full obedience to the laws of the Mother Country; and not only with alacrity and cheerfulness, but even with zeal and eagerness on the part of the Colonial and Legislative Assemblies, particularly of Jamaica. The Assembly of that Island have passed Laws in furtherance of the great measure of Abolition, particularly two Acts, the tenor and effect of which are such, that it is but right and just to give them complete credit for the sincerity of their wishes, for the full success of that great object."—[Speech of Lord Holland, De-bate in House of Lords, 4th March 1812.]

per in Topography. Besides, through the plan adopted, the work resembles an interesting magazine, which may be taken up or laid down at option, and is thus exceedingly convenient.

It would far exceed our limits to give even a small portion of the various matters, which this luminous book contains. It is enlivened all through with dissertational explanations, and occasionally with valuable reflections.

From the Civil-war matters we have derived much instructive information, very applicable to the present times: with the solitary exception, that our Republicans are not godly ones. Both sets are mere party-men: one only canting hypocrites. It is not possible to make all mankind act upon religious principles; and as a solitary mode of universal reform, the experiment will fail. Education is the only general method, in union with Religion.

"Governments," says Mr. Fosbrooke, "are not simple abstract things, as Projectors suppose. In general they are immensely complex machines, in the formation of which, plain scientific rules do not form the basis, but the subsidence of various discordant interests in one place. The interests of the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, Commercial persons, the Army, the Navy, and others are of a various kind; yet, from convenience, like people who crowd a street, and know, that they cannot proceed on their business, if the mob, jostle, or quarrel, they adjust some plan of peaceable travelling. In the same manner Government is considered by each, as a plan for accommodating their several interests, in their various directions, or else, theoretical perfection is no recommendation." p. 117.

We heartily wish, that we could instil these judicious remarks into the minds of those detestable Promulgators of Blasphemy and Sedition—that army of locusts, who might, we think, with as much propriety be styled Christians as Reformers. They are genuine anarchists; puppies of the chaotic breed, who retain their blindness through the whole of their dog-hood; and they hunt in pack with only one cry,

"Havock, and spoil, and ruin are my gain."

As Mr. Fosbrooke is well known for works of learned entertainment and recondite research, we assure our Readers, that the present volume

will be found equally worthy their perusal, and add perhaps considerably to their knowledge.

The Plates, XXXVII in number, are good, and of conservative character as to subjects.

92. *The History of Birmingham*. By William Hutton, F. A. S. S. Continued to the present time by Catherine Hutton. The Fourth Edition. pp. 471. Nichol and Son; and Baldwin and Co.

THE celebrity of the late Mr. Hutton as an entertaining Topographer and Tourist, and his well-known integrity and industry, have frequently been noticed in our former volumes: and his "History of Birmingham" is particularly valuable.

The present Edition is presented to the public by his amiable and worthy Daughter, the companion of many of his Tours, on whom the literary mantle of her Father has gracefully fallen; and who thus unaffectedly introduces the much-improved and handsome volume.

"Various circumstances delayed the publication of the present edition of the History of Birmingham, till it was become necessary to make some additions to the work of the author. Almost all the information prior to the year 1814 has been supplied by himself; all subsequent to that period has been added, to the best of her power, though not to the extent of her wishes, by his daughter.

CATHERINE HUTTON.
Bennett's Hill, Jan. 1, 1819."

As it would be endless to specify the multifarious contents of this interesting History, we shall only enumerate various "Trades" for which Birmingham is more particularly famous; those of buttons, buckles, guns, leather, steel, brass-workers, nail-bellows, thread, printing, brass-founding, brewers, hackney-coaches; and last, not least, the bankers: which latter respectable body of traders are thus noticed:

"Perhaps a public bank is as necessary to the health of the commercial body, as exercise to the natural. The circulation of the blood and spirits is promoted by one, as that of cash and bills by the other; and a stagnation is equally detrimental to both. Few places are without: for Birmingham, famous in the annals of traffic, could boast no such claim. To remedy this defect, about every tenth trader was a banker, or a retailer of cash. At the

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

An Original History of the City of Gloucester, almost wholly compiled from new Materials: supplying the numerous Deficiencies, and correcting the Errors of preceding Accounts; including also the original Papers of the late Ralph Bigland, Esq. Garter Principal King of Arms. By the Rev. Thomas Dudley Fosbrooke, M. A. F. A. S. Author of the History of the County, British Monachism, &c. fol. 8 & 4to. Nichols and Son.

THE Monumental and Genealogical Collections of the late Ralph Bigland, Esq. are matters of much interest to the inhabitants of Gloucestershire; and, under circumstances, of such important benefit to them, that we are sincerely glad to see an attempt to bring them to a conclusion seriously commenced; and we also hope, that a county so enlightened and opulent as that of Gloucester, will not permit the design to fail for want of due encouragement. Do not these Collections preserve those pious and sacred memorials of their ancestors, which they have erected, often at very considerable expence, and is any mode of preservation equally durable with the recording page of History?

The Work before us is the first part of the intended Continuation, and supplies that important desideratum, concerning this ancient City, which its real history required. This desideratum was a proper archaeological explanation of its interesting remains; no preceding accounts had elucidated the station, or exhibited the distinction between that and the British city. No notice had been taken of the Palace of the British and the Mercian Kings, or of a castle, existing before the Norman Conquest. Matter, equal in quantity to a volume, and of interesting general history, had been totally neglected. Before the publications of Mr. Fosbrooke, not a line had appeared from the manuscripts in the British Museum. In short, the whole research was confined to the Chronicle of Abbot Froucester (once in the Chapter Library), and a few of the City Papers, with very rare exceptions; the whole of the City History

consisted of jejune and dry details, mere chronological indexes. To show the correctness of this statement we have only to bring forward in comparison, the present work, which is copious, illustrative, and novel. If the catalogues of the county parishes, monastic estates, and members of parliament be excluded, former works do not contain so much matter as the General History of the present book. Add to this, various valuable and curious reprints, such as the whole of that exceedingly-rare Tract, "Dorney's Journal of the Siege," all the paragraphs in the newspapers published during the Civil War; Corbett's Military Government (so far as concerns the City); numerous Biographical notices, and Archaeological disquisitions, of high curiosity and interest, which now for the first time are presented to the publick. The Work is written upon a new plan, thus explained by the Author.

"Topographical works consisting of matters of reading, and matters of reference, and being heavy from a commixture, as absurd as would be making a continuous narrative of the paragraphs and the Advertisements of a newspaper, the Author determined to throw all unmanageable details (in the manner of advertisements) into an Appendix, at the end of the chapter. Antiquarian science can only be made a subject of general interest, by removing such incumbrances, nor does it so well avail to pick out Topography with the History of England, as with Archaeological Dissertation, always curious, and to Philosophers always important. Besides, such a *History of England* construction is much like depriving an old portrait of the beard and costumes; its leading features of interest to posterity. A local history is not a machine, carriage, or engine, of which the merit depends upon a particular mode of action, but a museum or cabinet; and accordingly, the ancient quotations and extracts are given in their native form." Preface.

If it be judicious to separate paragraphs and advertisements, in those sweetmeats of luxury-reading Newspapers, we think this distinction between matters of reading and matters of reference to be equally proper

they should not write without ideas, *i. e.* that they should not make their compositions, mere proings upon truisms. "Fine writing consists," says Addison, "of thoughts which are just, but not obvious."

In the course of our Reviewing labours, we never met with a work which better answered the character of good writing, than the one now before us. It abounds with interesting facts, and deductions, which, contrary to the *truisms* and *proings* style, cannot be anticipated; nor does the work incur the danger incident to writing upon the plan of ideas, that of paradox. The following remark will show the nature of the work, viz. that the Author is not a mere man of turnips, but a philosopher, who considers agriculture not only as an affair of trade, but as it bears upon character, morals, and the superior distinctions of them; not merely, à l'Anglois, as he is a bipedal wheelbarrow or plough, from whom no more is reasonably to be required, than that he should be a donkey upon the week-days, and show himself a human being upon Sundays, by attending a place of worship.

"The suppression of convents, whilst it assigns to mothers the education of their children, has called forth in the instinct of maternal affection, that attention to propriety, which is gradually banishing the licentiousness of manners, so disgraceful to the women of Italy, and the immorality of which no influence can sanction, but that of long-established habit. A domestic spirit will thus, perhaps, eventually prevail in Italy." p. 6.

These are remarks founded upon life, and they are only a very few of many original and interesting. The Author had a fine field before him. Italy, except in the articles of singing and painting, has been associated with the Pope, and made a bugbear. The fact is, that it is a country, formed by nature to be the Vauxhall and the University of Europe. It abounds in the sublime, the beautiful, and the useful. The climate, with the exception of some spots, is delicious; and in the minds of the inhabitants there is that subtlety and acuteness, that delicacy of manner, and perfection of taste, which is the grand characteristic of their earliest ancestors the Greeks. Perhaps not all Readers of the Roman Classics

have noticed a common fact in their histories, that, if we examine the words which they use in the relation of events, they are not only precise, but also depict the incident, often by a single word, metaphorically used in the most complete dovetail work: the work not of carpenters in history, or wheel-wrights in annals, and other mechanicks, but of joiners and cabinet-makers, and men of nice work.

From the vast mass of interesting and luminous matter which this work contains, we shall be copious in our extracts.

"An agricultural system principally directed to the production of food has the serious [not grave as Dr. Rigby has translated it, like a school-boy] inconvenience of keeping the whole class of rich proprietors in such a state of independence as promotes, instead of their true interest, that indolence and moral paralysis, which are so justly imputed to the Italians; at the same time it renders the whole class of farmers too indifferent to the public interest with which they are not concerned by property: ever sure of a demand for the labour of their hands, which constitute their only capital, they never trouble themselves about circumstances which can never affect them. Always destitute of the means of acquiring capital, they must remain stationary in their situation; the result is a torpor which nothing but the want of food can overcome." pp. 43, 46.

Now we leave our Readers to judge how far civilization and moral improvement are assisted by the landed proprietors, and farmers, and peasantry of our own nation. We believe, that the one looks only for plenty of cash, the other for plenty of profit, and the third for plenty of drink, as their respective objects of pursuit; holding religion and morals as mere things of which the state of civilized society compels a limited observation.

We recommend to travellers the exquisite prospect from the summit of the Apennines, taking the new carriage road from Parma to Pontremoli. See p. 62.

We have the following description of a night scene in this country:

"It now became quite dark. Perfumes, the names of which I was unacquainted with, exhaled from every plant, which grew on the road side; nightingales concealed in the shade of the trees, and in the obscurity of the night, sung as we passed along; thousands of shining insects, flying from flower to flower, illuminated

ated with a frigitive brightness their calves and stamens, and seemed, like a shower of stars, dropping on the earth to harm the night." p. 61.

The following is the account of the dwellings of the peasantry on the road through Pistoria and Lucca, as far as Pisa.

"The road was bordered on each side with village houses, not more than a hundred paces from each other." p. 73.

"We have heard acute observers remark, that civilization cannot be effected among the peasantry, where they reside in scattered habitations among each other, not in streets; such a position is of course limited to numerous exceptions; but reflecting people will see, that it does not want a considerable degree of force and bearing.—These village houses are built of brick, and in a justness of proportion and with an elegance of form, unknown in our country [Switzerland]. They consist of only one story, which has often but a single door and two windows in the front. They are placed at a little distance from the road, and separated from it by a wall and a terrace of some feet in extent. On the wall are commonly placed many vases of antique forms, in which flowers, aloes, and young orange trees, are growing. The house itself is completely covered with vines, so that during the summer it is difficult to determine, whether they are green pavilions or houses for the winter." p. 74.

The method of irrigation, described in p. 80, is conducted upon principles indicative of the usual depth of Italian ingenuity, *i. e.* exquisite contrivance and minute finish.

"Mares are turned out with a stallion, like cows with a bull. These tribes never mix together, if they did, it would produce mortal combats among the stallions.—Each tribe has its quarter of pasture, which they divide among themselves, without the interference of the shepherds. This division, strictly observed, is so justly shared, that each tribe finds an equal proportion of food, in the respective spaces assigned them." p. 89.

This curious fact implies both a parliamentary and legislative character in instinct.

From the pestilential climate, Rome, it seems, is rapidly advancing to a state of utter depopulation. "The grand scene of destruction which is daily exhibited within its walls, is grander than human language can express; more melancholy than human melancholy, and more solemn than all human solemnities.

It is the great festival of the dead, which nothing can duly celebrate, but the cries of the wilderness;" the Author adds, "and the waves of the Tiber;" "the dead holding a festival" is a sublime idea, worthy the wonderful imagination of Lord Byron. But speaking *à la Blair*, the subsequent images are a sad deterioration—ragged boys, instead of footmen, behind the coach of a Lord.

In p. 139, we hear of "bronze-coloured horses," which resembled those of Xerxes, and served as models to the artists who studied at Rome.

The following admirable remarks will explain the nature of pastoral poetry, and show the high philosophical character of this excellent book.

"I never recognized impressions produced by rural scenery, except in shepherds, who have the care of wandering flocks. This class of men lead a quiet and contemplative life, in which all the operations of nature acquire an importance. They have time to observe them, and it is necessary to foresee them, that they may guard against them. They live almost alone, surrounded with natural objects, from which they acquire a language and emotions which they could not have derived from society. Thus we almost always find, under the rude exterior of ignorant shepherds, an intelligence and a sort of indifference to the things of this life, the originality of which has always much impressed me." p. 217.

Thus sailors by habituation to one element are of very distinctive and peculiar character.

In p. 248, we find from the excavations, that the implements of husbandry, now used in Italy, are similar to those of the ancients.

Among the Milanese, "by an inexplicable singularity of nature, the cows of the third generation lose their quality of good milkers, in the midst of most nourishing food." p. 276. This inattention to the breed of cattle, seems to be the grand defect of Italian husbandry.

In p. 282, we have an interesting account of the culture of rice.

To show the enormous superiority of the land of the Romans, we shall give the following extract:

"The sun admits of the grapes ripening on the trees, and without injury to the crops. Trees grow on the borders of the fields, which are covered with vines, from which are produced the wine which is drunk

drunk by the labourers; the wood with which they warm themselves, and the valuable leaf, which produces them. They have no occasion therefore, in Italy, either for forests or vineyards."

"Only a fifth of the surface of all Italy can be considered as sterile, a proportion seldom occurring in an extensive country, and almost the reverse of France, whose geonponique map marks as fertile only a fifth of its whole extent," p. 293.

If we estimate the value of books, by the quantity of information which they contain, we must also admit a frequent excellence in French scientific literature. They compress Iliads in nutshell without destroying the practical utility of such works. They exhibit elephants of the size of mites, which require no microscope to distinguish their various members.

95. *Mr. George Hardinge's Miscellaneous Works.* [Concluded from p. 428.]

The Works of Mr. Hardinge contained in vol. I. consist of "Charges delivered in the Courts of General Session at Cardiff, Presteigne, and Brecon." Having adverted to some of these in our review of the "Illustrations of Literary History," vol. III. we shall only add, in this place, that they are admirable for clearness and perspicuity. Mr. Hardinge's style and manner are his own, and differ from what we are accustomed to hear from the Bench. They assume a shape of more familiarity; they are easily understood, and we doubt not, were adapted to those to whom they were addressed. Even his digressions into the character of persons and things of political consequence may have had their effect.

"Eighteen Sermons, by a Layman." These Sermons hold a middle rank between practical and doctrinal. The leaning is certainly towards the former, but that the author is not deficient in the latter may appear from the following short extract: the text, 1 Cor. i. 18.

"Is it not madness (after this) to be conceited of any worth in ourselves? to confide in works of our own, or glory in our brightest attainments? What honour shall we arrogate, when, to bear our infamy, the Lord of Glory became a servant, was exposed every day to contumelies, and suffered (as the vilest criminal) a death of shame, as well as agony!"

"But, though we should be humble in such views of his cross and passion, we

should never be abject. It involves our soul is of importance in the judgment of God: we should not, therefore, slight ourselves, or think what he purchased (and so purchased) a thing too dear to be saved!"

"We should hate the enemies who lamented such purity and virtue; the world who betrayed him; his wicked accusers; the rabble that insulted him; the hands that smote him; the hearts that were later against him—but, alas! they are all of them NEARER HOME than we imagine!"

"He was delivered for our offences; and these men were only the instruments; we betrayed him."

"He was made Sin for us; we accused him, and the malevolent priest was our advocate."

"We condemned him: Pilate gave the reluctant word, but the sentence was in our hearts."

"We indicted the punishment upon him; and the Roman executioners represented us."

"We derided him: the silly populace were the actors, but the parts were ours."

"We exclaimed 'Crucify him, crucify him!' pierced his flesh, and rent his body:—against whom should be our hatred? against ourselves."

"But let us, to hatred of sins like these, be sure to add a religious (not a superstitious) fear of the impartial judgment that is to come! 'How shall we escape, neglecting such a Saviour as this?' defeating his charity, and thus treading under foot the Son of God!"

Of these Sermons in general, we may add that they afford pleasing proofs of time well spent in meditation on the sacred subject of revealed religion.

We have already noticed the "Defence of Sir Thomas Rumbold," of the "East India Company;" the "Letters to Mr. Burke, which are followed by a controversy with Major Scott."

Vol. II. consists of what may be termed Mr. Hardinge's poetical Works, comprising according to our editor's division, Sonnets, Local Poems, Poems of Publick Respect or Personal Regard, Poems on Religious and Moral subjects, Elegiac Poems, Filial Piety, The Russian Chiefs, Tales and Fables, Ballads, Theatrical Poems, Epigrams, Imitations of Horace, and from the Italian, Persian, and French, and Miscellaneous Poems. Elegance and neatness are the general characteristics of Mr. Hardinge's Poetry. Except in one or two instances he seldom appears to have undertaken more than could

could be dispatched at one sitting; but his imagination was ever lively, and his inspirations frequent. We now not indeed where a finer collection of *Vers de Société* is to be found; and the Reader must be fastidious indeed, who does not share in the pleasure which these verses once imparted to Mr. Hardinge's circle of friends. When we sat down to the perusal of this volume, we had marked out several sonnets, &c. for extracts, but the number increased so fast that we found it impossible to keep within reasonable bounds. One short piece, however, seems to claim a place. A serious truth conveyed with more delicacy, we have seldom met with:

"IMPROMPTU.—on a View of the Obelisk and of its Figures, at one of the gates to the Garden at *Chiswick House*.

"This breathing charm of Sculpture's grace

No ravages of Time deface,
When *Beauty*, that all hearts could love,
No more its radiant eye can move;
Cold in the picture and the bust,
Its life and model, in the dust.

"How dreadful is the tale that here
Chills with its boistering spectre's fear!
No brighter Poet ever sung:
The bees upon her accent hung;
Her native bloom surpass'd the rose;
Her smile could strings of pearls disclose;
Grace in her step the form improv'd,
Made Envy mute, and Splendour lov'd.
Short was the lovely pageant's day,
And fleet as light it pass'd away.

"But was the Saint for death prepar'd?
Had Pleasure Wisdom's moment spar'd,
Were jewels in the casket laid,
Which neither time nor thieves invade?"

"Muse! if such questions thou shouldst hear,

No answer make—but with a tear!"

VOL. III. consists of critical Essays, more or less finished, on Shakespeare, Terence, Cowley, Waller, and various Authors.—Cursory remarks on Classical Education—Vindication of Lady Mary Wortley Montague from the censures of Mr. Walpole, rather severe as far as Mr. Walpole, is concerned, but not, in our opinion, less decisive than ingenious, in the case of Lady Mary. This seems to have been written in consequence of the publication of Lord Orford's collected works, arranged and selected by himself for the press, and which, when compared with other documents, have

lessened that writer's character in the general opinion. Mr. Hardinge has particularly renounced his former admiration of him, in his "Expostulatory Remarks on Letters by Madame du Deffand to the late Earl of Orford, in a series of Letters to the Editor." This we account the most valuable, and we rejoice that it is the longest article in this volume. It does honour both to the head and heart of Mr. Hardinge. At the present time, a perusal of it cannot be unuseful; for seldom have the insidious attacks of Deists been more ingeniously and acutely opposed.

Several miscellaneous articles of minor importance, but very entertaining, and part of Mr. Hardinge's correspondence on the topics of the day in newspapers, or with his private friends, conclude this selection of his works; from which, in our opinion, no Reader can part without considerable admiration of the Author's various talents. It is only to be regretted that he seldom gave these talents fair play, seldom let them settle upon any subject. Memory, judgment, and imagination were continually in requisition, but rarely employed on what was permanent or highly important. With all this versatility, it is wonderful that Mr. Hardinge wrote so much and so well; he never touches, even transiently, on a subject, without throwing some new light upon it, and where he dwells longest he never tires his Reader, for his vivacity runs in a most pleasing stream. Mr. Nichols says that he left behind him the character of *possessing* rather than of *profiting* by great talents. This is true, and really in Mr. Hardinge's case, it is not easily to be excused; for Mr. Hardinge *might* have profited, if he would: his studies were not impeded by the *res angusta domi*, which obliges many an ingenious man to fritter away his talents on temporary subjects. Mr. Hardinge had great abilities and he had great friends. These volumes afford proof of both, and entitle him to very honourable notice in future literary history.

96. *The Annual Biography and Obituary for 1819.* Vol. III. pp. 312. Longman and Co.

THE success of the two preceding volumes of this work seems to have stimulated

stimulated the industry of its conductors, as they must have used extraordinary exertion to complete the present portion of their undertaking. It was indeed to be expected that when the design of the work should be duly known and appreciated, new sources of information would be opened to them; a larger and more varied supply of biographical materials would be communicated; and thus they would be enabled satisfactorily to complete their yearly labours with the punctuality essential to a periodical publication. By a faithful discharge of their duty as biographers, a duty on some occasions equally delicate and difficult, they have ensured respect and invited confidence; and by a humane and tender regard to the memory of departed worth they have established a just claim to one of the first requisites in private history, the testimony of surviving relations and friends. This charitable justice to the dead, tends to confirm the expectations of the living; and in reference to the manly and generous spirit in which these obituary records are delivered, those eminent persons who are now verging towards the close of their mortal career, may adopt the language of Queen Katherine to her gentleman-usher:

"After my death, I wish no other herald,
No other speaker of my living actions
To keep mine honour from corruption,
But such an honest chronicler....."

The present volume, consisting of memoirs of celebrated persons who have died in 1817—1818, exhibits an appalling bill of mortality. Within that period the unsparing hand of death has laid low a multitude of victims in every class of society, from the throne to the cottage:—statesmen, warriors, divines, judges, jurists, politicians, and men of letters; individuals who have acquired distinction by their actions, their writings, or even their eccentricities, severally occupy a niche in this literary mausoleum. To survey such an assemblage excites at first a solemn and mournful feeling; yet strange as it may seem, this annual volume yields a more varied fund of amusement than most of the periodical productions of the day. Each memoir is a little novel full of incident and vicissitude, or exhibiting traits of character which are the more striking

because their originals are fresh in recollection; many of them exhibit examples of an old age of wealth and honours, attained after half a century of toilsome exertion; and the few which have a tragic termination, while they afford an impressive moral in themselves, throw into high relief the livelier parts of the miscellany.

As a fair specimen of these memoirs we may select a passage or two from the life of one of the most persevering and successful Statesmen that have appeared in the present reign, a personage designated, we believe, as well by his familiar friends as by his political opponents, by the plain appellation of "OLD GEORGE ROSS." The following is the account given of his early career.

"Now, when, in what manner, and in what capacity the future Treasurer of the Navy entered into his Majesty's service on board the fleet, is not at present distinctly known. Certain it is, that he was still very young; but it is not at all probable, as has been asserted by some, that it was in the humble station of steward. It is most likely, indeed, that, as is the case at the present day, he was received on board the first ship in which he embarked, under the appellation of captain's clerk. This obviously and necessarily leads to the higher department of purser; and as the subject of this memoir was always a man of equal punctuality and dispatch, we doubt not when once he attained this step, then the object of his highest ambition, that he performed all its duties with becoming propriety. While in this latter station, he rendered himself known to the old Earl of Sandwich, who then presided at the Admiralty Board, and in his own person, united the two singular and discordant qualities, of an aptitude for business with an unaccountable passion for pleasure and dissipation. This nobleman was his first official patron, and had he but continued under his immediate protection, there is no doubt but he would in due time have obtained some respectable employment at one of the public Boards appertaining to this department.

"He himself appears, however, to have thought otherwise, for we soon after find him occupying a situation † at Whitehall,

* Of this distinguished Statesman we have before spoken fully in vol. LXXXII. i. 246; and in vol. LXXXV. i. 82. & 93.

† His first land appointment is said to have been deputy-chamberlain of the tally court of Exchequer.

not probably through the influence of Mr. Marchmont. Here his habits of regularity proved highly serviceable; and was no sooner appointed to the superintendence of the public records, than he undertook the arduous task of selecting, ranging, and placing them in due order. He new keeper accordingly commenced, and persevered in his Herculean labours, until at length, he had bodded, ticketed, and placed in alphabetical arrangement, and every document appertaining to a department. Formerly a search was slow and difficult, if not impossible, amidst an undigested mass of public papers, laid relessly on shelves, or loosely and negligently scattered in the apartments. But when he had once finished his operations, the Treasury, or any other Board, was no longer at a loss; for, on the title of any document being transmitted, the original was immediately produced, without hesitation and without delay. Such a sudden change occasioned favourable impressions, and at length recommended Mr. Rose to the notice of Lord North, then Premier, who, during the course of the American war, was frequently obliged to recur to a variety of obsolete dispatches, sometimes at the instigation of his political adversaries, and not unfrequently for his own justification.

"Nor did Mr. Rose's exertions remain long unrewarded. In 1767, a new field opened for the display of his unwearied and indefatigable industry. He was at that period appointed to superintend a work of no common magnitude, the completion of the Journals of the House of Lords, in thirty-one folio volumes! A task which would have appalled other men, only furnished new wings to his activity; and it must be allowed, that this immense, labourious, and expensive operation was conducted in such a manner, as to reflect credit on that court of Parliament, which by its votes first enjoined, and afterwards liberally paid for its accomplishment.

"From this period, Mr. Rose was constantly employed by nearly all succeeding ministers, with an exception of Mr. Fox, and at length rose so high in the favour of his Sovereign, after becoming a senator, as to have obtained the invidious appellation of 'one of the King's friends.'

"It ought not to be here forgotten, that when the Earl of Shelburne, at the conclusion of the American War, became Premier, he found Mr. Rose a very useful assistant in a subordinate capacity. Soon after his retreat, the administration of which Mr. Pitt was the head, no longer considered him as a clerk, but as a coadjutor. Although both he and his countryman Mr. Dundas were doubtless of

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different political sentiments from those at first professed by this young, able, and ambitious Minister, yet they soon perceived, that his talents and his eloquence, superadded to the name and exploits of his father, were calculated to produce no small degree of effect in the councils, as well as fortunes of the nation which had given him birth. They accordingly bannessed themselves to his triumphant car, and willingly sang *Te Deums* before it. The consequences are well known. They were both admitted into the cabinet; both obtained high and lucrative offices, while one of them actually was ennobled, and the other doubtless might have exhibited his coronet also, had it been an object of his ambition!

"The rise of Mr. Rose was now equally rapid and secure. On the disgrace of the Coalition administration, he had readily obtained a seat in parliament; while his appointment to the important office of joint secretary to the treasury in 1784, rendered him acquainted with all the affairs of the state; in short, with all the *Arcana Imperii*.

"Great and increasing wealth, the produce of commendable economy and unceasing application, at length rendered an investment in land a desirable acquisition. He had by this time married a lady, connected with Downpatrick, by whom he had several children; and as Mrs. Rose's sisters lived at Southampton, perhaps a residence in the vicinity of that town was originally selected; but he this as it may, the house and estate of Cullinell in the same county, finely situate in the bosom of the New Forest, and in the immediate neighbourhood of that element on which he had passed his earlier days, were now purchased. This proved a most fortunate speculation, as it led to a permanent and indissoluble connexion with the borough of Christchurch, while his son, when grown up, aspired to and obtained a moiety of the representation for Southampton.

"Mr. Rose now turned his thoughts to the melioration of the finances. His early knowledge of a sea-faring life, his occasional residence on the shores of the British Channel, and above all his habits, and his researches, had rendered him familiar with the severe but very inadequate fiscal regulations then in force. Accordingly it was he who first conceived the idea of putting down smuggling, and improving the income of the state by decreasing the amount of duties exacted at the custom-house.

"By means of this and other financial measures, in all of which Mr. Rose participated and assisted, the revenue was increased; while trade, which had been greatly

greatly depressed by the American War, assumed a more flourishing aspect. His love of order, his attention to details, his regularity and sober habits, extended from the Treasury to the Long-room; and all the public Boards, were kept on the alert by his vigilance and industry.

"But his labours were not confined to his official duties alone. Mr. Rose extended them to other objects, and these too, of a most delicate and difficult nature. It was he who animated a large portion of the inhabitants of Westminster, to oppose the re-election of Mr. Fox for that city; it was he who contrived to keep up the contest, and continue the scrutiny, until all parties were wearied with the trouble and expense. On this occasion, he had the celebrated John Horne Tooke for a coadjutor, of whom he conceived a high opinion, and was ever after accustomed to speak of his talents and integrity with respect."

The memoir concludes with a portraiture of his character, which appears to be delineated with great candour and impartiality.

"In private life, Mr. Rose is said to have displayed many amiable qualities, and we never hear of his having absorbed either his time or his fortune in that species of profusion, so unjustly dignified with the name of hospitality; or in that love of wine which endeavours to veil its disgusting excesses, under the appellation of conviviality.

"As a man of business, he was indefatigable, being both early and late at his desk, and consequently, an invaluable acquisition to any Administration. While other members of the Cabinet retired to enjoy their pleasures, he withdrew to his office, where he arranged and prepared every thing for the succeeding day. No man of his time was more intimately acquainted with the trade and manufactures of this country, the assistance they wanted from the State, or the resources which might be derived from them in return. As a member of parliament, he proved highly serviceable to the public on a variety of occasions. In him, the new and excellent system of Savings Banks, found an active friend and patron; he placed the property of Friendly Societies under the protection of the laws; he produced an Enumeration of the inhabitants of the island, and thus demonstrated the immense increase of our Population. He also improved our revenue laws, and by lessening the duties on excise for a time, prevented smuggling, by removing all the temptations to it. It was not until the principles laid down by him were departed from, that a contraband trade once more prospered.

"As a writer, Mr. Rose did not aim at

being elegant or refined; but, with the other hand, he was accurate and able, though somewhat voluminous. His compositions were of a miscellaneous nature, but he chiefly excelled when the subject was commerce, revenue, and finance. And these subjects he was a decided opinion.

"No gloomy predictions are to be found in any of his numerous pamphlets. When some public men were planting their pillows with thorns, and commenting on the decay of trade, the failure of resources, the miserable state of our finances, &c. he appears to have enjoyed all the golden visions, arising out of the hopes of uninterrupted prosperity. The subject of this memoir was accustomed, in the worst of times, to felicitate the nation on the flourishing situation of its commerce and finances; he would occasionally compare the situation of Great Britain with that of all or any one of the neighbouring kingdoms; and maintain, notwithstanding the pressure of the income and other taxes, that the people of England actually 'reposed on a bed of roses.' He was he ever at a loss for a reply to those who constantly augured dismay, ruin, and destruction, from long and expensive wars. As he was acquainted with all the departments of State, he was the first to point out increase of income in any one branch of our public revenue; and when this did not happen, he then predicted more fortunate events, and prophesied of happiness to come.

"On one great subject of national policy, we have some reason to suppose that the Member for Christchurch differed essentially from all his colleagues: this was the operation of the late Corn Bill. As we well knew, it was to the produce of the trade and manufactures that England was indebted for that wealth, which had enabled her more than once to maintain a contest with all Europe. He was very much of the opinion that cheap bread produced cheap labour, and that without this, it would be impossible, notwithstanding our machinery, to enter into any profitable competition with the spinners, and weavers, and capitalists of France, Brabant, and Germany, in the close of hostilities. He, however, discovered, that not only the Cabinet, but those who generally opposed it, were in favour of the new system, the popular aim of which is, by obtaining high prices for our home produce, to render this an agricultural country, and consequently, one that can exist independent of the supplies of other nations.

"His Speeches, like his Writings, although somewhat diffuse, were appropriate and peculiar to himself. Indeed, they were unadorned with any fine figures or similes; he never affected the ludicrous or the satirical; he never exhibited any of the gay sallies of a lively imagination.

tion; he never dazzled his auditors by any sudden and unexpected burst of eloquence; he never riveted the attention of the public by the rapturous fervour of the tribune.

"But if cold, he was correct; if monotonous, deep; and if sometimes prolix, he was generally clear, unembarrassed, and comprehensible. Thus while many of his orations smelt of the lamp, and were the sole produce of official intercourse and calculation; they at least displayed great accuracy and correctness, and as they were usually supported by whole columns of figures, it was no easy matter to overcome his calculations or set his arithmetic at defiance.

"Much has been said as to his fortune, at his hands appear to have been clean, as he was never accused of peculation. Indeed, we never find him but once, during a long political life, charged with an undue exertion of his influence. His annual revenue was great, and his means of acquiring wealth were various and immense; he obtained much both for himself and family; but had his desires been commensurate with his opportunities, he might have died one of the richest subjects of Great Britain, as his expenditure was rising, and he detested excess of every kind."

7. *Observations on Payments and Receipts in Bank of England Notes, reduced to their Value in Gold; and on the Consequences which would have resulted to the Nation, if this System of Currency had been instituted at the passing of the Bank Restriction Act: together with Remarks on Subjects connected with those.* By Thomas Martin. 8vo. pp. 70. Longman and Co.

TO differ in opinion from well-bred people is a painful trial, which many of our Readers must have felt. But the questions of experience come under the same denomination as those of philosophical experiments; and there is a wide difference between personal disrespect and opposite opinion. In Scotch phraseology, the proponent, Mr. Martin, invites discussion; and, knowing the situation of a Review, conscientiously considered, to be that which ought to avoid infliction of pain—we say, that we do not agree with Mr. Martin; but admit that he has treated his subject in a very documentary, business-like form; and we differ from him purely on questions of principle, mathematically defined.

The fact is, that, instead of thirty-nine, we admit of one article only

respecting paper currency, viz. its ready and immediate convertibility into specie. All other theories we hold in the same light as we should do inventions to supersede the necessity of food. We consider business carried on by paper only, to be much the same thing as business carried on without capital or property; for to tell a person that he is playing a game for a thousand pounds, with a rich man who is not allowed to pay his debts of honour if he loses, is moonshine. Nor can there be a doubt but that, under a system of paper only, mischief is certain. We do not profess to give more than a few pithy remarks, and we hold more to be unnecessary.

If four-pence is lost at Brussels by every pound-note, and no less than seven shillings at other places (see Lieut. Shillibeer's Narrative) we know not how such an evil is to be remedied, unless in a place where a demand for English commodities, and consequent intercourse, renders the note negotiable at par. Let us suppose that an importing merchant knows that twenty shillings here are worth no more than thirteen shillings elsewhere. If he cannot export goods, he must be proportionally at more expence to make up his cargo from abroad, and unfairly raise the price at home for his own remuneration. Thus exportation, importation, consumption, and revenue, are all cooked up in one system of indefinable but serious detriment. Allowing every thing to the state of exchange, mint price of bullion, and other technical and knotty *et ceteras*, we do not see why property is to be subjected to the weather and seasons; and the value of estates and mortgaged property, like a crop of hay, to be only conjecturable by a barometer. Yet such is the case. We do not think that it is in the power of man to render an inconvertible paper system an equitable currency, because we do not see how it can possibly avoid the two evils of excessive unnatural prices and severe partial losses. In abstract fact, it is a mere trial how far people will have confidence upon the strength of reputation, and, if a discount ensues, it is a mere dividend from a bankruptcy.

Mr. Martin proposes, with relation to Bank notes, what Sir Isaac Newton

ton did in reference to the gold coin, a fluctuating value, founded upon the price of bullion. It certainly, however, would be hard for the public to take in January a guinea for 21s. and be only able to pass it in February for 20s. It is vexatious to differ from such authority as that of Sir Isaac; but it is a question of experience, and, let any man who knows the various ingenious methods of evading taxes decide, whether genius of the first kind is infallible upon such subjects. Business could not be conducted by any troublesome intricate process; and it appears probable that such a plan would introduce as much speculation and gambling into the currency, as there is now in the funds. Indeed, we could mention methods by which the profits might be made much greater and more certain.

We are perfectly satisfied with the position of Mr. Martin,

"That if Bank notes are reduced to the criterion of their value in gold, we shall find, that for every million of notes, which we borrowed at 5 per cent. that is, at five notes per hundred notes, when gold was five notes an ounce, we are now paying for interest an amount of notes, the value of which is more by 975*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* sterling, than the same amount of notes was then." p. 12.

Mr. Martin is a well-burning candle concealed in a dark lantern; and, for want of his being more clear, we are obliged to offer illustrations of our own. Let us see the consequences of artificially influencing the price of gold by means of paper. In 1813 the price of gold was 5*l.* 10*s.* an ounce; in 1818 only 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Of course in 1819 18 ounces of gold would purchase 100*l.* Bank notes; in 1818 it would require 24 ounces; *i. e.* there is a loss or gain of 33*l.* in a hundred, in the course of five years. If in 1819 I send 24 ounces of bullion to obtain 100*l.* notes, and two years hence in 1821 it rises to 5*l.* 10*s.* per ounce, I can get only 18 ounces for my 100*l.*; thus losing six times 5*l.* 10*s.* in every 100*l.* in two years. The Reader will see that gambling in the funds is mere sixpenny whist to this sweeping risk. In short, a paper currency unnaturally depreciates the value of gold if it be not wanted for foreign commerce, and raises it just as unnaturally if it be wanted;

and, if one country uses comparatively paper only, and another gold alone, as legal currency, it will be plain that gold cannot find its fair level in the market, like other commodities; and that the value of capital in the former country will be much more fluctuating than in the other.

One word more. When the Bank issued only 10*l.* notes, and the country banks 5*l.* the specie was so unavoidably dispersed, that it could not be collected for exportation to any amount. Stating the total issue (as is nearly the sum) of the currency at 45 millions, one third, if the ones and twos were suppressed, would probably remain in the country in specie. If a man could offer only a 5 or 10*l.* note to buy up the specie, few or none of the poor would have guineas or sovereigns enough to exchange; and the country bankers must for their own sake retain their cash, because they had no Bank of England petty notes. We therefore think that the suppression of the small notes is the simplest practical method of retaining such a quantity of specie in the country, as may counteract the evil of excessive paper currency.

By the plan of Mr. Ricardo (for whom we have high respect) the Bank is made the sole resource for obtaining bullion; of course the run, under circumstances, may be severe; but where specie is current in the shape of coin (as under the old plan), the prospect of recourse to the Bank is much less. If therefore it be true, that the exportation of the specie is, in the main, to be attributed to the facility of obtaining such specie by means of the small notes, we really entertain serious doubts, whether it would not be more advantageous for the Bank to make their issues in coin, as was the old custom. We are certain that the chances of a run must thus be diminished; and, if there must be a security, it is better to be one of a thousand than the solitary single guarantee.

99. *Mrs. Hannah More's Remarks on Moral Sketches of prevailing Opinions and Manners, &c.*

[Concluded from p. 435.]

IN the further Reflections on Prayer of this excellent lady, and on the Errors which may prevent its Efficacy,

Efficacy, we find her as much "at home" as in any of her former works—and rather more according to a plan.—The basis is the frailty which, in her strong manner, she denominates "Corruption of human nature;" the consciousness of this state proves our natural imperfection, and the necessity therefore of supplication.—In examining the causes of our errors, she says justly, "our present disobedience proves that more light would only increase our guilt, stronger motives would only render us more inexcusable: we should reject then what we neglect now. To refuse what we now have, is not for want of light, but of eyes; not for want of motives, but of faith: not for want of rules, but of obedience; not for want of knowledge, but of will. Let us then pity those blind eyes which do not see, and especially those wilful eyes which will not see." p. 285. As our Author proceeds in her subject we meet with very correct sentiments on the helplessness of man, one of the natural basis of prayer, but she places that point in a light which marks her insight into the human heart and her knowledge of the world.

"Now attendance and dependance are the very essence both of the safety and happiness of a Christian. Dependence on God is his only true liberty, as attendance on him is his only true consolation."

In the next part of her subject, the effect of good works, as they effect salvation, and the several marks of a *nominal faith*, we wish she had allowed a little more space, and less consideration to a fear of prolixity in these times; for, when it is an established principle in the new state of Evangelism, and we see with no small alarm its general spread both in the Church and out of the Church, we think that a more full examination of the prevalent doctrine, which lies at the root of all the morality of the Gospel, and savours of Antinomianism, and threatens to defeat the very precept of its foundation, "do to others, &c." and the doers of the word shall be justified; "repent ye, &c." We, from our Author's very animated manner of treating it, have tended in great measure to lay the present mode of preaching it at silent rest.—Those who are given to a nominal faith, and so to their own

hearts "only believe," imputing to themselves the undoubted pardon of all sin by the blood of Christ, and that they shall themselves assuredly be "numbered with the saints in glory everlasting, to almost the exclusion of all others, would be staggered from plunging deeper in the steps of their own danger, by a few more such warnings as the following—While the heart remains unchanged, the temper unsanctified, and the life unfruitful, the prayer has not been "the effectual fervent prayer which availeth much!" We would, however, recommend this part of the work to the serious candid study of all religionists to whom it alludes, and to all others who do not unite with them in principle;—for it cannot fail to reclaim the one from their error, and to confirm the other in the true faith that maketh not ashamed!—"The careless liver," she adds, "who trusts in an unfounded hope, deceives himself, because he thinks his trust, though he never enquires into it, looks more like grace."

And in her very able examination of the vain excuses for the neglect of prayer, she says justly, it is not pusillanimity, but prudence, so to fear death as to fear to meet it in an unprepared state of mind; and that fear will always be safe and salutary which leads to the preparation,"—and with this view she states the necessity of prayer to the statesman, the hero, the man of business, of opulence, of genius, and of pleasure—and also of female beauty.

In her awakening conclusion she does not relax in her object; and in looking forward to the inevitable fate of a future judgment, she warns her readers of that which presents the most mournful picture to us, and is in itself the most dreadful aggravation; that "its" (the soul's) consciousness cannot be extinguished, the thought of what he might have been will magnify the misery of what he is—a reflection which will accompany torment, the unextinguishable memory through a miserable eternity—and it will be the consummation of his calamity, that he can see nothing but Justice in his condemnation."

We rise from the study of this little work with sensations of peculiar satisfaction—may we presume to add, with hope

hope at least, that it has made our hearts better;—and this is the best effect of our criticism, and the best assurance that as it travels into the world, and into other countries as well as our own, 'it will be the means of recalling many wandering souls from error, and placing them in a more prepared situation to meet their God: that God whose discerning eye is over them, from whom no secrets are hidden!

A. H.

99. *A Critical Examination of those Parts of Mr. Bentham's "Church of Englandism" which relate to the Sacraments and the Church Catechism.* By the Rev. Hugh James Rose, A. B. Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Chaplain to the Earl of Sheffield. 8vo. Porter, 1819. pp. 136.

WE have read with much pleasure, though perhaps all readers have not, Warburton's famous "Doctrine of Grace," in which is included his excellent Commentary on the text of Solomon, about answering a "Fool in his folly." Mr. Bentham is a man of invincible propensity to projects; and though there is an evident abstract fairness in his positions, concerning interest of money, and the tax on stamps, we doubt whether History will not affirm, that the consequences of usury have been ever bad, often intolerable, and that the tax which is in a certain degree optional is best. The fact is, that a legalized quota of interest prevents money being lent at all on bad security, and thus checks waste and profligacy, while, according to Mr. Burke, the expense of Law impedes frivolous vexation. Still Mr. Bentham is correct in the abstract; but all abstract positions are subject to the correction of circumstances. Thus nothing is better than broad wheels to waggon; yet, from the structure of village roads, and the insulated sites of farm-houses, which will not afford superior highways, farmers would not be able with broad wheels to approach their dwellings. Mr. B. treats necessity and circumstances only as white and red billiard balls, with which he is to make a successful hazard, not as detonating balls, composed of chemical preparations, which, by their explosion, may disfigure him. Such a ball, however, is the "Church of Englandism;" and we

shall be exceedingly surprised if the literary physiognomy is not already dreadfully cicatrized. We wish not to see him.

If people will then run swiftness Mr. Bentham, as most certainly they will, we can only regret, that Mr. Rose has displayed much ingenuity, reason, and reading, in confuting a work which ought never to have been seriously treated. It is a monstrous birth, of which the public would have demanded the suffocation, if it had not been suffered to grow into an adult by the maternal partiality of party.

100. *The Christianity of the New Testament impregnable and imperishable: An Address, occasioned by the Trial of Mr. Richard Carlile, for the Re-publication of Paine's Age of Reason, and delivered October 24, 1819, in behalf of a Sunday School, (containing nearly one hundred Children of both Sexes), at Westminster Chapel, Finsbury-square.* By John Evans, LL. D. 8vo. pp. 36.

THIS well-timed Discourse of a conscientious Dissenter may be read with pleasure by all who sincerely "profess and call themselves Christians," whatever may be their shades of difference, or their respective denominations. The authenticity of the Sacred Scriptures, and the sublime truths which they inculcate, are, or ought to be, alike interesting to all; and they are ably supported by Mr. Evans; who, in his Preface, observes,

"When the enemy is at the gate, internal dissensions cease. Fervently it is hoped that the friends of REVELATION, relinquishing an excessive attachment to minor articles, both of faith and of practice, and insisting on the facts of the New Testament, in which all agree, will unite more closely together in the hallowed bands of love and charity."

For the undeniable proofs of the authenticity of the Gospel, we refer to the Sermon itself; and shall only take from it a single remark:

"One trait in the conduct of unbelievers is deserving of special reprobation. In assailing Revealed Religion they put forth their objections, as if they were perfectly new, and had never been urged on any former occasion. This is disingenuous in the extreme. The fact is, that nothing fresh can be started on the subject. The same monotonous tone of complaint has been continued from Christ and Porphyry down to the present times.

And

what is most unfair, no notice is taken of the reiterated replies which have been sent to these objections. Each Deist has his respective answerers. No labour has been spared, no erudition has been unemployed, to set their querulous position at rest. Newton and Locke, Winer and Priestley, Leland and Paley, Mason and Porteus, have done every thing necessary to elucidate the genius, and establish the truth of Christianity."

Defection from God the Cause of Present and future Misery. A Sermon, preached in the parish Church of Oundle, September 12th, 1819. By the Rev. J. James. 8vo. pp. 29. Rivingtons.

A sound and sensible Discourse, on Jeremiah v. 26; well suited to the Title. In a short Appendix, after turning to some recent impious publications, Mr. James says,

"Nor think that Infidelity is thus striking at a distance only. The licentious Propagators of Blasphemy have ought to the very doors of our houses, and attempted to circulate within our families, impious writings, having for their ultimate tendency, the overthrow of order, Morality, and Religion; and calculated to produce a demoralizing Atheism, which removing the checks of conscience, and keeping out of view all prospect of an eternal world, would set men to prey upon one another, and bring upon our Country desolation."

02. *A Letter to the Right Hon. C. B. Bathurst, M. P. on the subject of the Poor Laws. By Richard Blakemore, Esq. 8vo. pp. 34. Taylor and Hessey.*

MR. BLAKEMORE is a magistrate of high respectability, nominated (and perhaps appointed) High Sheriff for Glamorganshire. Having been deputed, upon an important public occasion, to attend a Committee of the House of Commons, he was requested by the Members to communicate his ideas in a form less frigid than that of oral delivery. To this invitation, certainly a denotation of high respect, the present pamphlet owes its origin.

Mr. Blakemore founds his ideas upon the only basis of value in business, experience.

He observes, *in limine*, that the great check to pauperism (understanding by the term indiscriminate parochial relief) was destroyed by misconstruction of the statute (43 Eliz.) which statute, as since determined by Parliament, simply intended work to

be provided for the able, and *charitable aid* (without the condition of labour) only to those who were physically disabled from complying with such condition. We conceived that the statute of Elizabeth, thus understood, steers in the middle channel of reason, between the rocks of idleness on one side, and of inhumanity on the other. It merely says, no person shall perish, but all shall be made useful, and no work is the condition, it is better to work for yourself, than for others. Now, as we know that no manner of good can possibly result from idleness, even to the individuals themselves, we conceive that the duty of all parochial officers is to find work according to the qualifications of the party, and in the direction chiefly, if in villages, of agricultural employment. No absurdity is more gross, than there being no track of employment. Is there a parish in the kingdom, where the arable land is clean, at least *kept clean*? We know of none. We remember a nobleman, who was perpetually requested to furnish charitable assistance to the old and infirm. He granted small pensions, but only on this condition—that the paupers were seen, every day of fair weather, with a scythe, weed-hook, or sickle, destroying the weeds, either in his park, or his farms. We have heard the expence of cleaning land stated at not less than 10*l.* per acre; and, under correction, we think that giving the land one ploughing to loosen the soil, turning in paupers to weed it, and following the plan by a crop of potatoes, would not only effect the purpose, but repay the farmer with a very considerable profit. We think that the women and children may thus either be made beneficial, or, by declining the employ, be no burden to the parish. We have before given our opinion, that if the paupers are refractory, and prefer commitment to prison, they should not be allowed food till they had executed a portion of task-work, more than equivalent to the value of food. We are satisfied that work is the best and only efficient method of limiting pauperism to its original and only justifiable ground, necessity.

We are gratified in finding our opinions supported by so able a mind as that of Mr. Blakemore. He states, that when the check (the correct construction

construction of the statute of Elizabeth] did prevail;

"The practice in cases [of occasional distress] was, that the sufferer applied to his master and his friend, to furnish the required succour, himself engaging, in return, either repayment, or the performance of some other equivalent and specific service: thus the link between master and servant was cemented, and mutual good offices were the result. But what is the practice now?—The language in use among the labouring classes is; 'What, apply to the master? Money borrowed there must be paid again; but get it from the parish, and there is no paying back. Does not then the corrective to pauperism, as applicable to this new state of things, immediately present itself? Let the pauper feel himself placed, in his application to the parish, precisely in the same situation as he formerly was in his application to the master; the money advanced must be repaid, or an equivalent in services to be performed.'" p. 12.

We are satisfied that Mr. Blakemore strikes at the root of the evil; and that if the details are made practicable, very important moral results would further ensue; viz. provident foresight in the poor, to prevent the painful necessity of mortgaging their labour and time, and the various other virtues, which follow caution and frugality.

Mr. Blakemore next proceeds to the amazing expence attached to trials concerning settlements. He wisely proposes that, before an order of removal be made by hearing only one side of the question, copies of the evidence should be transmitted to the magistrates of the district, to which the pauper is to be removed, and the settlement not be made final till necessary processes, detailed by Mr. B. (pp. 19, 20), be gone through with, on the principle of "*Audi alteram partem*."

To his valuable pamphlet, Mr. Blakemore has annexed some very important remarks concerning the bad management of Turnpike Roads. He is of opinion, that they should be subject to the inspection of public surveyors (p. 33). Upon this head we cannot forbear making one weighty observation. We know that too much of the money expended on these roads is pure waste, because occasioned by the use of narrow wheels, in which the farmers obstinately persist. Their plea is, that their wag-

gons are not otherwise possible in their own village roads. Let them throw down their ridges into the ruts, and level their roads, which may be done at one hundredth part of the expence with which they saddle the publick, purely to save themselves a mere trifle. Whoever has seen the action of narrow wheels, must see that they did not roll, but plough, and mark out tracks, which induce the drivers of other teams to continue in the same directions, always treading down the centre and raising the sides for the retention of rain and water: thus reducing the road to a mucilage. We think that the most effectual cure of this evil would be, in future Acts of Parliament, to authorize double toll upon all wagon-wheels less than six or eight inches in breadth. This regulation, as well as attention to ditching, would be an enormous saving; but we much doubt whether any plan is equal to the foreign one of a pure in the centre for bad weather, and side-roads for summer. We do not however speak positively on this subject, because we know nothing of the expence, or other necessary particulars, attending this form of roads. Gentlemen who, like Mr. Blakemore, apply excellent sense, assisted by experience, not vague theory, to public business, are plainly those valuable characters, who are, without flattery, the pillars of the magistracy, and, by the instructive manner in which they execute their duty, are eminent benefactors to society.

103. *The Entomologist's useful Compendium; or, an Introduction to the knowledge of British Insects, comprising the best means of obtaining and preserving them, and a Description of the Apparatus generally used; together with the Genera of Linne, and the modern method of arranging the classes Crustacea, Myriapoda, Spiders, Mites, and Insects, from their affinities and structure, according to the views of Dr. Leach, &c. &c. Illustrated with Twelve Plates.* By George Samuella, Associate of the Linnean Society of London. 8vo. pp. 496. Boys.

WE are always happy to notice the publication of elementary works on Science, conceiving that they tend in no small degree to promote morality and virtue among the rising generation. No science, perhaps,

has higher claims on our regard than that of Natural History, whether pursued in the field or in the closet: it presents a never-failing source of rational amusement, and the mind that dwells with admiration on the works of the Creation is naturally led to the contemplation of the power, the wisdom, and the goodness of the Creator. The natural history of the British Isles has been pursued of late years with much zeal and success, and we anticipate with pleasure its further progress. Botany, Chemistry, and Mineralogy, have become very popular sciences, and the result has been of much real advantage to society. Entomology is in this country much less studied than on the Continent, where numerous works on the subject have issued from the press. That it deserves not, however, the disregard, and even contempt, with which it has been treated will be sufficiently obvious, if we consider the invaluable properties which many insects possess, supplying us with a portion of the luxuries, the comforts, and the absolute necessities, of life: the medicinal virtues of the *cantharides*, or blistering fly; the useful products of honey and wax; the inimitable colour carmine; and that beautiful material silk, in the ornamental manufacture of which so many of our artisans are employed. To insects also we are indebted for many of the flowers and fruits of the earth. And as we derive great benefits, so we experience some evils, from these, the most minute, but most numerous works of the Creator.

The publication before us comprises very extensive information within a small compass, affording a complete introduction to the science; and the execution of it must have been attended with no ordinary labour. After some introductory observations it proceeds with a copious account of the parts of insects, their situation, use, &c. interspersed with some very interesting information to the student whose object is truth. The next division, "Observations on the different systems of Entomology," contains the opinions of the most celebrated writers on the subject, as well as the state of the science in the time of Linné, an outline of the Fabrician system, &c.

GENT. MAG. December, 1819.

The genera of the Linnean system are enumerated, and exhibit in most instances the manners and economy of these families, for in this view our author considers them. The Modern or Natural System divides insects into families, for the most part founded on the Linnean genera; from these, numerous natural genera are separated, to illustrate which one species at least is described, with the synonymes. This department is thus rendered much less difficult than on a superficial view might be imagined, since the characters are plain and explicit, and the explanation of terms given towards the conclusion of the work will enable any person of moderate abilities to proceed to the strictest examination.

The work concludes with a copious account of the apparatus used by entomologists, the method of collecting insects and preserving them, the seasons for collecting, the method of arranging insects in a cabinet, and of using the microscope, and an extensive calendar of the times of appearance, and usual situations, of above 3000 species of British insects.

The author has evidently spared no pains to render his work valuable, and in every way worthy of the attention of the publick; and we strongly recommend it both for its utility and elegance. It is closely printed; and the plates contain nearly 200 figures, which in the coloured copies are exquisitely finished.

104. *Time's Telescope for 1820; a Complete Guide to the Almanack: containing an explanation of Saints' Days and Holidays; Comparative Chronology; Astronomical Occurrences; and the Naturalist's Diary; to which are prefixed Outlines of Entomology.* 12mo. pp. lxxiii. 3s4. Sherwood, Neely, and Jones.

TIME, not the World's Time, with wings besprinkled with cards, dice, and "at homes"—but the Time of the Astronomer, the Naturalist, and the Historian, again opens his annual *magazin des nouveautés*; and we can safely assure those who may wish to become purchasers, that all the articles in this literary Bazaar, are well selected and of the first quality.

This pleasing volume is well adapted for Schools, either as a class-book, or, as the reward of merit.

105.

105. *An Enquiry into the Influence of Situation on Pulmonary Consumption, and on the Duration of Life, illustrated by Statistical Reports.* By John G. Mansford. M. C. S. Longman and Co.

AN ingenious enquiry into the benefits of low situations and increased atmospheric pressure in Pulmonary Consumption, involving however conclusions to which much may be said in exception. In a work which we have received on Tuberculated Accretions, a most valuable plan is laid down for the treatment of Pthisis; and we take occasion to remark, that it is with pleasure we find our opinions of Dr. Baron's work, seconded by the corresponding experience of Lasennac, and by Mucagni's illustrations of the lymphatic structure of serous membranes in his posthumous, newly-imported System of Anatomy.

106. *Observations on the Prevalence of Fever in various Parts of the Kingdom, and on the eminent utility of Houses of Recovery.* By J. H. Dickson, M. D. F. R. S. Ed. et L. S. &c. Bristol.

WE have in a former Number expressed our decided good opinion of such establishments, as are here pointed out.

107. *Cases of Hydrophobia.* By George Pinckard, M. D. &c. Callow.

Three cases of Hydrophobia, with unsuccessful treatment and the usual melancholy result.

108. *The Clergyman's Almanack for 1820; containing the proper Lessons for every day in the year; the names of the Archbishops and Bishops, and other Dignitaries of the United Church of England and Ireland; the Bishops of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, and the United States of America; the Bishops, Archdeacons, and Chaplains at Foreign Establishments, British Colonies and Islands. The Heads of Houses, Professors, &c. of the two Universities.—Colleges, Public and endowed Grammar Schools in England. Names of the Archbishops and Bishops since his Majesty's Accession to the Throne, and their Successors. An Epitome of Ecclesiastical Law; together with an abstract of the Acts passed in 1819, relating to the Clergy; an Account of the religious and charitable Institutions in connection with the Estab-*

lished Church, &c. The Piers and Baronets of England, Ireland, and Scotland, with the titles usually borne by the eldest Sons of Peers; Lists of the House of Commons, Officers of State, Summary of Taxes, &c. &c. By Richard Gilbert, Accountant to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. Printed by the Company of Stationers.

WE took occasion to notice with commendation, this highly interesting and valuable publication for the year 1819, in vol. LXXXVIII. ii. 588, and are glad to find that Mr. Gilbert burned with sufficient encouragement to induce him to continue it another year. Independently of the information contained in the former, in the present one there will be found in addition, the Prelates and other Dignitaries of the Church of Ireland, the Episcopal Church in Scotland, and also in the United States of America. We have remarked also a list of the public and endowed Grammar Schools of England, with the date of their foundation, names of the masters and patrons. Independent of the matter contained in this Almanack, especially relating to the Clergy, it will, however, be found to possess information of a general nature, we believe, that is not inserted in any pocket-books; for instance, the whole of the Peers and Baronets of England, Scotland, and Ireland; also the titles usually borne by the eldest sons of Peers, alphabetically arranged; and other matter which want of room precludes us from noticing.

We have not the least hesitation in stating that this very useful publication has only to be known to be approved of; whether for the clergy or laity, the information is equally as applicable to the one as the other. We need not add that Mr. Gilbert's Almanack deserves the patronage of the publick, and we are much mistaken if its intrinsic value does not insure it.

109. *The Rambles of a Butterfly.* By Mary Bilson. 12mo. pp. 177. Darton.

A PRETTY addition to the Juvenile Library; containing anecdotes of many little boys and girls with whom the Butterfly became acquainted in his rambles.

Cambridge, Nov. 19. At a full Congregation, on Saturday last, a Loyal Address was voted by the Senate to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. On Monday last the Graduates of this University, according to a notice that had been issued, held their second Public Meeting, with a view to form a Society for Philosophical Communication; when the Rev. W. Farish, B. D. Jacksonian Professor, being called to the Chair, Dr. E. D. Clarke brought up the Report of the Committee appointed to construct the regulations of the Society. These regulations were then severally moved by the Chairman, and passed. It was resolved, that the Society bear the name of "The Cambridge Philosophical Society;" and that it be instituted for the purpose of promoting scientific inquiries, and of facilitating the communication of facts connected with the advancement of Philosophy. This Society is to consist of a Patron, a President, a Vice President, a Treasurer, two Secretaries, Ordinary and Honorary Members. A Council is also appointed, consisting of the above-mentioned officers, and seven ordinary members. Immediately after the institution of this Society, upwards of 100 Graduates of the University were admitted as members; and the officers and council for the present year were elected.

Oxford, Dec. 11. The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes for the ensuing year, viz.: For Latin verses—"Newtoni Systema." For an English Essay—"The influence of the Drama." For a Latin Essay—"Quænam fuerit Concilii Amphictyonici Constitutio, et quam vim in tuendis Græcæ Libertatibus et in Populorum Moribus formandis habuerit?"

The first of the above subjects is intended for those gentlemen of the University who have not exceeded four years from the time of their matriculation; and the other two for such as have exceeded four, but not completed seven years.

Sr ROGER NEWDIGATE'S Prize—"For the best composition in English verse, containing fifty lines, by any Under Graduate who has not exceeded four years from the time of his matriculation—"The Temple of Diana at Ephesus."

Nearly ready for Publication:

The Tenth Part of Mr. OMSBOP's valuable History of Cheshire, which concludes the Work.

The Eighth Number of Mr. NEALS's History of Westminster Abbey.

The First Number of "Costumes of the Lower Orders of London, painted and engraved from Nature, by Mr. T. L. Bosby." It will be completed in six Parts.

Part I. forming a Half Volume, of a Supplement, or Vol. V. to Mr. BARRON's "Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain." This portion consists of 41 Engravings, representing a variety of examples of the circular style of Ecclesiastical Architecture in England; including some specimens of Roman, Saxon, and Norman; these are displayed in plans, elevations, sections, and views; and are calculated to exhibit the progressive changes, or styles in the Architecture of this country. The work is intended to be completed in 80 plates, with appropriate letter-press, which will comprise an historical, descriptive, and critical essay on the rise, progress, and characteristics of the ecclesiastical edifices and styles of architecture in England.

LEIGH's New Picture of England and Wales, comprising a Description of the Principal Towns, Ancient Remains, Natural and Artificial Curiosities, &c. Also his New and Correct Pocket Atlas of the Counties of England and Wales.

Characteristic Sketches of the Lower Orders of the British Metropolis, consisting of 54 coloured plates. By T. ROWLANDSON. Intended to form a Companion to Leigh's New Picture of London.

The Post Roads of Europe, being a translation of the "Etat des Postes," published by authority during the reign of Napoleon.

A Catechism on the truth of Christianity and the Divine Inspiration of the New Testament.

Popular Tracts against Infidelity. Number I. containing the Life of Thomas Paine.

Posthumous Sermons, by John Owen, D.D. 8vo.

The Christian Champion, a new Periodical Publication.

A Companion to Mr. GUAZARONI's Italian Grammar, being a Selection from the most approved Novels, Comedies, and Tragedies in the Italian language, with notes.

Facts and Observations on Liver Complaints, by JOHN FAITHORN, M.D.

Elements of Physiology, by A. NICHESSAND, Professor of the faculty of Medicine in Paris. Translated from the French by G. I. M. DE LYS, M.D. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London.

A Treatise on Febrile Disease, by A. P. WILSON.

A Complete System of English Country Dancing, explained by nearly 500 Engravings on Wood, by Mr. Wilson, of the Opera House.

The first part of the Second Tour of Doctor SYNTAX in search of the Picturesque; a Poem. In eight monthly numbers.

Preparing for Publication :

The Sentiments held by the Church of England on the Doctrines of the Corruption of Human Nature, Justification, Good Works, and the Influences of the Holy Spirit, extracted from her Articles, Homilies, and Liturgy.

Discourses on the book of Genesis, by the Rev. H. J. AUSTIN.

The Age of Christian Reason, being a Complete Refutation of the Theological and Political Principles of Paine, Volney, and the whole Tribe of Naturalists, otherwise Atheists and Deists; by Mr. T. BROUGHTON.

The Monthly Investigator, or the Efforts of Deists, Infidels, Materialists, Radicals, and Socinians, to enlighten and improve mankind, developed and appreciated, in Letters from the Metropolis to a Nobleman in the Country. By an Eyewitness. Letter I. The late grand Efforts of our Illuminati, detailed with some liberal remarks on their value and tendency, particularly regarding Mr. Thomas Paine, Mr. Carlile, Mr. Laurence, and Lord Byron.

The Chronology of our Saviour's Life; or an Enquiry into the True Time of the Birth, Baptism, and Crucifixion of Jesus Christ.

An Essay on Human Motives, chiefly on Principles of Religion, by the Rev. JOHN PENROSE, formerly of C. C. C. Oxford.

A Systematic Analysis of Universal History, from the Creation to the present Time: illustrated by Tables, Maps, Charts, and other engravings; by Mr. JENOSOPHAT ASPIN.

Aristophanes' Entire Works, translated by Mr. THOMAS MITCHELL.

"Institutes of Medical Jurisprudence," by Dr. WEATHERHEAD. This Work will contain the four celebrated and hitherto rare Theses of Lecieux on Infanticide; Renard on the method of opening dead bodies, especially in cases of Coroners' Inquests; Laisné on the spontaneous Erasions and Perforations of the Stomach; and of Rieux on Ecchymosis, Contusions, &c. These dissertations are not intended for the Medical profession only, but also for the gentlemen of the Law in their different capacities of Judge, Counsellor, and Coroner, as well as for the guidance of a Jury in enabling them to form a proper and competent judgment touching the evidence before them.

"Account of Corsham House, with a Catalogue Raisonné of the Methuen collection of Pictures," by Mr. BRITTON. Also the "Catalogue Raisonné of the Marquis of Stafford's Gallery, at Cleveland House." The author solicits the communication of any corrections or hints to render the works more accurate, &c.

Memoirs of the Life of the late Richard

Lovel Edgeworth, esq. being partly written by himself, and continued by his daughter, MARIA EDGEWORTH.

An English Edition of General Lacroix's History of the Revolution in St. Domingo, with notes and illustrations.

A Curious Collection of Anecdotes of Pope and his contemporaries, which were left for publication by Mr. Spence, from the Author's original Papers; with Notes and a Life of Spence by Mr. SINGER.

A Treatise on the adulterations of Food, and culinary poison, exhibiting the fraudulent sophistications of Bread, Beer, &c.

A Treatise on Diseases of the Urethra and Prostate Vesica and Rectum, being a new edition, and collection of the observations and cases by Mr. CHARLES BELL, Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital.

A Concise History of the Variolous Epidemic which occurred in Norwich in the year 1819, with an estimate of the protection afforded by Vaccination, &c.

Part I. of Illustrations of Hudibras: a Series of Portraits of celebrated Political and Literary Characters, Impostors, and Enthusiasts, alluded to by Butler in his Hudibras, and adapted to the Illustration of any 8vo. or 4to. edition of that Work. Engraved by Mr. COOPER from the most authentic Originals. To be completed in Ten Parts, each Part containing Six Portraits.

Tottenbam, a Poem, descriptive of the Antiquities and Localities thereof, as associated with the name of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, by J. A. HERMAN.

Specimens of the Living British Poets, with Biographical Notices and Critical Remarks. By the Rev. GEORGE CAOLY, A.M. author of "Paris," a Poem, &c.

Private Correspondence of David Hume, the Historian, with the Countess de Boufflers, the Marchioness de Barbentane, J. J. Rousseau, and other distinguished persons, between the years 1766 and 1776, now first published from the Originals, &c.

Prince Maximilian's Travels in Brazil, during the years 1815, 1816, and 1817.

Travels to the Sources of the Senegal and Gambia, undertaken by order of the French Government, and performed in 1818, by M. G. Mollien. Edited by T. E. BOWDICH, esq. author of the History of the Mission to Ashantee.

Country Neighbours, a Novel, by Miss BURNBY, being a continuation of the "Tales of Fancy."

The Hermit in London: or Sketches of English Manners, vols 4 and 5.

The Committee appointed for inspecting the Stuart papers have, at present, suspended their labours. The papers are extremely voluminous, and run irregular, and the whole are arranging by some gentle-

gentlemen conversant with such matters previous to the Committee again assembling, who consist of Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, Mr. CROKER, Mr. WYNN, Mr. HAZEN, &c.

Sir HUMPHREY DAVY has written from Rome to one of his friends, that of the number of Manuscripts found in the Ruins of Herculaneum, and which have been

there enclosed during 1696 years, 88 have been unrolled and are now legible. There are 519 utterly destroyed; 24 have been given away as presents. It is hoped that from 100 to 120 may yet be saved out of 1265 MSS. that remain to be unrolled and deciphered, by means of a chemical operation, which will cost about 3,000*l.* sterling.

ANTIQUARIAN AND PHILOSOPHICAL RESEARCHES.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

Extract from a private Letter.

"We left Cairo in November, and proceeded very rapidly up the river to Dendera. The Temple is one of great magnitude, and is, perhaps, in a more perfect state than any other monument in Egypt. We remained here four entire days, occupied from morning till evening with the measurements and other details of the architecture and sculpture. The Northerly winds prevailing at this time of the year, and not being willing to lose any opportunity which they offered us, we did not delay at Thebes, but passed it rapidly a few days after our departure from Kerouch, almost immediately opposite Dendera. The first view of this extraordinary city, now split into five distinct villages, is equal to the warmest panegyrics of Denon, and no praise too large can be given to the greatness and sublimity of the combinations, architectural and natural, which it presents.

"On the 2d of January we attained the limits of our journey, and remained a few hours at the Upper Cataracts, beyond which all navigation ceases.

"We had for a short time serious intentions of penetrating still further towards the equator; but the unimportance of the very few ruins which remain, not more than three temples, and the difficulty of procuring camels for so large a party, deterred us, on more mature consideration. We returned a day or two after, to Abou-ranbol, the principal temple in Ethiopia: it is excavated in the solid rock, and of a simplicity, magnitude of dimension, and solemnity, even eyes familiar with ordinary Egyptian works have not been accustomed to. We found that the excavation made at the head of the door a year and a half ago, by Captains Mangles and Irby, Signor Belzoni, &c. who were the first who entered it, had been already closed by the accumulation of the sand which pours down like a torrent from the Desert; and we had forty or fifty men, besides ourselves and servants, occupied for two or three days in re-opening it. The entrance wall repaid all or any labours which could be undertaken for that purpose. Imagine the effect of six colossal figures, of a size beyond any thing to be seen in Europe, attached to six huge

pilasters on each side of the first great apartment or portico of the temple. This chamber is succeeded by a variety of other smaller ones, connected with or preceding the sanctuary, some supported with pilasters, others without, but richly decorated with mysterious and original sculpture and painting, illustrative of the religion or history of the achiever. The front has no pillars, and hardly any other embellishment than four sitting statues reposing against its face, the proportions of which may be loosely determined from the measurement across the heart, 28 by 8. These figures are perfectly well executed; and though the model chosen is certainly not very consistent with our standard of real or ideal beauty, it is very consistent with itself, and the general result productive of a very noble impression. It stands immediately on the Nile, and is to be seen at a great distance. In addition to these, as its final praise, I may say that these are the only colossal statues that do not lose on approach: those of the *Memnonium* at Thebes, and particularly the great sitting statues, disappointing both the eye and imagination as you advance. We returned to Keronan towards the end of January, and resumed our labour at Philæ. Denon places it so incorrectly, that you would hardly recognise in the outlines or proportions the position or character of these ruins."

ANTIQUITIES NEAR NORTH SHIELDS.

Some time ago, in digging to make gas tanks at the Low Lights, near North Shields, in a place called Salt Marsh, in Pow Dean, at the distance of 12 feet 6 inches from the surface, the workmen came to a framing of large oak beams, black as ebony, pioned together with wooden pins or tree-nails: the whole resembling a wharf or pier, whither ships drawing 9 or 10 feet water had come. Mussel shells lay under an artificial spread or coating of fine clay, as in the bed of a river. Julius Agricola, about the 83d year of the Christian era, had his fleet in the Tyne; but tradition says, he moored them in the brook Don, near where Jarrold Church now stands; he may have also moored some of them in this place (opposite to the Roman station, near South Shields), as it has been a secure estuary

at the mouth of the Pow Bourne, guarded from the sea by a peninsula of clay and sandy land, now called the Prior's Point, whereon Clifford's Fort was built in 1672. Large oak trees were also found, hollowed out as if to convey water. Had there been found any scorie, or calmed stones, conjecture might have pointed to salt-works having been here; but, on the contrary, few stones were found, only sandy black mud 12 or 13 feet deep, and one freestone, squared out in the middle to hold the foot of a wooden pillar: hammer marks were visible in the sides of the square hole. On the side of the peninsula above referred to, next to the estuary, salt-pans were working in the time of the Priory at Tynemouth, probably as early as the year 800, and so to the dissolution in 1539; and according to Brand, and other records belonging to the Duke of Northumberland, the Pow Pans were making salt in the reign of Elizabeth; and in 1634, the Corporation of the Trinity-House, Newcastle, bought land near Tolland's, Delaval's and Selby's Pans, to erect their Low Lights upon. Much of the oak moulders away on being exposed to the open air: but some beams

and planks are preserved, out of which it is intended to make chairs, &c. The Danes often moored fleets in the Tyne, during their incursions, in the ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries.

COMETS.

It is now ascertained that one and the same Comet returned to our system in 1786, 1795, 1801, 1805, and 1818-19. It appears that it never ranges beyond the orbit of Jupiter. Its short period, of little more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ years, and its mean distance from the Sun, which is not much greater than twice that of the Earth, connect it in a particular manner with the part of the system in which we are placed; of course, it crosses the orbit of the Earth more than sixty times in the course of a century.

According to the calculation of M. Olbers of Bremen, after a lapse of 53,000 years, a Comet will approach to the Earth in the same proximity as the Moon; after 4,000,000 years it will approach to the distance of 7,700 geographical miles; and then, if its attraction equals that of the Earth, the waters of the Ocean will be elevated 13,000 feet, and cause a *second deluge*. After 220,000,000 years, it will clash with the Earth.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Conductor of LIGHTNING AND FLUID.—Mr. Capostolle, a French professor of chemistry, affirms that a rope of straw supplies the place of metal conductors. The experiments which he has made confirm, as he says, that the lightning enters a rope of straw, placed in its way, and passes through it into the ground so gently, that the hand of a person holding the rope at the time does not perceive it. Mr. Capostolle adduces the following in proof of his assertion:—"It is well known," says he, "that a severe shock is received by a person who immediately touches the Leyden vial. But if a person takes a rope of straw, only seven or eight inches long, in his hand, and touch, with the end of this rope, a Leyden vial, so strongly charged that an ox might be killed by it, he will neither see a spark, nor feel the slightest shock." In Mr. Capostolle's opinion, such a conductor made of straw, which would not cost above three francs, would be able to protect an extent of 60 acres of ground from hail; and were the houses and fields protected in this manner, neither hail nor lightning could damage them.

NEW HYDROMETER.—An instrument of a very curious construction, though extremely simple, and upon a most ingenious philosophic principle, has recently been invented, consisting solely of an hydrostatic balance, in one of the scales of which is placed a small porcelain dish,

three inches in diameter, containing about twenty-one grains of pure sulphuric acid and twenty-nine of distilled water. This on being exposed to the greatest possible degree of artificial moisture was found to gain, by absorption, fifty grains in twenty-four hours; and again to be reducible to its original weight by one chemical process. The first mixture being duly balanced, was found to depress its containing scale about an inch by the addition of half a grain of absorbed weight from the atmosphere: from whence a graduated scale may be formed consisting of one thousand divisions. The instrument when in use, is inclosed in a glass cover, with a free circulation of the atmosphere from the lower part, but protected from the impulse of the air as a current. It is the invention of Dr. Livingston of Nacoo, in China.

Mr. Clarke, of Edinburgh, has made the model of an engine, invented by Mr. Dickson, Gilmore-place, whereby the power of water, or liquid of any kind, is proved to be far beyond what has hitherto been suspected. A supply of water passing through a tube of an inch diameter, where the rotation suite, is sufficient to perform the work of fifty, or even of one hundred horses. From the small quantity of water required, it is likely to be in considerable request for driving either light or heavy machines.

SELECT POETRY.

HONEST ADVICE

THE REGENT'S MINISTERS, on the *Bills now pending in PARLIAMENT* *.

By their sincere Well-wisher,

WILLIAM THOMAS FITZGERALD, Esq.

LONG tried in perils, to your country true,

BRITANNIA owed her gratitude to you,
When banished high in dazzling **GLOAR'S**
dome, [home]

TRIUMPHANT WELLINGTON was welcomed
no error now, too obviously appears,

but mark your ablest counsels by your
fears;

like awe-struck Leaders parleying with the
Foe,

who cramp the Energies their followers
shew,

bold **Rebellion** rage within the land,
to soothe is fatal, where you should com-
mand!

When did Revolt to mild concessions bend,
or timid counsels make one foe a friend?

To half measures you're induc'd to yield,
you'll meet no more—unless it's in the field!

ADDITION arms!—'tis weakness to concede;
treat one step—you make all England bleed!

Be boldly firm in what you first propose,
and save your country from her deadliest
foes:

From foes, 'gainst laws of earth and Hea-
ven combin'd, [kind!

In league with Hell, to demonize man-
The Noble Fabric which your Sires have
rais'd,

By Nations envied, imitated, prais'd!

Without the fixed resolve, and powerful
hand,

With, crumbling, fall, the ruin of the land!

Then let not those who rule this mighty
State, [great,

Men pure in motives, and in virtue
To slow and temporising measures yield—

*Wise Counsel's "brief, when Traitors brave
the Field!"*

SONG,

For LOYAL BRITONS in 1820.

Air.—"There is nae luck about the house
Where Colin is awa."

THE stormy blast of war is o'er,
The sounds of terror cease,

The thundering cannon's heard no more,
All Europe rests in peace;

From Sweden's icy hills and plains
To Naples bright and gay,

Triumphant Peace in splendour reigns—
We hail the glorious day!

CHORUS.

Then let **Britannia's** sons rejoice,
And cast their cares away;

And hush'd be every croaking voice,
That mars our joy to-day.

The Chiefs that prov'd so wise and great
When danger hover'd near,

Survive to steer the helm of State,
When lights from Heaven appear;

The hands that bore our standards hold
O'er Holland, France, and Spain,

Have not yet grown infirm or old,
To wield their arms again.

Then let **Britannia's** sons rejoice, &c.

The nerve that made the Tyrant yield,
When Europe felt dismay,

The **BRITISH SCARF** still shall wield,
And treason drive away.

The ships that fill'd with warlike stores,
The seas could late command,

May hear the fools to foreign shores,
Who hate our social band.

Then let **Britannia's** sons rejoice, &c.

And millions now with one accord,
Will all join heart and hand,

"To guard the Throne whose gentle sway
Protects this happy land;"

With ardent zeal and duty join'd,
Our **PAIDRA** we will defend;

For Europe finds and owns in him
Her best and greatest friend.

Then let **Britannia's** sons rejoice,
And cast their cares away;

And hush'd be every croaking voice,
That mars our joy to-day.

Lifford, Nov. 9, 1819.

*On seeing a BEAUTIFUL FEMALE at the
British Museum, gazing on the Grecian
Lady.*

—"Forms that pass us by,"

In the world's crowd too lovely to remain,
Creatures of light we never see again.

Moore.

RELIC fair of classic Greece,
Athens' pride of sculptured fame,

A gazing figure mock thy face,
Superior carving, Nature's claim—

Soft the mountain's azure side,
Soft is evening's tender blue,

Soft the calm of ocean tide,
Softer still that eye of heavenly blue.

Bright is the opening morning's streak,
Bright the rose's crimson flush,

Too bright the peach's hectic cheek,
More purely bright the scarlet of her blush.

Like the tendrils of the vine,
In spiral grace of snaky fold,

Tangling in amorous twine—
So curl'd her shaking locks of braided
gold.

Proflator Lyricus.

THE

THE BIBLE.

HAIL, Sacred Volume of eternal truth !
Thou staff of age ! thou guide of
wand'ring youth !

Thou art the race which all that run shall
win, [sin ;

Thou the sole shield against the darts of
Thou giv'st the weary rest, the poor man
wealth, [breath.

Strength to the weak, and to the lazar

Lead me, my King ! my Saviour ! and my
God ! [trod ;

Through all those paths thy sainted servants
Teach me thy twofold nature to explore,
Copy the human, the Divine adore.

To mark through life the profit and the
loss, [cross.

And trace thee from the manger to the
Give me to know the medium of the wise,
When to embrace the world, and when
despise.

To want with patience, to abound with fear,
And walk between presumption and des-
pair ;

Then shall thy blood wash out the stain of
guilt,

And not in vain, for even me, be spilt.

DERNIER ADIEU TO —.

FAREWELL to these hills when Sum-
mer's upon them,

And sunset looks lovely along their
green sides ;

To the hour when their beauty seems the
soft emblem

Of the wild bliss that comes, and briefly
abides ;—

When earth's tender features at glooming
of eve,

Oblivion of woe seems fondly t' impart,
Still tempting the fancy t' awaken and weave
illusions that soften the grief of the heart.

Farewell, when the breeze lightly waves
the high grass,

And the leaves on the trees seem scarcely
to stir ; [pass,

Like the breath of repose appear lightly to
But sigh in yon grove of the dark frown-
ing Ur.

When moonlight falls softly upon the
calm sea,

And the sheen of the day gives place to
the night,

And all save the ripple seems tranquil
to be,

As if the silence arose from Nature's de-
light. *Profasor Lyricus.*

CHRISTMAS.

HAIL, father Christmas, and all hail !
The sparkling glass, and merry tale,

Where surly strife, with care is drown'd ;
And nought but frolic glee goes round ;

Where wit and mirth
Surround the hearth,

And innocence with joy is crown'd.

Let priests in silence fast and pray ;

To pleasure we'll devote the day,

For Noble, Cit, and Squire agree,

To hail it with festivity ;

Then fill your glass

And toast your last,

And drink to Love and Amity.

Tho' old, yet light his step and gay,

Still he drives dull care away,

Clad in chilly winter snow,

Still he wears a glad some brow.

Free as his glass,

He bids it pass,

And dives for more as I do now.

Then hail father Christmas, and all hail !

The sparkling glass, and merry tale,

Where surly strife, with care, is drown'd ;

And nought but frolic glee goes round ;

Where wit and mirth

Surround the hearth,

And innocence with joy is crown'd.

TO MY HOST.

HORACE. Book I. Ode 38.

I HATE, my worthy host, to see
Your French ragouts and fricassees,

A good beef-steak best pleases me,

With humming ale :

Add to your fare no foreign wine,

And in your arbour let us dine,

Where buds the simple jessamine,

Pride of the vale.

Sept. 12, in my study. CLERICUS, M.A.

EFFIGIES AUCTORIS.

(A Fragment.)

THE child of PASSION's stormiest hour,—
Cradled by LOVE tho' reared by Sor-
row,—

What marvel then that from each power
My wreath of life a tone should borrow !

Those deepening tints, the garland shad-
ing,

Were caught from PASSION's fiery brow ;
Those pallid streaks, each flower invading,

Are stains from Grief's too frequent
flow ;—

But ah ! those beauteous beams pervading
Leaf—stem—and bloom with hues so
bright,

Sped from high Love's blue glance of light !

Yes,—his the spell that rul'd my fate
Ere reason knew the guest it cherished ;

Spite of the ruffian wretch of Hate,
It never from my bosom perished.

E'en with my first—my tenderest years
Was wrought the sense of love ideal.—

Stiver of smiles but oftener tears,—
Till nurs'd by Time it grew—how real !

The source of all my hopes and fears :
Then droop'd—but wither'd not—and now

Is my sole solace here below !

C. R. S.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, Nov. 23.

At five o'clock the *Lord Chancellor* resumed his seat; and the Speech having been read,

Earl Manners rose to move an Address of thanks. The Noble Lord touched upon the different topics of the speech, and went with much force on the causes which had occasioned the meeting of Parliament at the present season of the year. The spirit of tumult and sedition which invaded the country called for the prompt interference of the Legislature, and he trusted, that, as that spirit, if not checked, would prove not only subversive of the government of the country, it ruinous to the nation at large, their Lordships would direct their attention to the danger; and that no palliative but energetic measures would be adopted, in order to put a stop to the evil designs of a disloyal and seditious, thereby preserving the internal tranquillity of the country. The Noble Earl then moved an address, which was an echo to the Speech. *Lord Churchill* briefly seconded the address.

Earl Grey moved an Amendment. He considered that it was now too apparent to be denied, that a spirit of disloyalty and discontent did exist throughout the country, but he would ask whether it was likely that the desired end would be accomplished by the enactment of new and more vigorous laws. He contended that the present laws, if properly and energetically administered, were of themselves sufficient to meet the desired end, and re-establish peace and order amongst the people. He would ask, if, by adopting more coercive measures to put down one evil, another equally baneful and mischievous to the liberties of the people might not be produced? He contended that the only way to effect the restoration of peace and tranquillity amongst the lower classes of society, was by a strict and complete reduction of all needless expenses. Had this been done? Had the prayers and petitions of the people been attended to? These were questions of importance; and it would be well they could be answered in the affirmative. He was as anxious as any of his Majesty's Government could be, that the chaotic leaders, who had anarchy and confusion in view, and who sought to subvert all public and established institutions, should be proceeded against with the vigour that the law would admit. The Noble Lord dwelt at some length on

this topic, and seriously called upon the House to be alive to the dangers with which the country was menaced. With respect to our trade and commerce, he, for one, could not see that they were in that flourishing state which some had considered them. In Glasgow, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in Manchester, and other places, there was not only a falling off, but a total stagnation in trade; the distresses of the people in these places produced discontent, and consequent disorder. The Noble Lord then alluded to the affair at Manchester: this subject, however, said the Noble Earl, requires a distinct and calm investigation: but he would observe, from all the facts which had come to his knowledge on this melancholy event, that the proceedings upon that memorable day could not justify the conduct of the magistrates. The Noble Earl next adverted to several of the topics which are made subjects of censure on Ministers, especially the dismissal of Lord Fitzwilliam; and concluded by moving an Amendment, expressing that their Lordships would take into consideration the general distress of the country; and especially into the circumstances which took place on the 16th of August at Manchester: at the same time pledging themselves to support the Laws and Constitution in every part.

Viscount Sidmouth traced the proceedings of the disaffected and of the Magistracy at Manchester, and vindicated the conduct of the latter. He adverted to the dismissal of Earl Fitzwilliam; but said, he would enter no further into these matters until the subject should be brought in another shape before the House.

Lord Erskine denied that a Meeting to consider of a Reform of Parliament was illegal; but even if it had been so, they ought to have dispersed it by legal means.

The Earl of *Carysfort* and the Duke of *Athol* vindicated the conduct of the Magistrates of Manchester, and the subsequent conduct of Ministers.

Lord Lifford said, he was the advocate of thousands, and tens of thousands, of their loyal and peaceable fellow-subjects, who called upon them to put a stop to those turbulent proceedings, which interfered with their quiet and ordinary habits of life.

The *Lord Chancellor* maintained, that no man could say that such Meetings as the Manchester one were legal, when it was held that numbers constituted force; and

and other such language was held, to intimidate the peaceable subjects of the State.

The Marquis of *Landown* said, if no other person would, he should, in a short time, move for an enquiry into the state of those distresses in the country which had given rise to so many dreadful occurrences.

The Earl of *Liverpool*, in an able speech, defended the conduct of the Magistrates at Manchester.

The Marquis of *Buckingham* said, that he had heard nothing which could induce him to think the Courts of Law were not open to the investigation of the conduct of the Manchester Magistrates; and therefore he saw no reason for Parliamentary inquiry. They had seen treason abroad; and the religion of the land called a farce to delude the woful. Were they to pause before they sought remedies of these evils, while they were inquiring into the events at Manchester? They had heard the Constitution threatened with destruction, and had seen persons threatened, and even murdered for doing their duty. Were they to pause before they found remedies for these evils, whilst they were inquiring into the events at Manchester? For these reasons he should oppose the Amendment, and support the original Address.

The House then divided.—For the original Address, — Contents, 159 — Non-Contents, 34 — Maj. 125:

In the Commons, the same day, the Clandestine Outlawry Bill having been read the first time, the Hon. J. S. *Cocks*, agreeing in the sentiments contained in the speech, and approving the measures adopted by Ministers, moved an Address to the Prince Regent, which was, as usual, an echo of the speech. The Hon. Genl. contended, that a systematic attempt had been made by certain individuals to undermine and overthrow the Constitution; all the acts and measures of Ministers had been adopted with a view to the defence and support of our Constitution and old customs. He was no enemy (he observed) to moderate and rational reform, but the word in the mouths of those persons who talked of Universal Suffrage, and Annual Parliaments, was nothing less than a cant term for Revolution. In the meetings which had been held by these individuals, was it not notorious that they had been regularly organised, that the multitude had proceeded from town to town in systematic order, in marching order, with flags and banners bearing inscriptions wholly inconsistent with the peace and safety of the loyal and well-disposed part of the community? On the subject of the transactions which took place at Manches-

ter, he wished to refrain from giving an opinion at present (*hear, hear, hear!*) but he must be permitted to say, that he saw nothing in the transactions which induced him to think that the enquiry should be taken out of the usual channel. He was also of opinion, that no individual, especially a magistrate, should be put upon his trial, unless upon bills returned by a grand jury; and he must strongly deprecate public opinions expressed by public meetings upon subjects like this, whilst investigation was pending before the regular tribunal. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) The Hon. Genl. then adverted to the increase of our military force; and expressed his hopes that the measures already adopted by Government would have had the desired effect.

The Address was seconded by the Hon. Mr. *Cust*.

Mr. *Tierney* rose to move an Amendment: he was fully aware of the difficulty which attended the course he was about to adopt: he felt that he should subject himself to misrepresentation; but he also felt it his duty to take this course. The Right Hon. Genl. then proceeded to answer the arguments of the Mover and Secondor of the Address, and to allude to what had been said by them on the subject of the recent blasphemous publications. He contended that the law, and the religious principles of the people, were sufficient to put these down without any new enactments. So also with respect to sedition, there wanted no new laws on that subject, if the people could be rendered content, as they formerly were, with the power under which they lived. These, however, were not times for concealment; he might be termed an alarmist; he was indeed alarmed at the present state of the country. The fact was, the people were taxed beyond bearing; and what was worse, they had lost confidence in the House of Commons. To satisfy them, the House must do something to reform itself, and regain the confidence of the people. With respect to those who were called Radical Reformers, he was a decided enemy to them and their objects; he believed some of their leaders had designs of their own, and made the deluded people their dupes; others of them were leaders from a foolish ambition; and others were so because they wanted sense to know what they were about. But unless the people were suffering the most trying distress, these men would not be able to mislead them. The Speech did not allude to the Manchester meeting at all: the Hon. Mover had, however, adverted to it, and very properly. He also must say a few words on that most important subject.—The complaints of the people since the 16th of Aug. had not

not been a cry for Parliamentary Reform, but a cry for redress of the outrages of that day. He wished not to prejudge the question: he was ready to grant that the meeting was illegal; but why, he would ask, after the leaders were taken into custody, were the military retained to attack and cut down an unarmed and unresisting multitude? Mr. Tierney next observed, that a Noble Lord had lately been dismissed from his office only because he had called for inquiry, and had attended a meeting for that purpose; though he had held the office for twenty years, and was universally beloved and esteemed; and had preserved the peace of the county from the respect due to his personal character. The whole of the proceedings evinced that no confidence was to be placed in Ministers. An additional military force might be necessary, though he knew of no instance in which the military had been overpowered. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving an Amendment, in substance as follows:—That Parliament having been called together in a season of distress, the House had taken the matter of the Speech into its most serious consideration; that the House deeply reprobated the attempts that had been made to agitate the lower classes, and would strenuously support the principles of the Constitution; but the people, at the same time, ought to be satisfied that their complaints would meet with attention. That the House, without prejudging the case, had felt deep regret at the events of the 16th of August, and that enquiry was necessary, to shew whether an illegal meeting had been assembled, or whether the Constitutional rights of the people had been violated.

The Marquis of Tavistock implored the House not to oppose inquiry into the events of the 16th of August. There was a great contrast between the former and the present state of the country; when in order to preserve the balance, the sword was obliged to be thrown into the scale. Parliament had done itself no credit by the repeal of the Income Tax; and he would be ready to support such a tax, provided other taxes should be taken off the poor, and useless offices abolished. From the experience of the last twenty years, there could be no doubt of the loyalty of the great mass of the population. He entreated the House to grant a full and a fair inquiry.

The Address and Amendment having been read;

Lord Cutlerough said, he had no doubt that Government still possessed that confidence of the country that had followed the whole of their ministerial career, and without which no Administration could possibly exist. Should the House meet

the difficulties at home in the same spirit as they had met those abroad, the same result would ensue. He should tomorrow lay the necessary papers before the House, without the medium of a Committee, and on Friday state the measures that it was in the contemplation of Government to adopt. It had been stated, that lives had been lost at Manchester; but many great calamities had occurred in the history of the country without recourse being had to Parliamentary Inquiry, than which no proceeding could be more fatal to the due administration of justice. Parliament was not the proper tribunal, and should be compelled to answer questions relative to individuals, that necessity was forced upon him. There was no intention to arrest Hunt on the day before the meeting; and it was only his conduct on that day that made the Magistrates regard the meeting as of a treasonable nature. He had been asked, why was the multitude assaulted after the arrest? But it had not been the intention to disperse the meeting in the manner that had taken place; as, had their purpose been so sanguinary, they might have dispersed an avowedly illegal meeting on the 9th of the same month. Harrison had fled to London to avoid an arrest; and he must protest against the doctrine that the presence of a multitude should prevent the execution of the law. A military support had not been granted till the Constables had stated they could not act without it. The Magistrates had nothing to do with the selection of the Yeomanry for the service, as that depended on Col. L'Estrange, who conceived that description of force to be the most constitutional; and that had formerly been the opinion of the Right Hon. Gent. himself. His Lordship declared that the Riot Act had been read twice, and a third reading was prevented by the mob.—On the subject of Lord Fitzwilliam, Government and he had differed on their sense of public duty; and by repairing to such an assembly, Lord Fitzwilliam had virtually tendered his resignation.—(*Hear, hear! and no, no!*) The King's Commission had never been more disgraced than by the conduct of Lord Fitzwilliam on the day of the Yorkshire Meeting. In the Black Dwarf, all the speeches had been described as in favour of Radical Reform.—[The Noble Lord here read several passages from the Black Dwarf, descriptive of the opinions of the Duke of Norfolk, and others present at the meeting.]—Though the principles of the great bulk of the people were sound, yet a deliberate conspiracy had been formed against the Constitution, that if not checked would lead to rapine and ruin. But he trusted to the wisdom of Parliament, to preserve the British

tish Constitution, a monument of glory to the latest posterity.—(*Loud cheering.*)

Mr. *Booth Wilbraham* defended the conduct of the Grand Jury, of which he had been a member.

Lord *Milton* adverted to a proposal that had been made to him and his friends, to incorporate certain Resolutions with those originally proposed to the Meeting at York, but which had been rejected, as not in unison with them.

Mr. *S. Wortley* observed, that the Noble Lord had rejected the support of him and his friends. For himself he was not an enemy to public Meetings, and was only hostile to the plans of the Radical Reformers.

Sir *J. Mackintosh* and Mr. *Scarlett* spoke in behalf of the Amendment; Mr. *Plunkett* in a masterly speech opposed it.

The Attorney General defended the conduct of the Magistrates, on the ground that the Manchester Meeting was an illegal one.

Sir *W. De Crespigny*, on account of the lateness of the hour, moved to adjourn the debate.

The House divided.—For the adjournment 65—Against it 453.

Mr. *Wilberforce* insisted that the great body of the Nation, at least the great body of the thinking part of it, was satisfied with the steps the Magistrates of Manchester had taken, and would be dissatisfied if inquiry at the bar was instituted. He knew that the House of Commons acted, in many instances, as the grand inquest of the nation; yet when gentlemen considered that they would be

called on to investigate the conduct of the Magistrates in their official capacity, and that in so doing they would be obliged to examine men—not on oath at the bar—men too, it should be observed, who professed the new system of morality, who defied the laws of God and man; perhaps they would pause before they determined to exercise those functions, by agreeing to the Amendment. (*Hear.*) He admitted that there was considerable distress in the country, and if, in our present situation, it could be done without detriment to the State, he would be willing to take off some of those taxes that bore on the lower classes. But gentlemen should recollect that the exigencies of the Government must be provided for, and that it was much easier to remove a tax than to propose a substitute.

It was ultimately agreed that the debate should be postponed.—Adjourned at half past 3 o'clock.

Nov. 24.

Lord *Castlereagh* presented certain papers relating to the Internal State of the Country, in pursuance of the promise held out in the Regent's Speech *. He then moved the order of the day, for resuming the debate on the Address.

Mr. *Hume* said, that the contents of the letters laid this day before the House, contradicted, in many particulars, his Lordship's statement. From passages in the letter of Mr. Norris, it appeared, that the meeting had dispersed before the military charged the populace.

Lord *Castlereagh*, in explanation, ob-

* These Papers are very voluminous, containing various communications from Lords Lieutenant and Magistrates in what are called the "disturbed districts," and furnishing evidence respecting the nocturnal training of numerous parties of men, and the endeavours made to obtain clandestinely supplies of arms. The writers of these communications declare their firm conviction that the objects of those who are now so generally employed in misleading the lower classes are "no other than to reverse the orders of society which have so long been established, and to wrest by force from the present possessors, and to divide among themselves, the landed property of the country." It is further stated, that the Radicals do not affect to disguise their diabolical intentions: the fact of their being regularly drilled in military exercises, and of the manufacture and use of pikes by them, is duly substantiated by numerous affidavits; and the result of the information of the several journeys lately made by General Byng is a full conviction, that, notwithstanding the schism among the leaders, any relaxation of the means of suppressing sedition would be attended with fatal consequences. The last Letter of this Officer (who is brother to Mr. Byng, the Member for Middlesex) is dated so late as November 18th, and concludes with the following important statement:—"A plan has been adopted to circulate more generally seditious and blasphemous tracts, which is, to send gratis such publications weekly, directed to the servants in large families; which I think worthy of mention, not merely to show how indefatigable the authors and leaders of sedition are in effecting their purpose, but that it may be thought expedient to put the heads of families upon their guard. Six different attempts have come to my knowledge to seduce the soldiers, but without the least effect: some of them are under legal investigation. I have only further to add, that whatever disunion may prevail among the leaders of sedition and radical reform, they still unite in the endeavour (though I hope with less success) to excite irritation and discontent among their followers, and to intimidate the loyal and well-affected. With a firm belief in the accuracy of the foregoing statement, I consider it my duty to make this report."

served,

red; he had never said this was an equal meeting originally; he had said, its equality arose out of the subsequent conduct of the meeting. Certainly the force

40 Yeomanry were sent in to aid the civil Power in executing the warrant of the Magistrates; and after having done so, this small force was surrounded by the mob, assailed by them, and he might say, repowered. This was observed by the Magistrates, and Col. L'Estrange, who was with them; by their advice the 15th Dragoons and Cheshire Yeomanry were called in to their aid.

The Hon. *Grey Bennet* had been at Manchester, and had made particular inquiry into the most minute circumstances. He had ascertained, that there were at least 8 persons killed, and 58 were taken to the Infirmary, and that between 300 and 400 persons had been cut down, rode over, and trampled on by the horses. It now appeared that the Riot Act had not been read till after the attack on the people commenced; for he, when the time of inquiry arrived, should be able to prove that three persons were killed in the approach of the Yeomanry.

Sir *W. De Crespigny* stated some facts of aggravation on the part of the Yeomanry.

Lord *Nugent* could prove at the bar of the House, that wine and brandy had been served out to the troops before they advanced to the charge, and many of the Constables were so indignant at the duty in which they had been employed, that they broke and burnt their staves, and declared they would never act again.

Mr. *Warren* said, a few days before the Meeting at Manchester, a letter had been sent from Coventry by Hunt, stating the necessity of making a demonstration by physical force. Many thousands had marched to Manchester in military movement, with Hunt at their head.

Mr. *Phillips* said, that much difficulty existed as to the facts, and that in his opinion called for inquiry.

The *Solicitor General* said, there existed nothing to warrant the charge that the Legal Advisers of the Crown had recommended to stifle inquiry. The principles of the Reformers were, Annual Parliaments, Election by Ballot, and Universal Suffrage, or, in other words, the overthrow of the Constitution (*hear, hear!*); and their language was, that the fate of Charles and James awaited the present Ruler of the kingdom. Hunt had presided at a Meeting at Smithfield, at which he had asserted, that the Acts of Parliament since 1800 were not binding on the country, and that the national debt ought not to be paid. Orders had been given to prosecute him criminally till the proceedings at Smith-

field had been sunk in the superior importance of those at Manchester.

Sir *F. Burdett*, in a long and warm speech, said, that all the arguments of the learned Gent. had shewn the necessity for inquiry, instead of stifling it. If any man could identify a soldier who had wounded him, it was very well for him to apply to a Court of Law for redress; but what was that to them? What was that to the People of England, who believed that the Constitution had been violated? The people were perfectly loyal, but the Noble Lord had threatened new infringements on the Constitution. They would no doubt be invited to a new Property Tax; but the People were deceived if they thought it would be easing them to lay heavy taxes on the rich, who were their bankers, and on whom they might draw for the reward of their industry and talent.—He asked where was the proof of mischief among the Reformers? The training, he admitted—(*hear!*) but how long had they borne their grievances! A rational Reform would satisfy all; and calling hard names instead of granting it, only proved ignorance and error. There was no ground for the accusation in bulk that the Reformers were hostile to Religion, though no doubt some might be found who were so.

Mr. *Wynn* observed, that it had been said, that meetings of people marching with banners, inscribed "Liberty or Death," &c. were perfectly legal, and conducted with the greatest order and regularity. But whatever the Hon. Baronet might assert, he (Mr. Wynn) would assert that such practices were treasonable. If such meetings were allowed, others might be held to consider the propriety of changing the succession to the Throne.

Sir *J. Sebright* said he should vote against the Amendment, because he thought inquiry would be carried on with more effect in a Court of Law. He would gladly vote for Parliamentary Reform, because he believed it would satisfy nineteen out of twenty persons in the nation.

Mr. *Littleton* said he would vote against the Amendment, because the question proposed for Parliamentary inquiry ought to be discussed in another place.

Mr. *Canning* rose amidst cheers of *hear, hear!* and delivered a brilliant speech. There were two grounds, he said, on which the Manchester question was pressed as a fit subject of investigation; first, as being an attack upon the Constitution; secondly, because inquiry was demanded by the resolutions of various Meetings. As to the first ground, he considered that already disposed of; and for the resolutions it was curious to observe, that all the Meetings in which they were passed, set out with the admission that

that the Meeting was a legal one. There was every reason to believe, that if the Meetings at which such resolutions were passed were to be held again, they would, after what had passed in the present debate, be disposed to alter their determination. The House should not bend to any popular will, or be led away by temporary popularity. There were quiet and loyal millions who looked up to Government for protection, and they should be protected. There were seditious persons who should be put down; and if they and their abettors could only be put down by vigorous measures—those measures should and would be resorted to without delay.—*(Loud cheers.)*

Mr. Brougham agreed with that Hon. Genl. (Mr. Canning) in all the eulogiums which he bestowed on a voluntary and respectable Magistracy. Their labours were useful, and hence were they particularly fenced round by the sanction of the Legislature. If, however, the conduct of any part of the Magistracy deserved reprobation, they should be the more severely punished; inasmuch as they were armed with an authority for the purpose of protecting, and not invading the rights and liberties of the people.

The House then proceeded to a division, when there appeared—For the Amendment, 150—Against it, 381—Majority, 231.—The Address was then carried without a division, and the House adjourned at a quarter to five o'clock.

Nov. 25.

Mr. S. Cocks brought up the Report on the Address. On the question that it be agreed to, the Address was supported by Mr. B. Wilbraham, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Martin (of Galway), Lord Culleragh, Mr. Bathurst, and Lord Compton. On the other side, Sir R. Wilson, Mr. G. Lamb, Mr. Denman, Mr. J. P. Grant, and Mr. Baring, spoke in favour of an inquiry. Lord Stanley was also for an inquiry, but regretted that much misrepresentation had prevailed as to the conduct both of the Magistrates and Yeomanry.—The Report was ultimately agreed to without a division, and ordered to be presented by the whole House to-morrow.

Nov. 26.

The Speaker took the Chair at two o'clock; and at half-past two, the House adjourned; when the Speaker (in his new state carriage), attended by several Members, proceeded to Carlton House, with the Address of Thanks to the Prince Regent.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Nov. 29.

The Lord Chancellor introduced a Bill for taking away the right of traverse in

all cases of Misdemeanor. The Noble Lord declared, that this Bill had no reference whatever to the present state of the country. Its object is to prevent the defendants from postponing trial on immunities for misdemeanor; but a discretionary power is to be vested in Courts of Justice, of postponing trials, upon good and sufficient cause being shown.

Viscount Sidmouth then called the attention of their Lordships to the measure which Ministers deemed it necessary to propose in the present perturbed state of the country. The first was a Bill to curb the licentiousness of the Press. It proposed no increased punishment for the first offence, but it provided that on a second conviction for publishing a blasphemous or seditious libel, the offender should be liable, at the discretion of the Judges, to the punishment of fine, imprisonment, banishment, or transportation. It was also proposed that, in such cases of second conviction, a power should be given to seize the copies of the libel in the possession of the publisher; the copies so seized to be preserved until it should be seen whether an arrest of judgment was moved, and then to be returned to the publisher, if the judgment of the Court should be in his favour. In another place it was intended to propose that all publications, consisting of less than a given number of sheets, should be subject to a duty equal to that paid by newspapers, and that the publishers should enter into recognizance, or give security, to a certain amount, so as to ensure the payment of any fine inflicted on them in case of delinquency. In another place also, a Bill will be brought in for regulating meetings for the discussion of grievances, and petitioning the King and Parliament, which, in its provisions, would be found not to trench on the right of petition. Another measure which he should have to submit to the consideration of their Lordships, was a Bill to prohibit military training, except under the authority of the Lord Lieutenants or Magistracy. A very large portion of the disaffected were possessed of arms; and therefore it was intended to give to the Magistrates a power of seizing and detaining arms in the disaffected districts, upon a well-grounded suspicion that they are to be used against the peace of the country. These were the measures intended to be proposed to Parliament, for the welfare of the people, and the safety of the State. Ministers wished to act with conciliation, but with firmness. They would be most happy if they had any means to propose, which might alleviate the distresses of the people. They called on those who had differed with them, both on external and internal policy, to join them.

them in preventing anarchy and the destruction of property. His Lordship then presented the Bills for regulating the Press, and Preventing Military Training, and moved that they be read the first time.

Earl Grey protested warmly against the proposed measures, particularly that which relates to the Press, which he thought the severest blow that had for a long course of time been inflicted upon the liberty of the Press.

The Earl of Liverpool said, the peaceable and industrious part of the population were endangered and intimidated by the acts of the seditious, and they called upon Parliament for security. He denied that any of the proposed measures, with the exception of the Bill empowering Magistrates to search for arms, invaded any of the rights and privileges of Englishmen.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord Castlereagh addressed the House on the dangers which threatened the internal peace of the country, and explained the series of new measures by which Ministers proposed to avert them. The first would relate to tumultuous meetings. The second related to training and exercising. The third measure was to give extraordinary powers of seizing arms. The fourth was to give speedy means of prosecuting Misdemeanors; and the fifth would relate to the Press, to restrain, as far as possible, the publication of treasonable and blasphemous writings. As to the first measure, it was clear that no government could long exist if the present system of popular meetings were to go on all over the country, keeping up an incessant state of alarm, occasioning continual suspensions of business, and perpetually harassing the Magistracy, military, and all the loyal part of the community. He denied that such meetings as those held at Manchester, and in other places, were legal; but if they were, it was high time that they should be prevented from being so any longer. The Bill which he had to propose on this subject would not affect any county or corporation meeting, or generally any called by the Magistrates, but it was intended that all others should be held only on a notice signed by seven inhabitant householders of the parish or township where it was called. It would be made a misdemeanor for an individual, not within the parish, to call a meeting of the inhabitants. In 30 parishes the population exceeded the number of 20,000, and it was intended, in such cases, to divide the population, so that no meeting should take place where the population exceeded 10,000 persons. By such regulation two

objects would be gained; the meeting would be really deliberative; and numerous meetings would be prevented. Those men, also, who make a trade of travelling about the country, and proclaiming grievances, would be stopped in their career. At present a number of simultaneous meetings were frequently assembled. In order to counteract such a practice, it was his intention to propose to the House that a notice of six days, previous to any meeting, should be given to a Magistrate, who, within two days from the notice, might alter the time and place of the meeting, provided the time did not exceed the period originally fixed by more than four days. It was also intended to strip these meetings of their warlike appearance, and that none should be allowed to go in military array, so as to intimidate the peaceful subjects of the King. This provision would be applicable to county as well as other meetings. It was also proposed to introduce a clause against the appearance of females at those meetings, a practice unheard of till the French Revolution, when they were poured in from the markets and the brothels. All who should come armed to any such meeting would be liable to a misdemeanor, by the Bill proposed to be brought in; and power would be given to the Magistrates to apprehend those who should so offend. In the case of strangers crowding to the meeting, the Magistrate might be allowed to order them to withdraw; and in the event of the order not being obeyed, he might proclaim the meeting illegal. Such disobedience, however, was not to be made a capital but a clergyable felony. A quarter of an hour was to be allowed for strangers to withdraw, and half an hour for the meeting to disperse. On the subject of training in the night, such a practice was obviously contrary to all the principles of the Constitution. But it was proposed to make a distinction between the party drilling and the party drilled; the former it was proposed to make a transportable offence, and the latter to be subject to fine and imprisonment. Such an enactment was to be confined, in the first instance, to the disturbed districts, and to be extended to the others, if necessary. The Noble Lord then explained the alterations proposed to be made with regard to prosecutions for Misdemeanors, and the new regulations with regard to the Press, which will be found stated in our report of the proceedings of the Upper House. It was intended that the full Newspaper Stamp Duty should attach to Political Pamphlets under two sheets. It was proposed that the new enactments relative to the press should be permanent; some of the other measures might be temporary. He hoped

hoped that these measures, with the active and zealous co-operation of the sound part of the community, would be fully adequate to meet and repel the existing danger. He concluded with moving for leave to bring in a Bill for more effectually preventing seditious meetings.

Mr. *Tierney* denied that the papers before the House authorised such measures as those submitted to them, and had no doubt that the present laws, if duly executed, were strong enough to meet the present dangers; he condemned Ministers for not adopting a conciliating line of conduct to the people instead of resorting to force upon every occasion. Mr. T. however, seemed to be doubtful whether public meetings of the kind recently held should not be put under some regulation.

Lords *Folkestone* and *Raneliffe*, and Messrs. *Brougham* and *Lamb*, warmly opposed the measures, as subversive of the Liberty of the Press, and the rights of public meetings.

Hon. G. *Bennet* presented a petition from Manchester, praying for an enquiry into the proceedings of the 16th August.

A Petition was also presented from Henry Hunt, denying the truth of the allegations contained in the papers laid upon the tables of both Houses, relative to the internal state of the country, and offering to disprove them by evidence at the bar of the House.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Nov. 30.

The Marquis of *Landown*, in a long and eloquent speech, moved for a Select Committee to enquire into the State of the Country; and more especially to the executing of the laws relating to public meetings.

The Marquis *Wellesley* contemplated the quietness and peaceable separation of the late Meetings with alarm, though they were praised by some Noble Lords of stronger nerves than he possessed. They peaceably met to overthrow the Constitution, and most loyally parted to meet again for the same purpose. It was to degrade the people of England to say, that these Meetings were by them. They were snares for the People of England. He had been accustomed to consider British liberty, as described in the phrase "Liberty of the Subject," which he considered to imply subjection to the Laws and Religion of the State. He, therefore, thought they should proceed to the discussion of the Bill now before the House instead of any other inquiry.

Lord *Erskine* considered, that if such doctrine as that held by the Noble Marquis were received, it would depend on that House how long he continued to be what he was born—a freeman. He con-

tended that the country was in as much as in so alarming a state as at the time of the State Trials in 1794. When the Bill proposed to remedy the existing evils came to be discussed, he trusted it would show their Lordships the existing laws were sufficient to remove the things complained of, and to punish the guilty. The event of Carline's trials showed, that the present laws were simply sufficient to the punishment of offenders. But when that man's trial, he (Lord E.) had seen in many shops, "Infamous conduct of the Judge; Mock Trial of Carline,"—He wished to know if such atrocious libels had been punished; for when an individual entered into a contest with the law, he ought to be shown that the law was too strong for him. To show a respect of the people, and not to inquire into violence committed on them, was doing the greatest service to those persons who wish to be corrupted by the people. He thanked God that he had yet strength enough to stand up in defence of the people; and he would do so while he was able.

Lord *Grenville* said, every man in the country must consider that the progress of our evils had brought us into a most dangerous crisis, which he had watched so long, and for which he was so often treated as an alarmist. At no period of his life did he ever anticipate the amount of peril, which required a firm and steady effort to meet it. He was indeed anxious that Parliament should do every thing possible to alleviate those distresses, which they all must deeply lament; but he did not agree that Parliament must be blamed if it was found impossible to do so. He considered the conduct of the Manchester Magistrates not only as free from all blame, but as highly meritorious. Courts of law were open to receive well-founded complaints against the Magistrates for so doing; and, thank God, they were also open to receive the triumphant answer of those Magistrates. If there be any individuals who have contributed to increase the distress of the people, those were they who seduced the people from habits of industry. He earnestly conjured them to maintain that Constitution which they ought never to sacrifice to any fanciful or pre-conceived ideas. [This speech was followed by great applause.]

Earl *Grey* said, it was with pain that he found himself opposed to one whom he had been accustomed to consider as his Guide and Counsellor. But, notwithstanding this, added to an infirm state of health, he would yield to no Noble Lord in love for the Constitution, and he therefore rose to support the motion of his Noble Friend, for anxious and instant inquiry. We had sufficient law to suppress sedition and blasphemy; but he had yet to learn,

"The property found in Duzoglies' possession, and what was discovered elsewhere, exceeds credibility."

The following is a translation of the writing placed by the side of the corpse of Kinkor Duzoglie, beheaded before the great gate of the Seraglio, called "Baba Hamayan," on Saturday, the 26th of the Moon Zilkande, answering to the 16th of October, 1819:—

"By the negligence and misconduct of the superintendants of the Imperial Mint, for the last three or four years, those who are hereafter named, turning their office to their private profit, and to give scope to their innate perfidy, have appropriated to themselves more than 20,000 purses of money, for which they have thus constituted themselves debtors, and have consumed that sum in building houses upon the canal and in the city, and on various other objects of luxury and ostentation; thus dilapidating the Ottoman Treasury.

"Beside what they have permitted in their own residences, they have caused Chapels to be erected in the houses of persons who belonged to them, and bringing to them Catholic Priests, they have had the audacity to exercise publicly the false religion even within the capital of the Ottoman Empire. It is then one of the Duzoglies named Kinkor, that traitor punished with death well merited, whose miserable corpse this is."

N. B. The writing placed by the side of the corpse of Serkis, second son of the family of Duzoglie, is exactly conformable to the above.

ASIA.

An American Journal says, "The Emperor of China, it appears, has been very much alarmed and annoyed by the appearance of a burricane. In his *Royal Gazette*, he has thought proper to censure the Astrologers belonging to his Court, for not having foretold this event in their Almanacks. His Astrologers, in reply to some queries propounded by his Majesty, declared, that this burricane was occasioned by the dismissal of his favourite Minister. The explanation was rejected by his Majesty, as an interference with his Royal prerogative; and they received his Majesty's commands to try their hands at another interpretation of this phenomenon. The Mathematical Board presented their solutions, and stated, that if the whirlwind was accompanied with dust, it shewed that there were dissensions between the Sovereign and his Ministers. This explanation was intended, we presume, to make a whirlwind of his Majesty, and dust of his Ministers. This is the Nation whose example has been so often cited by visionary theorists, as furnishing a proper mode for American adoption."

The *Calcutta Journal* says, "Several months ago, in the vicinity of Chander-nagore, a female victim was immolated on the funeral pile, under circumstances peculiarly affecting. She was a young woman, who had been recently betrothed to a young man of the same town. Every thing was prepared for the celebration of the nuptials, which had been fixed for the next day; the relations of both parties had arrived from a distance to honour the marriage with their presence; and the circle of their friends already enjoyed in anticipation the festivities which the approaching day would usher in. On the preceding evening, however, the bridegroom was taken ill of the *cholera morbus*, and in a few hours was a lifeless corpse. Information being conveyed of the melancholy event to the bride, she instantly declared her determination to ascend the funeral pile of her betrothed Lord: a long debate was thereon held between the relations of the bride and the Priests, respecting the legality of the act; the result of which was, that in such case the Shasters, considering the bride as bound to her husband by the vow she had taken, permitted a voluntary immolation on the funeral pile. The next day, therefore, instead of the music and joy which had been anticipated, the bride was led to the banks of the Ganges, amid the silent grief of her friends and relatives, and burnt with the dead body of her intended husband."

A new Island has been lately formed in the upper part of the Bay of Bengal, by a rapid accretion of the alluvion or soil, made along the shores of the large rivers of the Indian continent. The island is nothing at present but a sand-bank; but it is continually receiving such additions as will gradually render it a spacious tract. It was not visible four or five years ago, and it was only discovered, together with the canal, by vessels trading to Saugur, about the latter end of 1816. The situation is $21^{\circ} 35'$ of latitude, and $86^{\circ} 20'$ of longitude East of Greenwich: this position is precisely that which has been indicated in the maps as the bank of Saugur, at the Eastern extremity of the upper part of the island of that name. Its formation between the mouths of the Houghly and the canal of the bay, may well enough account for its origin. There being two considerable mouths of rivers, with rapid currents rushing into the sea, both East and West, there must have long been a submarine agglomeration, which has now risen above the surface of the ocean, and must increase under the protection of the continental lands that lie between those two arms of the Ganges.—In some parts the island is covered with the dung of birds, which

which becomes a kind of manure for the soil. Myriads of small crabs cover the Northern coast, and their visits are productive of some utility. The central part of the island looks at a distance like a green lawn, dazzling to the view: herbage has taken root here, and there are a number of tufts of long grass (*saccharum spontaneum*) that thrive very well."

AFRICA.

By the Hottentot, Capt. Taylor, arrived in 59 days from the Cape of Good Hope, intelligence has been received of the total defeat of the Caffre forces, and of the capture and defeat of the principal leaders. The Hottentot landed dispatches for Government at Dover. On the day before she sailed, the Governor (Lord Charles Somerset) and suite embarked on board his Majesty's brig Redwing, for Algoa Bay; for the purpose, as is supposed, of making terms of peace with the savages, and fixing the future boundary of their country in the direction of the colony.

By the Dutch ship Governor, Dille, which arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on the 10th of September, from Batavia, advices are received that an insurrection among the natives at Palembang (or the South east Coast of Sumatra) had taken place, and that they had murdered all the Dutch settlers except Mr. Muntinghe, the Superintendent, who fortunately escaped.

AMERICA, &c.

Intelligence has been received of a hurricane at Barbadoes, on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of October, more dreadful than any that has occurred in the island since 1780.—The town was deluged, and bridges and buildings carried away by the resistless torrents.—On the plantations, the storm of wind tore up the canes by the roots; many houses were also blown down, and other considerable damage was done.—At Foster-hall estate, near Joe's river, some singular and awful phenomena occurred. Several of the buildings sunk under the earth, and were totally destroyed; and a house, where a flock of sheep and some cattle were lodged, was swallowed up, and entirely lost. A wood adjoining, suddenly moved down to the spot where Foster-hall buildings stood, and a field of canes took possession of a spot where a field of potatoes had been, and which slid into the sea. A sinking of the earth occurred in other parts of the island. The damage among the shipping was considerable; several of the vessels rode out the gale. Some lives were lost, but not so many as might have been expected.

A letter from Nevis dated Oct. 20, derived from a most respectable quarter, states that the whole of the Kingdom of New Granada is in the hands of the Pa-

trials. On the 11th of September a general insurrection of the Croles took place at Sante Fe, the capital. All the Spaniards were murdered, the Governor and a few officers of the Government excepted; and they were compelled to fly in such haste as to leave every thing behind them, both public and private property. This occurred previous to the entry of Bolivar into the city, which took place about seven days afterwards. He found in the city a treasure amounting to two and a half millions of dollars. In the Oronoco Gazettes, the details of Bolivar's military career, in his advance on the capital of New Granada, are contained. The most important battle was fought at a place called Baucha; the action, though not on so large a scale as that of Maypought last year in Chili, bears some resemblance to it in its results, and was equally decisive in favour of the Patriots. The force of the Royales consisted of 3000 men, and of this number only 150 are said to have escaped. Beraida, the Spanish General, together with the army in command, were killed; and 1500 were taken prisoners.

By a letter from St. Vincent's of the 21st of Oct. it appears that St. Lucia had also suffered very severely by the hurricane that did so much mischief at Barbadoes.

On the 4th ult. a fire broke out at Wilmington, North Carolina, which destroyed about 300 houses, and occasioned a loss of property to the amount of 1,000,000 of dollars. Only one life was lost, that of a Capt. Farguehar M'Rae, who was crushed to atoms by the fall of a house, into which he had ventured, to save the property of a neighbour. The fire was strongly suspected to have been the work of incendiary.

A fire had also broken out in the forests of the Dismal Swamp, in New Jersey, in the latter end of October, and continued burning at the date of the latest account from that quarter. It had already destroyed about 3,000 acres of timber.

The St. Louis Gazette, after giving an account of the testimonies existing in support of the opinion that there is now inhabiting the Southern branches of the Missouri, a race of men descended from the Welch Emigrants, who embarked, to the number of 327 persons, in ten vessels under Prince Madoc, in A.D. 1170, from North Wales, mentions, that an expedition is now on foot for a thorough investigation of the fact. The persons engaged in the undertaking are Messrs. Roberts and Parry, Welchmen, who speak the language of North and South Wales: it is said, they are industrious, persevering men, and that they will pursue the search as long as the probability of a discovery exists.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Nov. 26. The beautiful mansion of G. J. Glynn, esq. near *Bodmin*, in Cornwall, with the valuable furniture, choice library, wines, &c. were destroyed by fire early this morning.

Nov. 18. The following Address from the University of Oxford was this day presented:

"To His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

"We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford, beg leave to approach your Royal Highness in this alarming and awful state of our Country, with renewed assurances of our zealous attachment to His Majesty's person, family, and government, and to that happy Constitution in Church and State, which is established in this realm.

"With these sentiments we are unalterably impressed. We have already more than once been permitted to lay them at your Royal Highness's feet; and we are sensible that the best mode, and the most acceptable to your Royal Highness, by which we can manifest the deep conviction with which they are rooted in our own minds, is by impressing them also upon the minds of others; and by inculcating the doctrines of true religion and the principles of loyalty to the Throne, obedience to the laws, and attachment to the Constitution, on those whom we are preparing for the discharge, in their various stations, of duties inseparably connected with the public interests.

"But we view, with the deepest apprehension, the continually increasing efforts which are made to undermine, throughout the Country, the groundworks of every duty, both public and private; and at a time when all authority is outraged, and all public order insulted and violated; and when dangers of unusual magnitude, arising out of the rapid and connected progress of blasphemy and sedition, threaten both the peace of the community and the personal security of individuals, we should be equally wanting to our feelings and our duty, if we did not, in this public manner, again express our abhorrence of such efforts, and our anxiety to maintain, unimpaired, the authority of the Laws, the dignity of the Crown, and the independence of the Legislature. On these principles we will continue to act as we trust we have hitherto acted.—We know that they are the foundations of that public happiness which our Country, by the blessings of Providence, has enjoyed under the auspicious Government of your Royal High-

ness's House, and we are convinced that a zealous and active support of them is required from us by every consideration both of civil and religious duty."

"Given at our House of Convocation, under our common seal, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen."

To which His Royal Highness the Prince Regent returned the following gracious Answer:—

"I return you my warmest thanks for this loyal and dutiful Address. I was fully persuaded that the University of Oxford, distinguished as it is for the soundest principles of loyalty and religion, could not contemplate, without the utmost reprobation and alarm, the means so actively employed to destroy public morals at their very source; to bring into hatred and contempt all the civil authorities of the Country; and ultimately to subvert the whole fabric of our Constitution, both in Church and State. Such an avowal of your principles, at this most important conjuncture, is highly gratifying to me; and I am persuaded you will ever consider it to be your indispensable duty to spare no exertions in instilling them into the minds of those entrusted to your care, as the only solid foundation of private honour and happiness, as well as of public security and prosperity."

Dec. 7. The rev. Archdeacon Wollaston, rector of the parish of *East Dereham*, Norfolk, at his tithe-audit, in consequence of the great depression in the price of grain, returned five per cent. to the farmers—an example worthy of imitation.

Yarmouth, Dec. 9. We lament to state, that the whole line of this coast presents a scene of devastation and ruin, occasioned by the late strong gales from the eastward. Wreck lies scattered at every step; and the melancholy conclusion is, that several ships, with their unfortunate crews, have gone down; besides these, there are many vessels stranded; some of which are so much damaged as to render them not worth repairing. Various articles have been washed ashore at this place, and a crew of fourteen men arrived in an open boat, on Wednesday, having been obliged to quit their ship, which was entangled in the sands. The vessel was plainly seen from the shore, and it is hoped she will be saved. It is reported that one of the revenue cutters is lost.—On Tuesday night, the *Phoenix*, from Copenhagen, with a valuable cargo, bound for *St. Croix*, was totally wrecked near this town, and the crew unfortunately perished.

A novel mode of disposing of an estate has been publicly announced in *Suffolk*.

A house,

A house, with garden and orchard, at Thorndon and Thwaite, is to be raffled for by one hundred subscribers, at five pounds each. Should the number be completed, the winner is to pay 20*l.* and the present proprietor 10*l.* for the good of the company.

A single potatoe was cut into eyes and planted in the garden of C. Moore, esq. at Woodbridge, Suffolk; and the produce was the surprizing quantity of a bushel skep without being heaped, and it weighed 64 lbs. The potatoes are remarkably fine.

The presentation of a valuable living in *Cheshire* is supposed to have recently lapsed to the University of Cambridge, under the following circumstances:—The death of the incumbent being declared by his physicians to be fast approaching at Leamington, a person entered into a contract for the purchase of the next presentation for 6000*l.* which was executed about six hours before the decease of the incumbent. This sale is objected to on two grounds—1st. That the patron, being a Catholic, could not sell the next presentation attached to the advowson; and 2dly, that, if he possessed such right, the conveyance was not executed in due time.—The probability of this lapse has occasioned considerable interest in the University, the living being estimated at 1500*l.* per ann. Should such lapse be adjudged, the presentation will become elective in the Masters of Arts: on the books of the University several caudidates have already declared themselves.

The heir of the ill-fated Gustavus, and nephew to the Emperor Alexander, is now in *Edinburgh*, where he is to reside for several months. He is about 19 or 20, and of a manly and modest address.

Some gentlemen of *Edinburgh* have taken the celebrated calculating boy, Bidder, under their protection, and mean to give him a college education; they also gave his father a sum of money to take home to his family.

A person named Smyth, who had been twelve years churchwarden of the parish of St. Michan, *Dublin*, has been tried for a robbery of the most atrocious description. After a charity sermon, while employed with others in the vestry-room, to count the contributions of the benevolant, he was seen to pass bank notes at various times, from one hand to the other, squeeze them into a small compass, and then shily put them into his pocket: he was searched, and from 20*l.* to 30*l.* found on him. He received sentence of transportation for seven years.

Dec. 20. Nathan Broadhurst was sent off to Lancaster on a charge of High Treason, committed at Burnley on the 16th of November, under the name of Walker, in company with John Knight.

OCCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Windsor Castle, Dec. 4, 1819. "His Majesty's disorder has undergone no alteration. His Majesty was indisposed for two days a fortnight since, but has now recovered his ordinary bodily health, which is good considering his great age."²⁵

A gentleman who has lately been in the presence of His Majesty states, that the appearance of our ancient Monarch is the most venerable imaginable. His hair and beard are white as the drifted snow, and the latter flows gracefully over a breast which now feels not the pleasures or the pains of life.—When the gentleman saw him, he was dressed in a loose satin robe lined with fur, sitting in an apparently pensive mood, with his elbows on a table, his head resting on his hands, and seemingly regardless of all external objects.

Friday, Nov. 19.

This morning, about four o'clock, the inhabitants of Crooked-lane were alarmed by a loud shriek, which was occasioned by the following dreadful circumstance:—Mrs. Matthews, about 30 years of age, wife of Mr. Thomas Matthews, wire-worker, No. 9, Crooked-lane, had of late been in a state of despondency, but was getting better. At the time above stated she was seized with that dreadful melody, and at the moment took a fine boy, four months old, from the cradle, and threw it out, from the second-floor back-ground, into St. Martin's burial ground. She then opened the window on the third floor which looks into Crooked-lane, and instantly jumped out. She fell head foremost into the road, and was instantly killed. The infant was taken up alive, but no hopes are entertained of its recovery. An inquest was held on the body of Mrs. M. and a verdict of *Lunacy* returned.

Thursday, Nov. 24.

An alarming fire broke out this morning, at Hounslow, in the premises of Mr. Fagg. It happened in the rick-yard, through Mr. Fagg firing at some sparrows; and three valuable wheat-ricks, worth 800*l.* were destroyed. It is thought that some wadding had lodged in the ricks.

Friday, Nov. 25.

An inquisition was held, at St. Thomas's Hospital, on the body of a poor man who had been engaged in digging a grave (47 feet deep) in the church-yard of the parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate Without. It appeared in evidence, that the shoring boards giving way, the sides of the grave fell in, and the deceased was buried up to the chin. It was nearly an hour before the poor fellow could be extricated from his dreadful situation. The deceased repeatedly cried out, "For God's sake take me out, or I shall die." He was conveyed to St.

St. Thomas's Hospital, where he died.—*Accidental Death.*

The Lord Mayor held his first Court of Common Council. It was uncommonly numerous, and the subjects to be taken into consideration were of the utmost interest in the city. The first proceeding was upon the question of giving the usual thanks to the late Lord Mayor, for his conduct while in office. Mr. Deputy Williams moved the thanks. An Amendment, expressing strong censure, was moved by Mr. Blacket, and carried.

The next topic of discussion was, the prosecution instituted by the Comt of Aldermen against Mr. Alderman Waithman and others, for riotously obstructing the election of a Lord Mayor at the late Common Hall. Resolutions, declaring that the Aldermen have no control over the Livery—prohibiting the Chamberlain from furnishing funds for such prosecution—and recommending the withdrawing of the legal proceedings—were moved by Mr. J. Williams, and carried without a division.

Monday, Dec. 6.

A Court of Common Council was held. A report was made from the Committee which had been appointed to watch the proceedings of the Court of Aldermen, in the prosecution which they had directed to be carried on against Alderman Waithman and others. The Committee stated it to be their opinion, that such a proceeding was pregnant with great danger to the rights of the citizens of London; but they could take no step in the business until it was referred to the Court of Aldermen. A motion was accordingly made, that it be referred to the Court of Aldermen, which was carried.

Wednesday, Dec. 8.

A Court of Aldermen was held at Guildhall; when the late recommendation of the Court of Common Council was presented; upon which they immediately came to a resolution declaring—"That the Court, from the earliest period, have had the right to draw, and in the exercise thereof have drawn upon the Chamber, for the payment of all such sum or sums of money, as well for prosecution directed by them as otherwise, as they, from time to time, have deemed necessary for the purposes of justice.—That whilst the Court is pursuing its due course of public duty, it becomes highly imperative upon them to maintain and defend their rights and privileges against all attacks or attempts that may be made thereon.—That much as this Court would feel gratified in acceding to the unanimous recommendation of the Court of Common Council to withdraw their resolution against the parties implicated, could their sense of duty permit them to do so, they feel themselves bound to enter their most firm and decided pro-

test against the resolutions of that Court, and the power attempted to be exercised thereby over this Court, in directing the Chamberlain not to pay any expences that have been incurred, or may be incurred, in respect of such prosecutions."

Wednesday, Dec. 15.

A Meeting of Booksellers and Printers was held at the London Coffee-house, to take into consideration the provisions of a Bill before Parliament for more effectually preventing seditious and blasphemous Libels, Joseph Butterworth, esq. in the Chair. Several resolutions were passed, and it was unanimously resolved, that "A Petition be presented to the House of Commons, praying that the same Bill, so far as respects the punishment of Transportation and Death for vending such blasphemous or seditious libels as in the said Bill are mentioned, might not pass into a law." In the 8th Resolution it was justly observed, "That a very great number of historical, political, and religious works, are written and composed and published in London at stated periods, and that most of such works are of temporary and immediate public interest, and that such works issue from the press and pass through the hands of several different booksellers, and many thousands thereof are delivered to the public within a very few hours after their first publication, and that a previous perusal or consideration of such works, by such venders of the same as are not the original or first Publishers, is impracticable."

The clause relative to Transportation on a second conviction for the same offence, was afterwards withdrawn by Ministers, and mitigated to the sentence of Banishment. In consequence, the following remarks have been circulated by the Booksellers and Printers of the Metropolis and its vicinity. "With respect to the clause relative to Banishment, the Booksellers and Printers still feel insuperable objections. There is certainly a difference in the two punishments; but although the one be more ignominious and degrading than the other, yet that of Banishment may have a severity of operation equal to that of Transportation in most cases, and may in some cases be more severe. And while inevitable ruin attends either punishment, the sufferer is thereby placed beyond the benign influence of the British Constitution, and left in a situation from whence the Crown, the fountain of mercy, cannot be supplicated; or, at best, supplicated under disadvantages from which the greatest criminal is free, while permitted to remain in this Country. These considerations, it is presumed, are of the highest importance with regard to crimes like libel, which are not specific and certain, and which after conviction may, from

from that circumstance, admit of many extenuations not immediately apparent. And as a principle of just and wise legislation has been applied in rejecting the punishment of Transportation for the crimes mentioned in the Bill; so the Booksellers and Printers venture to hope, that the punishment of Banishment, hitherto unknown (as a permanent measure) in the jurisprudence of this Country, will not be retained. They scarcely feel less apprehensive of the consequences of being subject to one punishment, than they were of being subject to both; and they cannot but feel great apprehension and alarm in the contemplation of a measure which involves every personal and domestic comfort."

Petitions have been presented to the House of Commons from numerous bodies of Booksellers of London, Liverpool, Bristol, Birmingham, and other places, against the Newspaper Stamp Duties Bill; setting forth the ruinous effects which that measure would have on the trade in general, and praying that it would not pass in its present shape.

At Bow-street, Mr. Sheriff Parkyns was held to bail, on a charge of libel, preferred against him by Alexander Stewart, esq. a magistrate of the County of Down, Ireland. The matter relates to a letter which Mr. Parkyns had published in an Irish newspaper, in Nov. 1818; wherein he charges Mr. Stewart with a dereliction of his magisterial duty, in consequence of his not rendering (as Mr. Parkyns supposed) proper assistance in taking his servant, who had robbed him to a large amount, and whom Mr. Parkyns had pursued from London to Ireland. The servant was ultimately taken, and convicted.

Friday, Dec. 17.

The following are the circumstances attending the arrest of Mr. Hobhouse, in consequence of the House of Commons having declared him guilty of a breach of privilege, in publishing some offensive remarks on the Members:—Mr. Hobhouse, with his friend Mr. Michael Bruce, was at No. 1, in New-street, Spring Gardens, about six o'clock this evening, when a messenger of the House of Commons, acting as Deputy Serjeant at Arms, made his appearance, and produced the Speaker's warrant as his authority for taking Mr. Hobhouse into custody. Mr. Hobhouse said, he considered the warrant to be illegal; and the Tribunal, which had condemned him unheard, and in his absence; to be also illegal; and that he refused to obey the warrant. The messenger replied, that he had brought a force with him to execute the warrant, and the men were in the house. Mr. Hobhouse desired him to carry back his refusal to the Speaker; but the messenger said he could

not quit him. "Then," replied Mr. Hobhouse, "you must use your force, for I will submit to nothing else." Two other messengers soon after made their appearance; when the first messenger, laying his hand on Mr. Hobhouse, said, "You are my prisoner." Mr. Hobhouse then replied, "I must submit to force, but I protest against this illegal seizure, and desire you to inform the Speaker thereof." Mr. Hobhouse was immediately taken to Newgate, by two of the messengers, in a hackney coach.

The Bill for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, proposed by Lord Althorpe, has been printed by order of the House of Commons. It prohibits Officers of the Court from taking gratuities. The petitioning creditor may compel the surrender of the insolvent's property, which shall vest in the provisional assignee. Examiners are to be appointed by the Commissioners; they are authorized to compel the attendance of witnesses, and are empowered to allow or disallow claims of creditors, subject however to an appeal to the Commissioner. The assignees have a power of making compositions with creditors. In the country, examiners may be appointed by Justices of the Peace at Quarter Sessions, and the Commissioner of the Court in London may direct prisoners, in certain cases, to be examined before Justices at the Quarter Sessions. Prisoners, after discharge, becoming possessed of public funds, or any other species of property, and refusing to convey such property, the Court may, upon petition in a summary way, order such persons to be again arrested.

The petition in favour of Henry Stent, (see p. 270) signed by 14,000 persons, has been laid before the Prince Regent by Lord Sidmouth. His sentence is to be commuted to two years' imprisonment in the House of Correction.

The parish-officers of St. James's have determined to sink wells in different parts of the parish, over which are to be placed handsome pumps of an improved construction, for supplying the inhabitants with spring-water.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Dec. 1. *The Disagreeable Surprise*, a Farce. Disapproved of; and acted only twice.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Dec. 14. *Mary Stuart, Queen of Scotland*, a Tragedy. This play was an alteration from Schiller's German Drama of the same name; but was unskillfully executed, and ill received. Not repeated.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

Nov. 20. Sir E. Nagle, one of the Grooms of his Majesty's Bedchamber, v. Sir J. Cradock, now Baron Howden.

Lieut.-col. J. Freemantle, of the Coldstream Guards, Deputy Adjutant General to the Forces in the Island of Jamaica.

Nov. 30. Major-gen. Sir J. Malcolm, of the East India Service, to be Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath; also Major-gens. Munro, Toone, and Doreton, likewise of the East India Service, to be Companions of the same Order.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Chichester—Lord J. G. Lennox, vice the Earl of March (now Duke of Richmond.)

Banbury—The Hon. H. Legge, vice the Hon. F. S. N. Douglass, deceased.

Cambridge—Lieut.-col. F. W. Trench, vice the Hon. E. Finch, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. Edward Meredith, to the head-mastership of Newport Grammar School, Shropshire.

W. M. Thiselton, esq. of the King's Honourable Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, has been appointed, by the Earl of Courtown, Gentleman Harbinger to his Majesty, vice J. A. Oliver, esq. deceased.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Christopher Dodgson, M. A. Grately R. Hants.

Rev. Laurence Cowling, M. A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, Long Stow R. Cambridgeshire.

Rev. Thomas Robyns, vicar of Colebroke, Devon, Maristow V. with Thruselton chapel annexed, in same County.

Rev. Thos. Ashurst, LL. D. Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, Yaverland R. Isle of Wight.

Rev. Arthur Charles Verclst, M. A. Wythcombe R. Somerset.

Rev. Nicholas Wood, M. A. Keaton V. Suffolk.

Hon. and Rev. Augustus Legge, to the Chancellorship of the Diocese of Worcester, and to the Rectory of North Waltham, Hants; Rev. Mr. Heathcote to the vacant Archdeaconry; and Rev. Mr. Garnier, Brightwell R. Hants.

Rev. Henry Van Voorst, M. A. late of St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, Steeple V. in Essex.

Rev. C. H. Collyns, master of the Free Grammar School, Exeter, to the chapel of St. John in that city.

Rev. Wm. Madan, M. A. Student of Christ Church, Oxford, Poleworth V. Warwickshire.

Rev. F. C. Blackstone, LL. B. Worthing R. Hants.

DISPENSATION.

Rev. John Thomas Huntley, M. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, to hold by dispensation the vicarage of Kimbolton, with the rectory of Swanshead, Hunt.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 22. At Geneva, in Switzerland, of a son and heir, the Lady of the Rev. George Chetwode, grandsoo of the late, and nephew to the present Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

Lately. At Blithfield rectory, Staffordshire, the Right Hon. Lady Bagot of a daughter.—At Glogariff, near Bantry, the wife of a labouring man, named Scully, of four children, three sons and a daughter, who are likely to live and do well.—At Gwithiau, Mrs. Phillips of three still-born children.—In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the wife of Henry Brougham, esq. M. P. of a daughter.

Nov. 8. At the South Parade, Cork, Lady Audley of a son.—10. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Sir Alex. Mackenzie, of Avoch, of a son.—11. At Stonybank, N. B. the wife of Major J. S. Sinclair of a daughter.—12. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Dundas, of Dundas, of a son and heir.—14. The wife of Thomas

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Tyrwhitt Drake, esq. M. P. of a daughter.—16. At Brahan Castle, Scotland, the Hon. Mrs. Stewart Mackenzie, of Seaforth, of a daughter.—At Fulham, Viscountess Ranelagh, of a daughter.—19. At Hargrave rectory, Northamptonshire, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Lake Baker, of a son.—21. At the rectory, Wickham Bishop's, Essex, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Leigh of a son.—23. At Corsham House, Wilts, the Lady of Paul Methuen, esq. of a son.—25. At Belton House, Lincolnshire, the Right Hon. the Countess of Brownlow of a daughter.

Dec. 2. At the Hague, the Countess of Athlone, of a daughter.—6. At Shugborough, Staffordshire, Viscountess Anson of a daughter.—8. At Muncaster Castle, Lady Lindsay, of a son.—9. The Lady of Sir John C. Cogill, bart. of a daughter.—10. At No. 3, Tavistock-square, the wife of John Braham, esq. of a son.—11. At Weymouth, the wife of Sir Henry Onslow, of

barr. of a daughter.—12. At Southwell, Notts, the wife of E. R. Faulkner, esq. of a son.—13. At Kensington, the wife of H. J. da Costa, esq. of a daughter.—At Batter, Hants, the wife of F. Wynne

Aubrey, esq. of a daughter.—15. In Highbury Grove, the wife of Daniel Raine, esq. of a daughter.—17. The wife of Dr. Edw. Thos. Mosro, of Gower-street, Bedford square, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 12. At Bombay, Capt. C. P. King, of the 4th reg. of Bengal Cavalry, only son of E. King, esq. of Pangbourne, Berkshire, to Jane Margaretta, second daughter of the late R. C. Brownell, esq. of the county of Surrey.

Aug. 5. At Baltimore (America), Granville Sharp Oldfield, esq. merchant, late of England, to Anne, eldest daughter of Ralph H. ginbotham, esq. of Baltimore.

Oct. 19. At St. James's church, by the Bishop of London, the Rev. Henry Ridell Moody, only surviving son of Robert Sadleir Moody, esq. formerly one of the Commissioners for Victualling his Majesty's Navy, to Althea Jane, second daughter of the Rev. Francis J. H. Wollaston, archdeacon of Essex.

30. At St. Petersburg, Col. Le Comte Gustave Magnus d'Armfeldt, Aid de-Camp to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, to the daughter of the late Thomas Brooke, esq.

Nov. 1. Capt. Wm. Ronald, of the 6th regiment, to Elizabeth George, daughter of the late Lieut.-gen. Benson.

At Paris, Dr. G. G. Browne Mill, to Maria Elizabeth Thomas, both of Walcot parish, Bath.

8. In Stonehouse chapel, Devon, Joseph Coppock, esq. of Clifford's Inn, to Helea, fourth daughter of John Kent, esq. niece to col. Robert Wright, R. Artillery, and Lieut.-col. George Wright, R. Engineers, and grand niece to Vice-admiral John Hunter, late governor of New South Wales.

5. H. Thomson, esq. to Susan, eldest daughter of Samuel Medley, esq. of Hackney.

6. At Edinburgh, James, eldest son of the late Capt. Charles Hay, R. N. to Mary, only daughter of Major R. L. Hay, formerly of the 55th reg. of foot.

8. John Beatty West, esq. to Eliza Felicia, daughter of Serjeant Barton, of Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.

Capt. Jas. Atbill, R. N. to Selina Theresa, third daughter of the late C. Bishop, esq. his Majesty's Procurator General.

T. G. Hortoo, esq. to Elizabeth Catharine, eldest daughter of C. Hatchett, esq. of Belle Vue House, Chelsea.

J. C. Hartsinck, esq. of Bath, to Matilda, eldest daughter of the late R. Hankey, esq. banker, of London.

T. F. Balderston, esq. Commander of the Asia East Indiaman, to Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Urquhart, esq.

9. Charles Kearney, esq. late of Paris,

to Miss Harriet Robson, of Maddox-street, Hanover-square.

Mr. T. Dawbeney, of Prince's Park, Bucks, paper-maker, to Miss Mary Gardoer Carter, formerly of the Island of Jamaica.

10. Capt. Nixon, of the Grenadier Guards, to Henrietta Caroline Manley, only daughter of the late Monsieur de Vermont, and niece to Mrs. Manningford, of South Ormsby, Lincolnshire.

Felix Whitmore, jun. esq. of Belvidere house, Lambeth, to Rosamund, second daughter of Major Tulloch, of Portland-place.

Wm. Pennell, esq. jun. of Bath to Eliza, only child of the late F. Walmsley, esq. of Topsham, Devonshire.

11. Sir Nicholas Cosway Colthur, barr. of Ardruim, co. Cork, M. P. for the city of Cork, to Elizabeth, only child of George Vesey, esq. of Lucan House, co. Dublin.

Harry Newland, esq. of Broadwater, Sussex, to Anne, eldest daughter of the late Robt. Pearson, esq. of Park street.

Lieut. and Adjutant Pagion, of the 6th regiment, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Mat. Harpley, esq. of Forest Lodge, West Ham, Essex.

R. Bysm, esq. of the Ordnance Office, to the widow of the late Lieut. Symon, and daughter of John Drew, esq. of Woolwich.

Thomas William, only son of Lieut.-gen. Sir T. Blomefield, barr. of Shropshire Hill, Kent, to Salome, daughter of Sam. Kekewich, esq. of Peamote, Devonshire.

Lieut. Peter Brooke, R. N. to Frances, widow of Charles Bowns, esq. late of Duley Hall, Yorkshire.

12. Mr. Wm. Fade, jun. to Miss Menzies, both of Hampstead.

13. Mr. James Knowles, of the Borough, to Alice, youngest daughter of Chas. Southby, esq. of Walworth.

Charles Phillipa, esq. of the Irish Bar, to Miss Whalley, of Camden Town.

14. Rich. Sumner, esq. of Putney Priory, Surrey, to Fanny, third daughter of the late G. Montgomerie, esq. of G. boldisham Hall, Norfolk.

15. Wm. Harrison, esq. of Loversdown House, Somersetshire, to Eliza, eldest daughter of G. Southby, esq. of Southampton-place, Euston-square.

Geo. Priestley, esq. of White Windows, near Halifax, to Hannah, only child of the late N. Kirkman, esq. of the Crescent, Salford, Staffordshire.

The Rev. A. H. Buchanan, to Susanna, daughter of Nath. Maxey, esq. of Congleton.

17. Robert Hogg, esq. of Broad-street-buildings, to Catherine, daughter of W. North, esq. of Levan Hall, Yorkshire.

Isaac Waltham Rush, esq. of Beeleigh Grange, Malden, grandson of the late Wm. Waltham, esq. to Mary, daughter of the late E. Clay, esq. of Southminster Cage.

18. Nicholas Kirkmao, esq. of Cloak Lane, to Catherine, daughter of Mrs. C. Daniels, of Floore, Northamptonshire.

22. Anthony Mervin Storry, esq. to Margaret, daughter of the late Rev. Nevil Maskelyne, D. D.

George Bertelot, son of Walter Smyth, esq. of Siopham House, Sussex, to Emma, youngest daughter of the late Jas. Woodbridge, esq. of Richmond.

J. A. Christian, esq. of Arundel-street, to Miss Blackwell, of Armitage, near Lichfield.

23. William Smart, esq. of Exeter Change, to Maria, daughter of Mr. Goter, of Thames-street.

Abel Lea, esq. of Kidderminster, Worcestershire, to Mary, daughter of the late John Jefferson, esq. of Chalkside, Cumberland.

25. A. Christie, esq. eldest son of Rear-Admiral Christie, of Baberton, county of Mid Lothian, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Wilmer.

The Rev. John Poole, of Enmore, Somersetshire, to Miss Seager, of Bridgwater.

Mr. James Cole, jun. carpet manufacturer, eldest son of James Cole, esq. of Summer Hill, Kidderminster, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Benjamin Barber, esq. of Walsall.

Mr. Thomas Boone, bookseller, of the Strand, to Emma, eldest daughter of Mr. James Little, of Mortimer street.

26. Mr. George Langstaff, of New Basinghall-street, surgeon, to Miss Butler, of Tottenham.

Lately, in Dublin, by his nephew, the Dean of Ferns, Matthew Cassan, esq. of Sheffield Hall, Queen's County, eldest son of the late Stephen Cassan, esq. of the same place, to Miss Catherine Head, sister of General Head, and niece of the late Lord Dupalle.

Wm. J. Leothall, esq. of Cothill, to Margaret Anne, third daughter of the late Admiral M'Dougall, of Bath.

John Hume, esq. surgeon of the 39th regiment, to Anne Louisa, daughter of the late Major And. Parke, of Sligo.

The Rev. Ralph Heathcote, to the widow of the late Jos. Bilbie, esq. of Tapton Grove, near Chesterfield.

Rear-Admiral Sir David Milne, K. C. B. to the daughter of the late G. Stephen, esq. of the Island of Grenada.

At New York, America, James Hackett, esq. a Member of Congress, to Miss C. D. Lee Sugg, the ci-devant infant Billington and Roscia, eldest daughter of Mr. C. Lee Sugg, the ventriloquist.

At Bishop's Waltham, Lord Dacre to Mrs. Widmot.

E. P. Colston, esq. jun. of Elkins Hall, Oxfordshire, to Marianne, only daughter of Wm. Jenkins, esq. of Shepton Mallet.

Charles Moor, esq. of Rempstoo, Bedfordshire, to Elizabeth Anne, second daughter of the late Rev. Richard Palmer, of Grantham.

C. Tyrwhitt Jones, esq. to Emily Anna Halliday.

Capt. Chss. Poulton, of the Madras Native Infantry, to Susanna Jane, eldest daughter of G. H. Leycester, esq. of White Place, Bucks.

Dec. 1. R. P. Smith, esq. M. P. eldest son of the Rev. R. Smith, of Marston Rectory, near York, to Eliza, daughter of the late Peter Breton, esq.

Mr. J. T. Gellibrand, of Austinfriars, solicitor, to Anne Isabella, daughter of the Rev. John Kerby, of Lewes.

2. Mr. Edward Burbidge, of Aldersgate-street, to Eliza, only daughter of Wm. Griffith, esq. of South Bridge House, Croydon.

James H., youngest son of W. Dyer, esq. of Blackheath, to Margaret, eldest dau. of C. Pratt, esq. of Lewisham Hill.

J. James Hall, esq. of Great Marlborough-street, to Maria Anne, second daughter of Mr. Serjeant Sellon.

The Rev. Thomas S. Griffinhoofe, A. M. vicar of Arkesden, and Mayland, Essex, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Charles Hutchins, Esq. of Water street, Strand.

Charles Drury, esq. of the 3d Dragoon Guards, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Lieut.-col. Hart, Inspecting Field Officer, Centre District.

7. William Lomas, esq. of Rochester, to Matilda, daughter of the late Thomas Baker, esq. of Chalk.

Charles, second son of Evelyn Shirley, esq. of Batingtoo Park, Warwickshire, to Anne Charlotte, youngest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. George Bridgerman.

9. H. P. Fuller, esq. of Piccadilly, to Matilda Juliana, eldest daughter of the late Mark Wratislaw, esq. of Rugby.

10. James Ross Oxberry, esq. of Gibraltar, to Mrs. Tonym, of Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square.

11. Wm. C. Hood, esq. of Vauxhall, to Anne, only daughter of the late C. Brown, esq. of South Lambeth.

13. Mr. Henry Wabb, to Elizabeth Artemisia Anna Maria, only child of the late David Healy, esq. both of Bermondsey.

OBITUARY.

DR. EUSEBY CLEAVER, D. D. ARCHBISHOP
OF DUBLIN.

Lately. At Tunbridge Wells, the Right Hon. and Most Rev. Euseby Cleaver, D. D. Lord Archbishop of Dublin, and Bishop of Glandelagh, Primate of Ireland, Chancellor of the illustrious Order of St. Patrick, Visitor of Trinity College, Dublin, &c. &c. He was of Christ Church, Oxford; M. A. 1770; B. and D. D. 1783.

This prelate was a native of Buckinghamshire; his father, the Rev. William Cleaver, M. A. who was a clergyman of the Church of England, having been for many years the respectable master of a private school, at Twyford, in that county. The reputation of this divine, and his vicinity to Stowe, introduced him to the notice of the Grenville family. Accordingly, his eldest son, the late William Cleaver, of Bruzen Nose, became tutor to the first Marquis of Buckingham, while the latter was a student of Christchurch. This event, in due time, produced important results to the whole family; for the elder brother obtained the bishopricks of Chester, Bangor, and St. Asaph in succession; while the younger, accompanying their magnificent patron, during his second residence in Ireland, as viceroy, was soon promoted to the See of Ferns, whence he was translated to that of Cork; and finally obtained all the archiepiscopal honours of that diocese, of which Dublin is the capital.

Dr. Euseby Cleaver, after residing some time in Ireland, married a lady of that country, by whom he had several children. This amiable woman died at Egremont House, Fulham, May 1, 1816, greatly lamented by all her friends and relatives.

EARL OF EGLINTON.

Dec. 14. At Eglinton Castle, Ayrshire, the Right Hon. Hugh Montgomerie, Earl of Eglinton, Lord Montgomerie and Kilwinning (Baron Ardrossan, in Great Britain), Knight of the Most Ancient Order of the Thistle, Lord Lieutenant of Ayrshire, one of the State Counsellors of the Prince of Wales, &c. His Lordship was the son of Alexander Montgomerie, esq. of Cullisfield, by Lillias, daughter of Sir Robert Montgomerie, of Skelmorlie, and was born in 1739. He married Eleanor, daughter of J. Hamilton, esq. of Bourtreehill, who died in 1817. By this Lady he had several children, only two of whom are living, Lady Lillias Oswald, and Lady Jane. His Lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by his grandson, Archibald, born on the 29th of September 1812, only son of Archibald Lord Montgomerie,

by Lady Mary, only surviving daughter of Archibald, the eleventh Earl of Eglinton.—The late Earl was long in the Army, and, during the American War, was Major of the West Fencibles. When the War broke out with France in 1793, he raised and commanded that fine regiment, the West Lowland Fencibles, which command he resigned after several years service. He succeeded his cousin Archibald, as Earl of Eglinton, in 1796. The death of this patriotic Nobleman will be much regretted, as he gave employment to a great number of people on his estates, which he has much improved since he came to the title.

The paternal name of this family was *Selou*, of which paternal name was also the ancestor of the Duke of Gordon, at the close of the fourteenth century.

REV. JAMES DOUGLAS.

Nov. 5. At Preston, Sussex, the Rev. James Douglas, F.S.A. for some time a member of Peter House, Cambridge; Rector of Middleton, Sussex; and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Prince Regent.

Early in life he obtained a Commission in the Army, and made a tour through various parts of the Continent.

In January 1780, he married Margaret, daughter of John Oldershaw, esq. of Recheater (who had previously been an eminent surgeon at Leicester); and in the same year was elected F.S.A. and entered into holy orders.

His first publication was in the line of his original profession, an "Essay on Tactics, from the French of Guibert, 1781," 2 vols. 8vo.

In 1782 he published, but without his name, one volume of his "Travelling Anecdotes, through various Parts of Europe;" and promised a second. The work possessed some merit. It was written in the Shandeyan style, though the Author disavowed such intention. A second edition, with his name, appeared in 1785, with a Preface, in which he made an apology for declining to give the promised second Volume of these Anecdotes, hinting very properly, that more serious avocations are better suited to his then engagement in the "solemn duties of the Church."

In 1785, he published "A Dissertation on the Theory of the Earth," 4to; also "Two Dissertations on the Brass Instruments called *Cells*, and other Arms used by the Ancients, found in this island, with two fine aquatinta Engravings;" which forms the XXXIId Number of the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica." In the

the same year a Letter addressed to him by Lieutenant-general Robert Melville, with Mr. Douglas's Answer, was read at the Society of Antiquaries, and published in the *Archæologia*, vol. VII. 374—378.

In 1786 he commenced his greatest undertaking, entitled "*Nenia Britannica; or, A Sepulchral History of Great Britain, from the earliest Period to its general Conversion to Christianity. Including a complete Series of the British, Roman, and Saxon Sepulchral Rites and Ceremonies, with the Contents of several hundred Burial Places opened under a careful Inspection of the Author; tending to illustrate the early Part of, and to fix on a more unquestionable criterion for the study of Antiquity. To which are added some Observations on the Celtic, British, Roman, and Danish Barrows discovered in Great Britain*," folio. In this Work every circumstance relative to the tombs are particularly described, and the tombs themselves, with all their contents, are represented in aquatinta plates, executed by Mr. Douglas, and admirably adapted for conveying an accurate idea of antique relics.

In 1791, he published "*Twelve Discourses on the Influence of the Christian Religion on Civil Society*," 8vo. (See vol. LXII. p. 648.)

In 1793, he completed his "*Nenia Britannica*," and dedicated it to the Prince of Wales, to whom he had previously been appointed a Chaplain in Ordinary.

In 1795, he contributed to the "*History of Leicestershire*" a delicate Plate of Goson Church, accompanied by a perfect Fossil Oyster, found in that parish. This plate was by his own masterly hand, in that species of engraving in which he so much excelled.—Of his graphic skill another specimen was given in the whole-length portrait of Captain Grose, whom he caught napping; it was "cordially inscribed to those Members of the Antiquarian Society who adjourn to the Somerset, by one of their devoted brethren," with the Society's lamp, and the following lines under it, which were handed about to Mr. Grose's great displeasure:

"Now ****, like bright Phœbus, has
sunk into rest,
Society droops for the loss of his jest;
Antiquarian debates, unseason'd with
mirth, [birth.
To Genius and Learning will never give
Then wake, brother Member, our friend
from his sleep, [should weep."
Lest Apollo should frown, and Bacchus

A Letter from Mr. Douglas on Roman Remains at Blitchington, in Sussex, is inserted in vol. LXXXVIII. ii. p. 107.

* See a Letter of Mr. Douglas on the subject of this Work, in vol. LXIII. p. 881.

The early part of Mr. Douglas's Ministry was at Chiddingfold in Sussex, from which place many letters of his to our Magazine are dated. He was afterwards presented, by the Earl of Egramont, to the Rectory of Middleton in the same county; but his residences has latterly been at Preston.—He has left a widow, with three sons and one daughter.

JOHN BOWLES, Esq.

Oct. 30. At his lodgings in Queen's-square, Bath, aged 68, John Bowles, esq. late of Dulwich, Barrister at Law, a Commissioner of Bankrupts, and a Magistrate for the County of Surrey. He was the son of Mr. Bowles, formerly a Print-seller in Cornhill, and was for some time a Commissioner for the sale of Dutch Prizes. Mr. Bowles was the first who entered the field in order to combat the dangerous principles and ensnaring sophistry of Paine, in a tract entitled "*A Protest against Paine*," in which he urged, with concise energy, the strongest arguments against the insidious doctrines of that delusive writer. The Society which at that time met at the Crown and Anchor Tavern for the protection of liberty and property against republicans and levellers, ordered it to be printed, and sold at a very low price for the purpose of extending its circulation among the lower classes.

The Pamphlets of this Political Writer are very numerous: the following are from his pen:

Considerations on the respective rights of Judge and Jury, particularly upon Trials for Libel, 8vo. 1791.—Letter to the Right Hon. Chas. James Fox, occasioned by his late motion in the House of Commons respecting Libels, 8vo. 1791.—A Second Letter upon the matter of Libel, 8vo. 1792.—Brief deductions from first Principles, applying to the matter of Libel, being an Appendix to the Second Letter, 8vo. 1792.—The Real Grounds of the present War with France, 8vo. 1793.—A short Answer to the Declaration of the Persons calling themselves Friends of the Liberty of the Press, 8vo. 1793.—Dialogues on the Rights of Britons, 8vo. 1793.—Reflections submitted to the Consideration of the Combined Powers, 8vo. 1794.—Further Reflections, 8vo. 1795.—The Dangers of Premature Peace, 8vo. 1795.—Thoughts on the Origin and Formation of Political Institutions, 8vo. 1795.—A Protest against Paine's Rights of Man, 8vo. 1795.—Two Letters addressed to a British Merchant, 8vo. 1796.—A Third Letter to a British Merchant, 8vo. 1797. These Letters contained some good remarks on the foreign and domestic politics of the country, together with strictures on the conduct of the Opposition.—French Aggression, proved from Mr. Erskine's

Erskine's Views of the Causes of the War, 8vo. 1797.—The Retrospect, or a Collection of Tracts, published at various periods of the War, 8vo. 1799.—Reflections on the Moral and Political State of Society at the Close of the 18th century, 8vo. 1800.—Supplement to the Reflections, 8vo. 1801.—Reflections on the Political State of Society at the Commencement of the 19th century, 8vo. 1800, new edit. continued to 1804.—Reflections on the Conclusion of the War, 8vo. 1800, 2nd edit. 1801.—Reflections on Modern Female Manners, 8vo. 1802.—Thoughts on the late General Election, 8vo. 1802.—The Salutary Effects of Vigour, exemplified in the Nottingham Act, 8vo. 1804.—Observations on the Correspondence between the Author and Wm. Adam, esq. in relation to the moral character of the late Duke of Bedford, 8vo. 1804.—A Dispassionate Inquiry into the best Means of National Safety, 8vo. 1806.—A Letter addressed to Samuel Whitbread, esq. in consequence of the unqualified approbation expressed by him in the House of Commons, of Mr. Laucaster's System of Education, 8vo. 1807.—Strictures on the Motions made in the last Parliament, respecting the Pledges which his Majesty was under the necessity of demanding from his late Ministers, 8vo. 1807.—A Second Letter to Mr. Whitbread on his Bill for the Establishment of Public Schools, 8vo. 1808.

DAVID JENNINGS, Esq.

Dec. 6. David Jennings, esq. of Fenchurch-street, and of Hall-house, Hawkherst, Kent; a gentleman long known and highly valued by his Fellow Citizens, for his active zeal, and the strictest integrity, in public situations of great responsibility; particularly as Chairman of the Land and Assessed Taxes for the City of London, and a Special Commissioner under the late Property Tax. In these several situations, his conduct was uniformly and equally firm to the just demands of Government, and lenient to the fair and equitable claims of indulgence to individuals. Under the several Commissions above named, the City paid above a million annually in direct taxes; and to the credit of the Commissioners it may be stated, that no default took place in the collection, which in some districts was obliged to be supplied by re assessments on the inhabitants.—Hall-house, at Hawkherst, for two centuries in the family of Mercer, came by purchase in 1662, into the possession of Nathaniel Collyer, esq. and from him to his grandson Dr. Nathaniel Lardner; who, dying unmarried, bequeathed his property at Hawkherst to his sister's daughter and her husband, Mr. Joseph Jennings (son, as be-

lieve, of David Jennings, D.D. a respectable Dissenting Minister); from whom it descended to his son, whose death is here recorded.

In 1792, Mr. Jennings published, as a sequel to "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," "Hawkherst"; a sketch of its History and Antiquities, upon the Plan suggested in the Gentleman's Magazine for procuring Parochial Histories throughout England," 4to.; and from this elegant local Tract we shall copy a single article:

"An oval marble tablet has lately been erected, on the ornamental part of which it is sufficient to observe, that it is executed by the first Statuary of the age, Bacon. On the upper part of the oval is a Bible, open at the first page of the New Testament, surrounded by rays of light, with the motto running through it, 'God said, Let there be light, and there was light.'

And on a black marble in the centre: 'Nathaniel Lardner, D.D. drew his first and latest breath at Hall house, in this Parish. Benevolent as a Gentleman, indefatigable as a Scholar, exemplary as a Minister, wherever he resided. His usefulness was prolonged to his 86th year; when, having established the Historical Credibility of the Records of our common Salvation, without partiality, and beyond reply, their promises became his eternal inheritance, July 8, 1768. From reveries to the memory of his Uncle, these truths were inscribed by David Jennings, 1769.'

Dr. JAMES CURRY.

Nov. 26. James Curry, M. D. F. S. A. of Grafton Street, Senior Physician to Guy's Hospital, and Lecturer on the Theory and Practice of Medicine. This respectable Physician was a native of Scotland, and received his education at Edinburgh. In 1787 he came to England, and settled at Kettering, from whence he removed to London, where he deservedly gained great reputation and considerable practice. He published, "Observations on Apparent Death from Drowning and Suffocation, with an account of the means to be applied for Recovery," 1793, 8vo. 2d edit. 1797. "Examination of the Prejudices entertained against Mercury," 1810, 8vo. 2d edit. He also published "A brief Sketch of the Causes which gave rise to the high Price of Grain," 1815, 8vo.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Esq. M.D.

Oct. 26. Of an apoplectic seizure, at Haughton, the seat of the Marquis of Cholmondeley, William Armstrong, esq. M. D. aged 45. Doctor Armstrong was a native of Dublin, and of a very respect-

* See a view of the Church in our vol. LVII. p. 364.

able family in that city, where he was a member of the University, and from which he proceeded to Edinburgh as a student in medicine; afterwards enlarging his opportunities of acquirement, by a long residence in Germany, and other parts of the continent; during which he learned to write and speak the French and German languages with fluency; made great advances in the knowledge of his profession; and established an extensive acquaintance among persons of the highest rank, both British and Foreign. He united in himself many of those qualities which are known most to attract and to retain the esteem and affection of mankind. Independent in his circumstances, he practised his profession without any view to emolument; but his beneficent disposition, for more than twenty years, gave perpetual employment to superior talents, improved by a complete and regular medical education, and a natural understanding of peculiar solidity. His purse, skill, time, and pity were for ever at the service of the afflicted and forlorn, many of whom have too much reason to lament him; while to the circle of private friendship, the loss of his enlightened, honest, and manly character is irreparable.

THOMAS MASSIOTT BARDIN, Esq.

Mr. T. M. Bardin (whose death we noticed in our last, p. 478) was the only son of the late William Bardin of the same place, who was for several years the chief assistant at the house of Mr. Benjamin Martin, manufacturing Senex's Globes; who brought the art of making the balls and applying the papers to the greatest perfection. After the decease of Mr. Martin, he first published new and improved sets of 18 inch and 12 inch Globes, in the English Language; from a modern accurate drawing by Mr. Arrowsmith, and from computations of the correct position of the Stars, &c. to the present period, by Mr. W. Jones, under the sanction of Sir Joseph Banks and Dr. Maskelyne the Astronomer Royal. So accurate were the graduations and mounting, that Dr. Maskelyne used to resolve spherical Trigonometrical problems on the 18 inch to sufficient exactness for obtaining the position of the Stars, previously to accurate observations by the regular instruments. These Globes the deceased, after the death of his father, continued to manufacture with equal credit to himself as an artist, and to the preference and approbation of the scientific. He was, with the interval of one year, a respectable member of the Common Council for eight years for the Ward of Farringdon Without. Possessing a loyal and impartial mind; observing the rapid strides and influence of party spirit; feeling that his civic duties alienated him from those of his business and his family

association; he set an example worthy of imitation, of returning in 1812 to the tranquil and domestic society of his family and private friends. He was a man of virtuous and independent character; of sincere, generous, and hospitable manners. He was of a constitution similar to his father, inclined to extreme corpulency, which, by recently affected health, terminated in a dropical complaint in his chest, that caused his dissolution in the 52d year of his age.

He has left an only child, a daughter, by his late wife, and to whom he has bequeathed his estates and personal property.

DEATHS.

1819. **AT** Bangalore, after a short April 20. and severe illness, Capt. Joseph Wood, of the East India Company's service, son of Mr. W. solicitor, and son-in-law of Mr. Murphy, of Park-square, Leeds. In him the service has lost an active and intelligent officer, and he will be long remembered by his brother soldiers and a numerous circle of friends, to whom he was endeared by his accomplishments and social qualities.

April 16. At Calcutta, in his 80th year, Jas. Wade, esq.—He had served in the Hon. Company's Bengal Marine from the year 1762 till his decease; during which period he was nearly half a century a commander in the service.

May 13. Lieut. Charles, sixth son of the late Sir Wm. Elliott, bart. of Stoha. —He was killed in the attack on the fort of Rupel Droog.

June 4. At Bombay, Lieut. Charles Mitchell, of the 63th Reg.—This fine young man was the son of the late Sir Charles Mitchell, and the representative of the ancient family of Mitchell of the Isles, baronets in 1717; and by his death this rests with his first cousin, Capt. Chas. Mitchell, of the Royal Navy, eldest son of the late Adm. Sir Andrew Mitchell, K. B. —The late Sir C. Mitchell was formerly Captain of the William Pitt, Indiaman; and in her fought a gallant action in the Straights of Molucca with a French frigate, for which he was knighted, and presented with a handsome sword by the East India Company. Two children survived him, this only son Charles, and a daughter, married to Maj.-gen. Jackson.

July 16. At Mauritius, Sir Alex. Austruther, Recorder of his Majesty's Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Aug. 23. At Bermuda, Mr. J. M. Loring, a Midshipman on board his Majesty's ship Enryalus, and eldest son of the late Capt. John Loring, R. N.

Aug. 30. At Philadelphia, North America, aged 79, Mr. W. Raley, an old gentleman.

tleman who emigrated in the Venns, from Hull, in June last, and late of Newbold, apothecary.

Sept. 4. On board the Lady Boringdon, on his passage from Bombay, William Hubert, only son of William Milburn, esq. of Pentonville.

Sept. 24. At Kingston, Jamaica, Major Ferrier, of the 92d reg.

Oct. 11. At Besancon, near Three Rivers, in Upper Canada, John Campbell, esq. of Auchencrow, Argyleshire, Scotland.

Oct. 28. At Naples, aged 19, Thomas, eldest son of Thomas Patten Wilson, esq. of Wootton Park, Staffordshire.

Nov. 3. At Buxton, aged 67, Thomas Kinnersey, esq. of Clough-Hall, Staffordshire, many years an eminent banker in Newcastle-under-Lyme.

Nov. 6. At Valetta, in the island of Malta, Geo. Ogilvie, esq. LL. D. one of the Magistrates of the island, and formerly of Doctors' Commons.

Nov. 9. At Lisbon, aged 72, John Bell, esq. merchant.

Nov. 10. At the house of her niece, Mrs. Cottam, of Park-lane, Leeds, aged 79, Mrs. Hudson, of Skipwith Hall, in the East Riding of Yorkshire. She was the only child of the late George Toulson, esq. of the former place, and relict of the late Robert Hudson, esq. brigade-major and aide-de-camp to Field Marshal the Marquis Townshend.

Aged 80, Mr. Richard Shores, formerly a schoolmaster in Leeds. His unassuming worth will be long remembered by his afflicted relatives and friends.

Nov. 12. Highly respected, the Rev. Mr. Bradshaw, rector of Wilmslow, Cheshire.

After a short illness, at Chelmsford, Mr. T. S. Hodgson, of the firm of Messrs. Woollen, Hodgson, and Middleton, merchants, of Sheffield.

At Quinton Rectory, near Northampton, Charlotte Amelia, widow of the late Knight Mitchell, esq. of Hemingford Grey, &c. in Huntingdonshire, and daughter of the late Hon. Wm. Mulesworth.

Nov. 15. At Orange field (Down), Hugh Crawford, esq. merchant and banker, of Belfast.

Nov. 16. At Cheshunt, aged 60, Wm. Sandum, esq.

In her 22d year, Elizabeth, daughter of Kenneth Tod, esq. of Kennington lane.

At Cloyne (Westmeath), of water on the brain, aged one year, Wm. Hen. Wellington Bridges Nugent, Lord Delvin, eldest son of the Earl of Westmeath.

At Paris, in the 21st year of his age, Henry William Justman, eldest son of the Rev. H. W. Champneys, of the county of Kent.

Nov. 17. In his 72 year, Wm. Alcock, esq. of Skipton, Yorkshire.

Nov. 18. At Edinburgh, Augustus

Thorndike, esq. of the United States, North America.

At Rome, aged 14, the Hon. Lucy Edwards, third daughter of Lord Kennington.

Nov. 19. At Nice, in his 25th year, Mr. John Hen. Tode, son of Mr. Mottam, of Ludgate-hill.

In Baggot street, Dublin, P. Hopkins, esq. M. D.

At Lambeth, in her 66th year, Mrs. Faulkner.

Wm. Turner, esq. only remaining uncle of the present Sir Gregory Page Turner, bart.

At Rotherhithe, the Rev. J. Neale Lake, A. M.

Nov. 20. At Rome, aged 75, Abbé Taylor. In the troublesome and often delicate situation in which he was placed, of presenting British visitors at the Court of Rome, the propriety of his conduct gave general satisfaction.

The Grand Duke Frederick Louis of Mecklenburgh Schwerin.

At East Croft, near Wolverhampton, Mr. C. Leyland, of the firm of Crowley, Leyland, and Hicklin.

Nov. 21. Aged 76, the widow of the late Mr. John Lambert, of Barking, Essex.

In Duke-street, Portland-place, the widow of the late Wm. Winter, esq. of Conduit-street, Hanover-square.

At Cheverill House, near Devizes, in her 85th year, Mrs. Bellamy.

At Paris, in his 75th year, John Hurbury Williams, esq. of Colebrook Park Aberavenny.

Nov. 22. Aged 73, Mr. William Potts, upwards of 48 years Clerk in his Majesty's Customs.

Nov. 23. At Edgar House, Bath, Sarah, eldest daughter of the Rev. Richard Ous, of the county of Limerick, Ireland.

At Paris, in his 77th year, Quirio Crauford, esq.

In his 85th year, Michael Joseph Pridol, Bishop of Mans.

At Charleton House, near Malmesbury, Wilts, Julia, C'tess of Suffolk. Her ladyship was the daughter of John Gaskarth, of Penrith, in the county of Cumberland, and was married in 1774. She had issue four sons, and one daughter.

At Hammer-smith, aged 70, Charlotte, relict of the Baron de Winckelmann.

Nov. 24. At Beccles, in the 93d year of his age, Isaac Blowes, esq. a gentleman greatly respected and deservedly lamented by all his friends and acquaintances.

At Lichfield, Mary, the wife of T. Stripling, jeweller of that town. As a mother and a wife she was exemplary in the discharge of every duty.

At Charles-square, Hoxton, aged 74, Thomas Cox Seagrove, esq.

Aged 14, John, son of J. Mills, jun. esq. of Colchester.

At Wandsworth Common, in his 76th year, James Hume, esq. one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs.

Nov. 25. Of a rapid decline, whilst on a visit at Spark Brook Lodge, near Birmingham, in her 43d year, Teresa, wife of Robert Howse, of Hammersmith, in the county of Middlesex, esq. formerly of New Bond-street, London.

In Hertford street, May Fair, John Anstey, esq. one of his Majesty's Commissioners for Auditing Public Accounts.

In Queen-square, Bath, the widow of the rev. Dr. Taunton, formerly of Comberwell House, Wilts.

In Widcombe, Bath, in his 64th year, Alex. Luders, esq. Barrister-at-law, one of the Benchers of the Inner Temple.

Nov. 26. At Keonington, the wife of Mr. Alex. Sangster.

Thomas Marsham, esq. Treasurer of the Linnæan Society. Besides various communications to the Transactions of the Linnæan Society, he published "*Entomologia Britannica*," 8vo. 1802.

Aged 42, Mr. C. Routh, of Homerton.

Nov. 27. At Hammersmith, in his 76th year, Mr. J. Boyle. He was almost the oldest inhabitant of that place, and whose family have resided there near a century.

In Bishop-gate-street, in his 57th year, Mr. Alex. Ross.

At Cricket, the seat of Viscountess Bridport, Louisa Craven, wife of Anthony Rosenhagen, esq.

In Aldgate High-street, after a short illness, aged 67, Henry Newton, of Chingford Green, Essex.

Nov. 28. At Stowmarket, aged 84, the rev. Jabez Brown, Baptist minister of that place; having been upwards of 50 years engaged in the work of the ministry. The life of Mr. B. was distinguished by the exercise of every domestic virtue, and by a conscientious discharge of the duties of his profession; his manners were mild, his conversation pleasing and instructive, and in humble retirement the study of the Scriptures elevated all his feelings, and enabled him to say with joy, "There is another and a better world." He has died, greatly venerated and beloved by a large circle of friends of different religious denominations, and most sincerely lamented by the people of his charge, to whom, by his pious life and labours, he was more especially endeared.

In Cadogan Place, aged 78, Mrs. Dickenson.

At Paris, Frances Turner, eldest daughter of the late rev. Horace Hamond, of Great Mavingham, Norfolk.

Aged 59, David Russen, esq. solicitor, of Crown-court, Aldersgate-street.

In his 58th year, Mr. R. Stubbings, butcher, Islington.

GENT. MAG. December, 1819.

In Charlemont-street, Dublin, in his 83d year, John Redmond, esq. late of Newton (Wexford).

Nov. 29. In the sick ward of Lambeth Workhouse, Lieut. Henry Bowerman, late of the 56th regiment.—His two unfortunate sons, one 10, the other 19 years old, are inmates of the workhouse at Norwood.

At No. 37, Portland-place, Matilda, wife of Valentine Conolly, esq.

Nov. 30. In his 88th year. Wm. Meymott, esq. of Durham Place, Lambeth.

At Walthamstow, Mr. Peter Wright Wetherhead.

In her 50th year, Frances, wife of Wm. Johnson, newsmen, of Mile-end-road.

Lately.—In Great Russell-street, Covent Garden, aged 80, Mrs. Rebecca Moore, late of Essex-street.

Bedfordshire. At Elstow, near Bedford, Mary, eldest daughter of the late Sir Gillies Payne, bart.

Bucks. At High Wycombe, aged 89, Mr. Matthew Bates, one of the oldest and most celebrated Horticulturists in the kingdom.

Cornwall. A few days since, at Chace-water, Elizabeth, the daughter of Joseph Ralph. Though she had reached her 81st year, her height was only two feet ten inches; she was not at all deformed, but rather well proportioned. During her life she was never known to laugh or cry, or utter any sound whatever, though it was evident she both saw and heard; her weight never exceeded 20lbs.

Durham. At Walworth Castle, Darlington, J. Harrison, esq.

Gloucestershire. At Wickleton House, the rev. Morgan Graves, nephew of the late learned pastor of Claverdon.

Somersetshire. In Milsom street, Bath, the lady of Sir Hugh Smyth, bart. of Ashton Lodge, near Bristol, and daughter of the late Right Rev. Chas. Wilson Lord Bishop of Bristol.

At Bath, Frances, infant daughter of Thomas Roby, jun. esq. of Tamworth.

In Edgar Buildings, Bath, aged 79, John Shacknouse, esq. F. L. S. He published "*Nereis Britannica, or a botanical description of the British marine plants*," Latin and English, 4to. 1795-1801 "*Theophrasti Eresii de Plantarum Historia, libri decem*," Paris 1. 1812; Paris 11. 1813." He has also some papers in the Linnæan Transactions, and was a frequent contributor to the Classical Journal.

Staffordshire. Capt. T. Pocking, of Brook-house, near Uttoxeter.

Mr. D. Clerk, son of Mr. Clerk, seedsman, of Lichfield.—He was returning in the stage to his father's for his health, when he expired in his brother's arms.

Surry. On Richmond Green, in her 82d year, Mrs. Dorothy Collins.

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Sussex. At Chichester, aged 72, Thomas Surridge, esq. Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

Wills. Sarah, wife of Thomas Timbrell, esq. of Trowbridge.

Yorkshire. The wife of William Naylor, esq. of Wakefield.—This distressing event was occasioned by a sudden fright. Some colliers, having been committed to the House of Correction for a breach of their engagement with their employers, were accompanied to the prison-door by the members of the Union Society, to which they belonged; entering the town in triumph, with drums, flags, and flambeaux, shouting, huzzing, and making the most hideous noise; the alarm occasioned thereby had so immediate and powerful an effect, as by the shock to cause the rupture of a small vessel in the head, and consequent effusion on the brain, which proved fatal in three days.

ANNOAN.—At Lausanne, in Switzerland, M. Michoud de Pontarlier, an Ex-Conventionalist and Regicide. He was the only one of that class of French exiles who had received permission to reside in Switzerland.

At Jersey, Lieut. Luke Stock, formerly of Dublin.

At St. Petersburg, aged 96, General Dorfelden, who obtained so much reputation in the field during the latter part of the reign of the Empress Catherine II.

In Upper Canada, Col. Ogilvy.

At St. George's, Bermuda, James Wrigley Lewes, esq. Searcher of his Majesty's Customs at that port, and eldest son of the celebrated Mr. Lee Lewes.

At the Bermudas, Thomas, only brother of Mr. John Seabrook, of St. Paul's Church Yard.

At the Mauritius, Richard Jaques Brandram, youngest son of the late Samuel Brandram, esq.

At St. Helena, by the rupture of a blood-vessel, Mr. Valentine Joseph Munden, of the Hon. East India Company's service, son of Mr. Munden, of Drury Lane Theatre.

At Prince of Wales Island, aged 86, Lieut.-col. Debrisay, formerly Governor of that island, father of Lieut.-col. Debrisay, commanding the Royal Artillery at Limerick.

In the East Indies, where he had been for some years past on constant duty, and shared in the most active scenes of the late war there, Major Benjafield, of his Majesty's 67th regiment, and nephew of John Benjafield, esq. of Bury St. Edmund's.

Dec. 1. In Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, in his 24th year, Edward Making, esq. late of the 5th reg. of foot.

In Windsor-court, Monkwell-street, aged 53, of an apoplectic fit, Mr. John Clarke.

Aged 42, Mr. Wm. Stubbs, of Chesapeake, chemist.

Henry Manley, esq. of Masey, near Tiverton, Devonshire.

At Holmes, Mungo Pankie, esq. of Holmes, one of his Majesty's Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace for the county of Ayr.

At Burgfield House, Berks, in her 14th year, Harriet Eliza Priestley.

Dec. 2. At Kentish Town, in her 56th year, the wife of Mr. Rob. Hucksman.

Aged 67, Matthew Robinson, vestals of the parish of Foston; being found extended lifeless in a grave, which he had commenced digging in perfect health.

At Home Lacey, near Hereford, Mr. T. Brathwaite, agent for the estates of her Grace the Duchess of Norfolk.

Aged 17, Benjamin, third son of Mr. Samuel Page, of Doughty-st. and Dulwich.

At Tenby, aged 77, William Hamilton, esq. high in the Civil Service of the Hon. East India Company.

In the Haymarket, aged 77, William Leach, esq.

In Portland-place, Valentine Conolly, esq.

Dec. 3. Aged 37, Mrs. Jane Cowie, of South-crescent, Bedford-square.

In Theobald's-road, Mr. James Potter, late of Stroud, Gloucestershire.

At South Lambeth, in her 68th year, the wife of Mr. Courtney, of the Old Jewry.

At Paris, of an apoplectic fit, Gen. Coland, Peer of France.

At Dublin, the wife of the Hon. George Massey.

At Charleville, Henry Hunt, esq. late of Clorane, Limerick.

Dec. 4. At a very advanced age, the wife of Thomas Newsome, gent. of Seefling, Suffolk.

Of a typhus fever, in his 18th year, Jephia, the only son of Jephia Waller, esq. of Hollesley, Suffolk; a youth of considerable promise, of a most amiable disposition, whose early loss is justly and deeply lamented.

Aged 73, Reuben Sturgeon, esq. one of the capital Burgesses of Bury St. Edmund's.

Dec. 5. At Southwold, aged 67, the Rev. Daniel Collyer, vicar of Raydon, with Southwold, and late of Wroxham, Norfolk.

Mr. John Railton, of Woolwich, linen-draper.

In her 85d year, Mary, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Burt, of St. Margaret's, Westminster.

At Arthingworth, Northamptonshire, aged 72, the widow of the late Jas. Packe, esq. of Prestwood, Leicestershire.

Mr. Edkins, of Newington-place, Surrey.

Aged 79, William Dolby, esq. of Brize, Essex.

In Sloane-street, Dellondre Mary, dau. of William Douglas, esq.

Mrs. Price, widow of the late J. Price, esq. of Landough Castle, Glamorganshire, John Wybourn, esq. solicitor, of Craig's-court, Charing-cross.

At his house in London-street, Reading, aged 82, Mr. James Simonds. He was born at Arborfield Cross in same county.

Dec. 6. At Roydon, Norfolk, in the 83d year of her age, Mrs. Blowers, relict of the late Isaac Blowers, esq. of Beccles, and sister of the late Dr. Belward, Master of Caius College, Cambridge; having survived her husband but ten days.

On Woolwich Common, aged 15, Richard, second son of the late Sir John Dyer, K. C. B.

Sarah, wife of Mr. Munday, of St. James's street.

At Kensington, aged 78, the relict of the late James Buggin, esq.

At Ashford, aged 45, Mary, wife of George H. Sigel.

At Haydon, Essex, aged 49, the wife of Sir B. B. H. Soame, Bart.

At Hackney Terrace, in her 82d year, Mary, widow of the late Allyn Simmonds Smith, esq. late of Battersea.

John Ord, esq. Deputy of the Ward of Billingsgate. In returning from the city, about half-past ten in the evening, to his house in Hatton-garden, he was assailed by apoplexy on Holborn-hill, and expired in a few minutes.

Dec. 7. John Barker Scott, Esq. banker, of Lichfield.

Aged 61, Mary, wife of Mr. Wigg, of Guildford-street.

In Gloucester-place, St. Pancras, Thos. eldest son of Thomas Rickman Harman, esq.

Aged 67, Mr. Fuller, of Chelsfield, Kent.

Dec. 8. In Chapel-street, Grosvenor-place, Solomon Treasure, esq. of the Tax Office, Somerset House.

At Barnet, in her 77th year, Mrs. Ann Gasper Smith.

Aged 82, Mrs. Phillips, of Hemel Hempstead.

At Stoke Newington, in her 67th year, Catherine, wife of Mr. John Merrington.

At Lismore, Kerry, N. C. Martellie, esq. late Captain of the 69th regiment.

At his son's, 28, Rathbone-place, Mr. Geo. Archer, of Saffron Walden, Essex.

Dec. 9. At Woodbridge, in her 79th year, Mrs. Sarah Simpson, mother of Mr. Simpson, bookseller, of that town.

At Yarmouth, where she had been for the benefit of her health, in her 57th year, Anne, wife of the Rev. John Isaacson, rector of Lidgate, near Bury St. Edmund's.

At Burwash, Sussex, aged 68, Thomas Rutton, esq.

At Greenwich Hospital, in his 60th

year, Mr. Mich. Little, nearly 40 years a resident at St. John's, Newfoundland.

Cecilia, second daughter of the late David Fell, esq. of Caversham Grove, Oxfordshire.

The wife of Richard Torin, esq. of Englefield Green, Surrey.

At Newport, Waterford, Ellen, lady of the Hon. Sir John Newport, bart.

In his 71st year, Mr. P. Violet, of Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, miniature painter.

In Leadenhall-street, in her 83d year, Mrs. Eleanor Cowley.

Dec. 10. Aged 69, the wife of Mr. John Field, of Camberwell-green.

Aged 54, Mary-Anne, wife of Mr. Thos. Turner, of New Bond-street.

In Gow-street, Saffron Walden, Mrs. Sarah Edwards, an old inhabitant of that place.

Mr. Thompson, aged 25, guard of the York Highflyer coach, was found dead in his bed. The deceased was a man of prodigious appetite; a few nights before, he ate sixty oysters, and he was so fat he could hardly walk.

Aged 17, Elizabeth, second daughter of William Langmead, esq. of Elfordleigh.

Dec. 11. At Clatterford Cottage, Isle of Wight, the wife of Col. Newhouse, R. A.

In Devonshire-street, Portland-place, Sarah, widow of Richard Butler.

At Acton House, Middlesex, John Daltzell Douglas, youngest son of Henry Alexander Douglas, esq.

Dec. 12. At Aldeburgh, in his 39th year, John Clayton, esq. of Sibton Park, Suffolk, whose mild and gentlemanly manners endeared him to his friends, and his benevolent and feeling heart to his relations, to whom he was a constant and generous benefactor.

At Hainpstead, the Rev. George Bevan.

At Charing, in his 4th year, of a malignant disorder of the eye, Frederick, youngest son of Mr. Hawker, surgeon.

Joseph, third son of William Lowndes, esq. of Chesham, Bucks.

At Breme Lodge, Sydney, Gloucestershire, in his 42d year, Josias Vereist, esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for that county, and second son of the late Harry Vereist, esq. of Aston Hall, Yorkshire.

William Hornidge, esq. of Hatton-garden.

Aged 46, Emma, wife of Joseph Wilson, esq. of Highbury Hill, Middlesex.

Dec. 13. At Bromley, Kent, the wife of Mr. Taynton, surgeon.

In Crispin-street, Spital-fields, William Clement Headington, esq.

R. Burton, esq. of Symood's Inn, Chancery-lane.

At Cheshunt, Herts, aged 77, the widow of

of John Pecoek, esq. formerly of Chatham Place, Blackfriars.

In her 63d year, Mrs. Hinde, of Bowling-green-lane, Clerkenwell.

At Kinsale, co. Cork, the Right Hon. Susan, Baroness Kinsale. Her ladyship was daughter of Conway Blennerhassett, esq. of Castle Conway, co. Kerry, and was married Oct. 31, 1763, to John de Courcy, twenty-sixth Lord Kinsale, Baron de Courcy and Ringvone, by whom she has left issue.

At his father's house, after a long and very painful illness, in his 40th year, the Rev. John Markland, M. A. recently of Bicester, Oxford, and eldest son of Robert Markland, esq. of Mabbfield, near Manchester.

Dec. 14. Aged 67, David Andre, esq. of 196, Oxford street.

In his 50th year, Mr. Joseph Meymott, of the Borough-road, Southwark.

The wife of Mr. John Harris, of Pickett-street, Temple Bar, leaving six small children.

At Stratford, Essex, in her 83d year, Mrs. Margaret Hill.

At Laverstoke, Hants, Wm. Bridges, esq.

Dec. 15. In the Precincts, Canterbury, the wife of the Rev. James Ford, Minor Canon of Canterbury Cathedral, and rector of St. George's, in that city.

In Alfred street, Bath, aged 90, the relict of the Most Reverend Dr. John Crock, Archbishop of Dublin; mother of Gen. Baron Howden, and many years a resident of Bath; a woman of unbounded charity. The last on her original list of pensions died a short time since, aged nearly 100 years.—One of her singularities is worthy of being recorded: she never sat down to eat or drink (at her own table) any thing that had not been previously paid for. The Archbishop died Dec. 11, 1778. See Vol. XLVIII. p. 607.

Wm. Stallwood, esq. of Enfield.

At Twickenham, in her 83d year, Mrs. Needham.

At Wallington, Surrey, aged 58, T. Reynolds, esq.

In Norfolk-street, Park-lane, in her 52d year, Anne, wife of Mr. A. B. Glyn, late of Plymouth.

In the Stable-yard, St. James's, Henry Errington, esq. uncle to Mrs. Fitzherbert. The chief part of the property of the deceased goes to the gallant Lord Hill, the brother of Lord Berwick, who so highly distinguished himself in the Peninsular War; other proportions to the Countess of Aylesbury, in right of Lady Broughton.

At Portsmouth, aged 69, the wife of T. Croxton, esq. and only child of the late Anthony Huson, esq.

Dec. 16. At Sunning Hill, Berks, aged 69, Mrs. Mose.

Dec. 17. In Hill-street, the Hon. Chas. Finch.

At Weymouth, Elizabeth, sister of Mr. Barbor, of the Charter House, and late of Farley, Staffordshire.

At Bystock, near Exmouth, E. Dinet, esq. aged 52.

Caroline, youngest daughter of Mr. J. Fisher, of Green-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 23 years.

At Gatcombe Park, Isle of Wight, in her 45th year, Jane Meux, wife of Alex. Campbell, esq.

At Islington, in his 68th year, Robert Twyford, esq. late of Salisbury-street, Strand.

Dec. 18. In her 91st year, Mrs. Mary Steel, of Lamb's Conduit-street, widow.

Aged 26, Mary Anne, wife of Mr. Dan. Price, of Pilgrim-street, Ludgate-hill, and eldest daughter of J. Docksey, of Goldsmith-street.

At Plaistow, Essex, after an illness of little more than a fortnight, aged 28, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel West, of Billiter-street.

ADDITIONS TO THE OBITUARY.

VOL. LXXXIX. PART I.

P. 275. The Will of the late Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, was proved in the Prerogative Court in Doctors' Commons, on the 30th ult., by Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Bart. and William Gosling, esq. of Fleet-street, banker, two of the surviving executors. A reserve being held over of probate to the Earl of Rochford and James Alexander Stewart M'Kenzie, esq. the other survivors;—Lord Webb John Seymour, deceased, was also appointed to the trust.

The first clause it contains is a direction for a plain funeral, and instead of

incurring the usual expenditure on such occasions, desires that the sum of 1500l. may be given to the Asylum for the Blind at Liverpool, and a similar sum to the Dispensary there. The Palace at Hamilton in Scotland, with all the estates and properties there, are stated to have been already made over to the Duke's eldest son, Lord Dutton, commonly called the Marquess of Douglas, with the reservation of a power for making certain charges thereon, for the benefit of the testator or his family; and the sum of 20,000l. to have been advanced to his Grace's daughter, Charlotte Duchess of Somerset, on her

her marriage. Seventy-six thousand pounds (charged upon the estates in the county of Lancaster, in Feb. 1804, and vested in the hands of trustees for the purpose) are bequeathed to the other children of the testator, Lord Archibald Hamilton, an unmarried daughter, and the Countess of Duunmore. The latter is stated to have had already made over to her fifteen thousand, and the remainder is left to the others to trust for their lives, and to their children; except the sum of one thousand pounds each, which is left as an absolute bequest. — His racing cups, and all other plate, carriages, linen, and books, the testator has left to his daughter, the Duchess of Somerset; to all her daughters the sum of four thousand pounds each, and to her sons each, two thousand pounds, to be paid as they severally arrive at age, the interest thereon to accumulate in the mean time. — All the freehold and leasehold estates in Lancashire, purchased since the above-mentioned settlement in 1804 (those of previous possession being probably entailed, the assignment to the Marquis of Douglas of the Scotch estates, having also stipulated that no further leaves should be granted by the Duke in that country), are desired to be appraised and offered for sale, at the adjudged sum, to the Marquis; and in case of his refusing them, to any other purchaser; the produce, with that also of all the furniture, pictures, and other effects, to fall into the residue; the whole of which, converted into money, with all accumulations, is to be employed by the trustees for the space of 21 years in the purchase of freehold estates in England and Wales, which are devised to the second son of the Duchess of Somerset, at 21; and for default of such, to the second and other sons in succession, excepting always any such son as shall, by virtue of the will of the late Duke of Somerset, become entitled to his freehold estates; and, failing of all such sons, to the Duke of Somerset (the husband of the testator's daughter), and his heirs for ever. — The legacies to the younger children are stated to be in lieu of the provision made for them by their father's marriage settlement; namely, the sum of six thousand pounds, to be equally divided between them. — One hundred pounds each is given to the executors; there are two codicils; one a mere memorandum; the other bequeaths chiefly testaments. The personal is sworn under 90,000.

VOL. LXXXIX. PART II.

P. 578. Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, of the United States Navy, was dispatched by his Government with the ship of war *John Adams*, and schooner *Non-such*, on a mission to Angostura, the seat of the Insurgent Government, on the Main.

He was not, as he has been stated, a native of Ireland. His great great grandfather, Edmund Perry, was born in Devonshire, England, and was one of the earliest settlers of the colony of Massachusetts. He afterwards removed to Rhode Island, on account of his religious opinions (having no doubt adopted the sentiments of the Quakers). He had three sons, Samuel, James, and Benjamin, who inherited the same religious principles as their father. Benjamin, the great grandfather, was born in 1673. Freeman, his youngest son by a second marriage, was born in South King-ton, on the 2d day of February 1732; and in 1756 married the daughter of Oliver Hazard, esq. brother to the Hon. George Hazard, Lieut.-Governor of the then colony of Rhode Island. The grandfather, Freeman Perry, was for many years Clerk of the Court, Member of the Legislature, Judge, &c. in his native State, the duties of which various offices he discharged with great credit and ability. He died at South King-ton, in October 1813, in his 82d year. Christopher Raymond Perry, the father, was born December 4, 1761. Notwithstanding his youth, at the commencement of the American Revolution, he took a very active part, and was often found fighting, both by land and sea, in the service of his country. In October, 1784, he was married to Sarah Alexander, a lady born in Ireland, but of Scotch extraction, descended on the maternal side from the famous Wallace, so celebrated in the annals of Scotland; a name which Oliver would have borne, had it not been changed to Hazard, upon the death of a beloved uncle.

P. 463. The late Rev. Dr. Cyril Jackson was so signified by erudition and sagacity, and so justly revered for the magnificent temper of his heart, and the judicious discrimination with which that magnificence was dispensed, that many of our readers, we are persuaded, will be gratified in reading the following testimonies, paid; whilst he was yet living, to the various merits of the Dean of Christ Church, by some of the more enlightened of his contemporaries:

The learned Dr. Parr, in the Notes to his Spital Sermon, published in 1800, after passing a handsome compliment on the Society of Ch. Ch. proceeds, in this manner, to speak of its Dean:—"Long have I thought, and often have I said, that the highest station in our Ecclesiastical Establishment would not be more than an adequate recompence for the person who now presides over this College. Upon petty and dubious questions of criticism I may not always have the happiness to agree with that celebrated man. But I know, that with magnanimity enough to refuse two Bishopricks, he has qualifications enough

of head and heart to adorn the Primacy of all England, and to protect all the substantial interests of the English Church."—see *Spiritual Sermon*, &c. pag. 118.

The same illustrious Scholar, in the spirit of that propensity for liberal commendation which abounds in all his writings, makes honourable mention also, in another publication, of the "sagacity and good humour" of the late Dean. See a *Sequel to a printed paper*, &c. pag. 208.

There never was a man, who, from his own throne of supremacy, as a restoring Editor and a conjectural critic, looked down with a more scornful fastidiousness on the labours of other Scholars, than the late professor Porson; yet it is no less certain that he estimated at a high price the judgment of Dr. Cyril Jackson, in this perilous department of Literature.—See Mr. Kidd's Edition of Porson's Tracts, &c. pag. 574.

The author of the *Pursuits of Literature* in pag. 77, 14th edit. of that far-famed publication, speaks of him with just commendation, as a "literary god," and adds, that he was "exemplary for his diligence and his learning."

Amid many rude assaults and most illiberal sneers directed against the Universities in the Liberal Education of Dr. Vicessimus Knox, he yet felt himself compelled by the force of truth, and the obligations of candour, to admit that "Christ Church College had become, under a Jackson, a house of excellent discipline."—Vol. 2, pag. 141.

And a far superior scholar, who wrote, a few years ago, with a far different aim, on the same subject of the Universities,

having occasion to mention the name and authority of Dr. Jackson, represents him as "one who had drank largely at the fountain of modern Science as well as of ancient Learning; who lately shone a bright example among us, as the warm friend to merit of every kind; who never ceased to encourage, to direct, and to assist those around him in every honourable pursuit; and who is now wisely gone to enjoy the evening of life in repose, sweetened by the remembrance of having spent the day in useful and strenuous exertion."—See the *Provost of Oriel's first Reply to the Calumnies of the Edinburgh Review*, pag. 162.

The probate of the will of the late *Admiral Sir Richard Onslow*, passed under Seal of the Prerogative Court, on the 24th ult. to the Rev. G. W. Onslow, Clerk, of Ripley, in Surrey, the acting executor. It is directed, that his funeral expences may not exceed the sum of 20*l.* to prevent any unnecessary ostentation; and it is remarked, that the "*funeral of a brave and honest sailor costs a much less sum*:" his interment to take place in whatever parish he might happen to die. Directions are given for an ample detail, on a plain marble tablet, of his services in the navy, particularly of his conduct in the fight off Camperdown, in October 1797, and of the several national testimonies with which he was honoured on that occasion; these are bequeathed to his sons and their descendants, as they may successively succeed to his title, or heir-looms. His property is left almost wholly to Lady Onslow.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for December, 1819. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Dec. 1819.
Dec. 25	32	39	35	30.04	fair
26	37	41	35	29.77	cloudy
27	50	36	32	.92	cloudy
28	31	33	45	.87	cloudy
29	47	52	50	.67	rain
30	50	52	50	.65	cloudy
D. 1	48	49	40	30.02	fair
2	46	49	40	30.00	rain
3	35	41	38	.23	fair
4	46	49	42	29.62	rain
5	42	42	36	.97	cloudy
6	37	37	36	30.10	cloudy
7	36	36	36	.04	cloudy
8	32	28	25	.10	fair (in even.
9	26	27	28	.07	cloudy, snow
10	27	33	23	29.97	cloudy

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather Dec. 1819.
Dec. 11	16	27	24	30.05	fair
12	30	37	31	29.95	fair
13	26	35	26	.80	cloudy
14	24	34	30	.67	fair
15	30	37	33	.50	cloudy
16	30	37	30	.95	fair
17	40	44	49	.52	rain
18	51	54	50	.50	fair
19	49	52	52	.85	cloudy
20	52	54	51	.72	small rain
21	47	47	51	.77	rain
22	52	52	50	.75	fair
23	50	41	37	.46	fair
24	52	37	32	.35	fair
25	31	33	30	.43	fair
26	25	32	30	.55	fair

BILL OF MORTALITY, from November 23, to December 21, 1819.

Christened.	Buried.
males - 1180	Males 1102
females - 1078	Females 1123
Whereof have died under 2 years old 560	

Between	2 and 3	234	50 and 60	203
	5 and 10	105	60 and 70	181
	10 and 20	79	70 and 80	131
	20 and 30	183	80 and 90	73
	30 and 40	232	90 and 100	21
	40 and 50	220		

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, from the Returns ending December 18.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.
Middlesex	67 5 37	2 35	10 26	4 42	1
Essex	63 4 34	6 35	3 26	8 46	8
Hertford	63 11 40	0 37	11 27	0 49	5
Bedford	61 4 38	0 35	10 26	3 47	10
Northampton	56 7 00	0 34	1 24	10 45	5
Northampton	62 5 00	0 35	7 26	5 51	8
Northampton	62 6 00	0 37	6 30	0 56	0
Gloucester	67 0 00	0 39	8 27	2 50	0
Northampton	65 8 59	0 40	4 26	2 55	2
Essex	70 5 00	0 41	5 25	7 59	0
Hertford	66 3 00	0 41	8 23	8 50	5
Essex	67 9 45	4 40	7 28	11 58	4
Essex	71 1 31	2 36	6 31	4 49	6
Essex	66 10 34	0 40	8 30	8 55	3
Essex	67 4 00	0 42	8 31	10 57	10
Essex	63 6 00	0 33	10 27	3 53	1
Essex	64 10 00	0 33	7 24	4 43	10
Essex	68 0 00	0 34	3 24	3 44	6
Essex	64 3 00	0 36	4 29	4 47	10
Essex	76 9 48	0 39	10 24	8 00	0
Essex	68 9 00	0 37	4 30	4 00	0
Essex	77 4 00	0 40	2 30	4 00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.
63 10 42 6 37 1 25 2 48 2

Average of Scotland, per quarter.
60 0 00 0 00 0 0 00 00 0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.
Essex	64 9 36	0 34	2 25	6 39	0
Kent	67 1 00	0 36	4 26	3 42	6
Sussex	63 7 00	0 37	0 23	9 46	0
Suffolk	63 3 52	0 34	3 26	0 41	10
Cambridge	58 0 00	0 31	8 21	0 41	1
Norfolk	62 4 55	0 31	0 22	5 43	4
Lincoln	60 4 00	0 36	2 20	5 50	10
York	61 9 40	1 37	11 22	2 51	5
Durham	60 0 00	0 37	2 22	4 00	0
Northampton	57 8 40	6 31	3 23	6 36	0
Cumberland	61 9 48	7 30	9 21	9 00	0
Westmor.	61 10 40	0 36	4 23	10 00	0
Lancaster	64 6 00	0 00	0 24	0 00	0
Chester	58 1 00	0 40	10 23	6 00	0
Flint	57 4 00	0 42	8 26	4 00	0
Denbigh	59 10 00	0 40	5 23	2 48	0
Anglesea	65 9 00	0 36	6 16	0 00	0
Carmarvon	73 4 00	0 38	0 26	8 00	0
Merioneth	73 10 44	0 44	0 24	10 00	0
Cardigan	72 10 00	0 44	0 18	6 00	0
Pembroke	58 9 00	0 34	10 18	0 00	0
Carmarth.	71 1 00	0 40	1 18	9 00	0
Glanorgan	75 1 00	0 38	8 24	0 00	0
Gloucester	66 4 00	0 38	6 28	0 48	0
Somerset	70 1 00	0 37	0 23	4 46	0
Monm.	79 0 00	0 39	4 26	1 00	0
Devon	68 0 00	0 32	1 00	0 00	0
Cornwall	69 1 00	0 32	1 26	6 00	0
Dorset	68 11 00	0 33	8 28	0 56	0
Hants	64 11 00	0 35	1 25	1 22	1

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, December 27, 55s. to 60s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, December 18, 26s. 2d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, December 22, 35s. 3½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, December 27.

Kent Bags.....	3l. 5s. to 4l. 4s.	Kent Pockets.....	3l. 8s. to 4l. 10s.
Sussex Ditto.....	2l. 18s. to 3l. 10s.	Sussex Ditto.....	3l. 3s. to 3l. 15s.
Essex Ditto.....	3l. 0s. to 3l. 15s.	Essex Ditto.....	3l. 3s. to 4l. 0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, December 27:

St. James's, Hay 3l. 16s. 6d. Straw 1l. 7s. 9d. Clover 0l. 0s. — Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 0s. Straw 1l. 11s. 6d. Clover 6l. 10s. — Smithfield, Hay 4l. 10s. Straw 1l. 12s. 0d. Clover 6l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, December 27. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Lamb.....	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton.....	4s. 4d. to 6s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market Dec. 27:	
Veal.....	5s. 0d. to 6s. 8d.	Beasts.....	1232 Calves 100.
Pork.....	5s. 4d. to 7s. 0d.	Sheep and Lambs 14,30	Pigs 290.

COALS, December 26: Newcastle 36s. 3d. to 44s. 0d.—Sunderland, 39s. to 44s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. Town Tallow 61s. Yellow Russia 57s.

SOAP, Yellow 86s. Mottled 98s. Curd 102s. CANDLES, 11s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 12s. 6d.

Porch of St. Sepulchre's Church, London



SUPPLEMENT

TO VOLUME LXXXIX. PART II.

Embellished with an Interior View of the Porch of St. Sepulchre's Church, London;
the venerable Bede's Chair; antique Tiles, Ring, &c.

Mr. URBAN, June 1819.

THE annexed Drawing (*see the Plate*), is an interior View of the Porch, at the South-West entrance of St. Sepulchre's Church, near the Old Bailey.

Stow mentions, respecting this Church, that it "was re-edified or new built about the reign of Henry VI. or Edward IV. One of the Pop-hams was a great builder there; namely, of one fair Chapel on the South side of the choir, as appeared formerly by his arms, and other monuments in the glass windows thereof, and also of the fair porch of the same Church towards the South; over which porch his image fairly graven in stone was fixed, but now defaced and beaten down."

Inside the Porch are at present two niches, with kneeling figures; that over the doorway, next the street, has a male figure with flowing beard; and under the base, or small platform of the niche, is a bird with wings expanded; in that over the opposite doorway, as expressed in the Drawing, is a female figure holding a book; and under this niche is an oval shield, with a cross and dagger sculptured thereon, in resemblance of the City arms.

On the East side are two windows, the compartments of which contain nothing remarkable; but the ribbed vaulting to the ceiling is handsome. At two of the intersections are angels supporting shields; one of them has a saltire: in the lower division is a crescent, and in each of the three others, a dagger; the other shield has a chevron, and a fleur-de-lis in the lower division. At one other intersection is a wreath of foliage surrounding a shield, on which is a scot, and under it a bird. In other

parts of the vaulting are foliage, knots, and various whimsical devices.
Yours, &c. J. B. G.

Mr. URBAN, South Shields, Feb. 1.
I SEND you a Sketch of one of the most ancient seats in existence, the Chair of the venerable Bede (*see Fig. 2.*) in Jarrow Church, near to this place.

The Chair is four feet ten inches high; two feet four inches wide in front; the depth of the seat is one foot six inches. The arms and back frame are solid oak, three inches and a half square. The back consists of four boards an inch and a half thick, all carved or cut with initials and dates. The arms are constantly reducing by the curious cutting small portions from this venerable relic. The whole consists of eleven pieces of wood.
J. R.

Mr. URBAN, Southampton Buildings, Dec. 4, 1817.
I SEND you an exact copy of an Inscription and Drawing on some tiles which are placed over the door of the parish church at Stone in Worcestershire (*see Fig. 3.*) I hope it will meet the eye of some person who will be good enough to give it an explanation.
K. BIGG.

Mr. URBAN, Pentonville, Sept. 9.
CONSIDERING the inclosed may be entitled to some attention, as tending to demonstrate the almost universal prevalence of Heraldry previous to the sixteenth century; I send you a sketch of two painted tiles or bricks (*see Figs. 4 and 5*), such as composed the beautiful and highly ornamental armorial pavements of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and which formed, when con-

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nected and arranged, a rich and curious display of various design, exhibiting the arms of founders of, and benefactors to, our antient ecclesiastical edifices, such are now to be observed before the high altars of Gloucester Cathedral and Great Malvern Church; and it is believed the use of them was exclusively confined to religious structures. The examples I have inclosed show the arms of Beauchamp and of Edward the Confessor, in two colours, a dusky red and very bright yellow. In shape they are equilateral, one inch and a quarter in thickness, and five inches and a half square.

This species of floor was no doubt considered as an improvement upon the Roman tessellated pavement, and it certainly may vie with the Mosaic art in the general effect produced.

Yours, &c.

T. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Great Surrey Street,*
May 28.

I SEND you a Drawing of an antient gold Finger-Ring; also of the impression on the head of the same (see Fig. 6); which Ring was found by some labourers lately at work hoeing turnips in a field at Bayfield, near Holt in Norfolk, supposed to have been thrown up by the plough; the gold is of the purest kind, very thick, and weighs eleven pennyweights; within the interior of the circle of the Ring, in old English characters, are cut the following words:

"*All is of God : wile.*"

which I conceive may imply,—“All is, God willing.” The impression on the head of the Ring is a shield with arms emblazoned, Argent, two bars Gules, in chief a mullet pierced Sable. By a reference to the College of Arms, I find that the arms on this shield were not for the first time granted, but confirmed by Camden, then Clarenceux King at Arms, on the 22d of June, 1605, as appertaining to Sir Francis South of Fotherby and Kesteven, co. Lincoln, Knight. From the shape of the shield, the Ring cannot be older than the time of Edward I.; but from the language and form of the letters cut within the circle of it, should refer it to that of Edward III. certainly not later than Henry V. Whether any of the de-

scendants of the above Sir Francis South, to one of whose ancestors I conceive this Ring to have belonged, be living at this time, I am not informed.

T. M.

Mr. URBAN,

AS many of your Correspondents may feel anxious to preserve the remains of our antient ecclesiastical buildings, I hope the following hint may find its way into your valuable Publication.

While we are pursuing with laudable zeal, the preservation of our Churches by timely repairs, particularly in the roofs, windows, &c.; the lower part of the walls are shamefully neglected, because the earth and rubbish are allowed to accumulate, from time to time, above the pavement, and the consequence is, that the walls are frequently damp, not only to the injury of the buildings, but liable to endanger the health of those who attend divine service. I have been led to this observation, by lately visiting the Cathedral of Norwich (the inside of which, within these few years, had been completely cleaned), where I was much struck by the appearance of the beautiful Norman columns on the North side of the nave, which are completely damp, owing, no doubt, to the accumulation of earth several feet above the original level since the time of Bishop Herbert, the founder of the Church. This is most evident from the discovery of one of the bases of the columns below the surface of the ground. All these defects may easily be remedied by clearing away the soil in a slanting direction, and making a drain a few inches below the pavement of the Church; and when it is considered the heavy expence of repairing our religious buildings, particularly the rottenness of the joints and floors in the pews, not forgetting the decay of panels, owing to dampness; surely the expence of clearing away the soil, and conducting the rain-water, will be considered very trifling, when compared to the great damage done to the structure by suffering the earth to remain.

These remarks also apply to many other religious structures in various parts of the country. It is a subject which calls aloud for reformation, and it is hoped that the Clergy and Church-

Church-

Churchwardens will immediately pay some attention to remedy the soil.

Yours, &c.

I. A. R.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 10.

EARLY in the present year, a building at the East end of the Inner Temple Hall was taken down, and another has risen on its site, intended, I suppose, as an imitation of our ancient Pointed architecture. The chief feature of this latter erection is a strange jumble of the styles of different eras. The principal front, which is built or faced with stone, is in three stories; the two lower have each three common dwelling-house windows, with horizontal weather cornices, which cannot be carried back farther than the times of the Tudors; above the second tier of windows runs an embattled cornice, from which rises a series of blank niches, siding a large pannel in the centre. The next story has also three windows, but the form of them shows a much earlier period, being of the description called *lancet-shaped*, which were in fashion early in the thirteenth century; much work is thrown away upon mouldings in their heads, which, in a more appropriate place, would be considered handsome. These mouldings rise from clustered columns with uncommon capitals. A strange sort of ornament next follows, very common in buildings in the Grecian style, but quite out of character here,—the whole is finished with an embattled parapet; which has this singularity, the battlements being very low and broad, and the interstices between them disproportionately narrow. In the other front of the building, the disposition of the windows is nearly the same; excepting that in the lower story, is a doorway, and two windows, with heads formed by diagonal instead of curved lines, without weather cornices, the lancet-shaped windows have neither pillars nor mouldings, and the parapet has a modern finish instead of battlements. A projection at one side contains the stairs and two doorways, with Pointed arches, but entirely destitute of mouldings; and its narrow windows have semicircular heads, such as are only found in the plainest Saxon work. The rooms are celled in the modern style, divided

into square compartments. In the glazing of the windows, much carpenters' Gothic, as such work is aptly styled, appears; the sash-panes of the oblong ones taking at the top the form of a low arch, with an attempt at ornaments in the spandrels, and those of the arched windows are hewn into the appearance of mullions.

These, Mr. Urban, are the principal defects in this Building; if you think them worthy of insertion in your Miscellany, where so many excellent strictures have appeared upon some pretended restorations of our national architecture, you will confer an additional favour on

E.T.C.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 9.

AT a period when Ancient Architecture is become an universal study, I was in hopes that the remarks of your Correspondent "Homo" (see August Magazine, p. 122,) would have caused some lover of the art to take up the pen in the defence of the venerable Church of St. Martin, Oxford, which it seems is doomed to destruction, to give place to some modern edifice. Without having seen the new design, I cannot speak of its merits; but allowing the artist, whoever he may be, every praise for harmony of proportion, and elegance of composition (a praise your Correspondent utterly denies him), I cannot but submit that a new Church in Oxford would shock the feelings of every man possessed of pure good taste. The venerable buildings which at present adorn this highly-favoured spot, are dear to Englishmen, and every old grey stone has its value in the eye of the Painter, the Antiquary, and the Poet. I am not aware of the circumstances which call for the removal of this Church; there may be a necessity, but I should say that if it can in any way be repaired, even though such a reparation should amount to the sum proposed for the erection of the new one, that measure should be adopted. The degree of veneration arising from the antiquity of a sacred edifice, is valuable in every mind; and when we consider the beauties which characterize every Church in Oxford, I should hope few Englishmen would desire even the humblest to be removed.

Upon

Upon the subject of the

NEW CHURCHES,

much, however, may be said; and there is too much reason to fear that a little "jobbing" has been the consequence of a measure fraught with every good feeling for our holy Religion. An additional Church or Chapel is wanted, and the Architects resident in the parish are very properly allowed a preference by the local Committee, for carrying the work into execution. This Committee has the power of choosing a design, but how seldom it happens, that among the members, a single man can be found capable of deciding upon the merits of the humblest composition, and how too frequently that interest (as in matters of more importance) carries the day. Thus we see our capital and its environs annually disfigured by buildings without form, proportion, or meaning; and it is only necessary to name Hackney Church, Clapham, Paddington, St. Martin's Outwich in Bishopsgate street, St. Anne's, Soho, and Mary-le-Bone, in support of my argument. A Church is now erecting for the parish of St. Pancras, which, we are told, is to be formed on the model of the Temple of Minerva Polias, as though a Pagan Temple should constitute the model for a Christian place of worship. It has been frequently and very justly argued, that a building should indicate by its external appearance, the uses for which it is intended. Who can look at Newgate, and hesitate in pronouncing it a Prison? yet, I fear, few of our modern Buildings have this merit; and when we approach the portico of a Church decorated with Corinthian columns, and the effect continued by a profusion of ornament, as we advance to the interior, who can refrain from believing himself in the avenues to a Theatre. In a late Number (see volume LXXXVIII. ii. p. 507), a very excellent paper appeared, recommending iron in the construction of the new Churches, arguing that Sacred Architecture ought to be distinct from every other style of building, and adding, that few would hesitate in determining what that style ought to be. Admitting that Gothic Architecture (as it is still most improperly called) is best fitted for Buildings appropriated to devotional purposes;

he adds, "that as lightness and elegance are the leading and most desirable characteristics in this class of Building, these might, under the direction of able artists, be carried to a much higher degree of perfection in iron, than they ever were capable of with so fragile and destructible a material as stone;" and as nearly all the tracery and ornaments are produced by a repetition of a few simple parts, the plan would be found perfectly practicable."

Still, however, and in opposition to all good taste, we have Grecian and Roman Churches, and an opportunity is lost which might have added grace and dignity to the Metropolis. Our Chapels it is scarcely necessary to animadvert upon. They are bare walls of brick, destitute of harmony, and without any pretension to proportion. They are Meeting-Houses, apparently calculated only for the purpose of allowing those who resort to them, to see, and to be seen.

Humanum est errare. But how does it happen that, boasting as we certainly do, of men of first-rate abilities as Architects, so many errors are visible in our public works, affording foreigners occasion to call our national taste in question? Who can view the Buildings in

THE NEW STREET

without surprise and concern? We are told that some of the leading men in their profession have been engaged in creating this pile of absurdity, and yet we would rather suppose it to be the production of their junior clerks; and that amid the variety of their other engagements, they have not condescended to bestow a thought on this. It is almost waste of time to comment upon the imbecility which marks every feature of this puerile work; yet, as it has cost the Nation a very large sum of money, and as it has attracted no small share of the public attention, a few observations may not be irrelevant. It is only by the lash of Criticism that men are taught to respect opinion; and although remarks have been hitherto withheld, it is time the Architectural Critick should raise his voice and expose the egregious blunders which are here committed.

The particular *line* which this Street forms, cannot certainly be called the most beautiful, and yet there may have

have been sufficient reason for adopting it. Upon this part of the subject I would simply remark, that as the Southern part of Swallow-street, extending from Piccadilly to New Burlington-street, is all Crown property, this will eventually become the line of the New Street, and that part at present erected, merely a branch from it. The curved line from the County Fire Office, until it joins Swallow-street, cuts up the properties on either side so as to render them of little use, and the small triangular clumps of old houses now remaining, are disgraceful to the arrangement.

In order to substantiate the assertions hereinbefore laid down, little proof will be necessary, as the most uneducated eye has already reflected upon the extraordinary elevation which the new Buildings present. The Square opposite Carlton House, called Waterloo-place, may escape the severity of criticism; it should have been larger, and a handsome front to the Opera House might have formed one side of the quadrangle. The present Buildings are limited in depth, and dark behind; but this remark applies to the whole line of the Street, sufficient property having been purchased merely to form that Street. The houses are consequently all front; and the shopkeeper who requires depth, seeks in vain for space to stow away his goods. The columns introduced in the front of the Waterloo-place houses, certainly produce a handsome effect, but the plan is consequently injured, and the front rooms darkened by other columns necessary to support the superincumbent wall. As it is always easier to find fault than to execute, more need not be said on this part of the arrangement; the Architect would probably make many alterations, was the work to be done over again. Ascending the Street, therefore, we arrive at the New Club House. During the time this Building was in a state of progress, many ignoramuses imagined it to be intended for a large Chapel or Meeting-House; and Judging by its three immense Venetian windows, certainly not without reason. It is rumoured that the members of the Club, displeased with the naked unmeaning appearance of its front, required some alteration or embellishment, and that the columns

were consequently added—with how little effect the man of taste will determine. I may be in error, but cannot help feeling that a fine opportunity for enriching the Street by the erection of a beautiful Building, was in this case entirely lost. Warren's Hotel opposite is curiously opposed to the Club House; the one all lameness and surface, the other all fluter and frivolity, broken into parts, as though several men had been engaged in making the design, each furnishing a conceit of his own. In Charles-street, opposite to the entrance of the Club House, we are indulged with a front wholly composed of Venetian windows, and a portico, which cannot be praised for justness of proportion. The circus in Piccadilly (I take the things in the order they were built), from its very small radius, cannot boast of any very good houses as to plan; but as they are the residences of shopkeepers, that, perhaps, was sacrificed by the Architect to the general form of the Street, and to the elevation. Where a carpenter is left to compose any thing for himself, he generally introduces a number of hollows and rounds, intercepted here and there by a little insignificant circle. Can we suppose that an Architect composed this front, the spaces between the windows cut up, carpenter-like, by long panels, "scored like luns of pork," with small circles at the extremities, and in the centres of the panels? Can we suppose that an Architect would, without any apparent reason, introduce the little circular water-closet windows, one on each story, without even an attempt at concealment; or are we to imagine that the workmen in this case were entirely left to use their own discretion? It is strange; for these Buildings are placed where every eye expected some agreeable production of the Artist's skill, some particularly elegant effort of his art. From this circus down to Charles-street, every house differs in its elevation, and each builder seems to have been at liberty to create all the absurdities his particular fancy led to. The cold unmeaning fronts next adjoining to the circus, with the ugly staring Venetian windows, could have produced only a sigh, had they not been brought into notice by the recent erection of stone shop-fronts, executed

executed at some expence, which set criticism at defiance. Some remarks have already appeared in print upon these sad proofs of imbecility,—and the term *bed-posts* has not been improperly applied, to describe this mighty novelty in architectural composition. Some time has elapsed since these barbarous productions were daringly obtruded upon the public eye; every one asks what they mean, but the author has not yet had courage to father them.

Lower down the Street, and nearer to the Cluh House, we have a large naked Building, very much like a workhouse, with a basement out of all proportion with its superstructure; and at the corner of Jermyn-street, some houses are erected, decorated with pilasters, having a capital, the choice of which does not reflect much credit upon the judgment of the Architect.

The *bed-posts* not being sufficiently insulting to good taste, a non-descript sort of column has since been put up to a portico, which, no doubt, is the invention of the man who composed the lamp-irons in Waterloo-place. This additional effort to produce barbarism in our modern Architecture, may be called (if, indeed, it is possible to describe it) an Egyptian column of Doric proportions!

The County Fire-Office is by far the best elevation which has hitherto been erected. It is a copy of the front of old Somerset House.

The Buildings in Oxford-street are somewhat more tolerable than those to the Southward. Yet a strange inconsistency here again appears, in applying the Roman fasces in the place of a column to support the entablature of the shop fronts. In military structures, arches of triumph, and so forth, the fasces may with propriety be introduced; but to degrade it by putting it up to a shop-front, is unpardonable. It is here also of gigantic proportions, an error Sir Wm. Chambers very justly reflects upon. These bundles or rods are tied together by ribbands instead of ropes, or rather these ribbands do not actually encircle them, but make a mere show of being crossed on the face, and are discontinued at the back.

If the subject is not taken up by

abler hands, I may be induced to offer some remarks upon other Buildings, which have of late been erected in the Metropolis.

O. P. Q.

ESSAYS PHILOSOPHICAL, LITERARY, AND DESCRIPTIVE.

(Concluded from our last.)

IN the preceding Number, some allusions were made to the opinions disseminated in No. 53, of the *Edinburgh Review*, Art. 1st, tending to diminish the reputation of the literary age of Queen Anne. The perusal of the article in question will naturally give rise to a few reflections,—reflections that must powerfully strike the mind;—and here it should be premised that, concerning the high intellectual powers, learning, and taste, of the *Edinburgh Reviewers*, no reader of discernment can entertain a doubt. As their wit is, by general acknowledgment, of the first character and lustre, so their discernment is usually acute and subtle, and their judgments, with some exceptions, accurate,—their energy and force of argument, and of style, must be felt equally by their admirers and their opponents.

Their candour, however, and even their sincerity, will not always be acknowledged with equal warmth:—their skill in decorating with the glare of splendour, and the charm of novelty, the positions for which, whatever be their motive, they contend; tends sometimes rather to excite the circumspection of the thinking reader, than to secure his assent. It would argue a species of folly, at once unworthy of a man of sense, and incompatible with that freedom which ought to regulate the taste, and form the judgment in matters of Literature, to bow implicitly to authority, however imposingly soever it comes recommended, where truth and an unbiased exercise of free judgment ought especially to be our counsellors.

When the writer of the article in question,—whose positions must be presumed to be advocated and approved by the Editor; and as the *Work* is the public organ for disseminating the joint opinions of the whole body, the Reviewers in general,—asserts, that the writers of Queen Anne's days are wanting in the greater endowments of the human mind,—

that

that they possessed all the estimable and elegant accomplishments of polite and sensible authors, but were entitled to no higher praise;—when they triumphantly publish to the world, as a new discovery made by themselves, that their genius ranked very far below that of many other eras, both before and since the period of their labours;—they attach to their own originality of powers, and of discernment, an importance from which speculators of inferior rank and inferior confidence would shrink. Truth, however, is not to be perverted by splendid oratory; neither ought the charms of eloquence to become the successful instruments of change in long-established opinions,—opinions which have long passed their ordeal of criticism, and received the approbation of judges, who, by acknowledgment, occupy a first-rate place in English Literature. Were this admissible, were an assumption of authority in any individual, to privilege him, ages after the general suffrage of opinion had established their fame, to implicate or destroy, by bold declamation and ingenious sophistry, the fame of characters, which had borne the honourable test of ages of contemplation and literary scrutiny, and to draw new premises, and exact belief concerning matters, the rectitude of which all besides had tacitly admitted, the most enlightened monuments, of whatever age or country, would each in their turn become the objects of exception, or of reprobation, and the mind, perchance, be led captive at the will of any accomplished innovator.

It has been observed by a Critick of eminence, that if any one should publish to the world, that the most admired writings of antiquity were in fact nothing but the deception of ingenious artifice,—were indicative of no marks of real genius,—he might justly be told that he was come too late with his discovery:—having through accumulated ages, stood the test of close inquiry, and shone brighter through length of years, the thinking part of mankind would still regard them with the same sentiments of respect and attachment. The writer of the critical retrospect upon which we here animadvert, thinks it

right to expose unjust pretensions to literary fame, and to pourtray in their real and native colours the “wits of Queen Anne’s reign,” who have been exalted so unaccountably above their proper rank, and made to divide the palm of genius with the illustrious names of earlier days. Did his theory wear the aspect of plausibility and of truth, as on the other hand his language is imposing and brilliant, this writer would doubtless confer an essential obligation on all those who wish to estimate the genius of their countrymen aright; but, unfortunately, private feeling, no less than public acknowledgment and authority, is at variance with the premises he labours to establish. “Coming into life,” he observes, “immediately after the consummation of a bloodless revolution, effected much more by the cool sense than the angry passions of the Nation, these British Classics seem to have felt that they were born in an age of Reason rather than of Fancy; and that men’s minds, though considerably divided and unsettled on some points, were in a much better temper to admire judicious argument and cutting satire, than the glow of enthusiastic passion, or the richness of a luxuriant imagination.” It here remains with the sagacity and discernment which dictated to its author this important discovery, to show that “reason” is not perfectly compatible with “fancy,” or why “judicious argument” and “cutting satire” may not jointly characterize an author, with the “glow of enthusiastic fancy,” or “the richness of a luxuriant imagination.” Have not fancy and imagination eminently shone in several great men who acknowledged the controul of reason, who lived before and since the era of which he speaks, and who, with the glow of honest pride in our bosoms, we hail as first stars in our intellectual world? To advert to Philosophy, if this description of intellect be admitted to be within the sphere of genius he speaks of, did not Bacon and Newton, after indulging in the boldest views of speculation, and the loftiest flights of thought, make Reason their guide, and conform their widest intellectual excursions to her sober dictates? Was not Shakspeare, “Fancy’s very child,”

child," distinguished as much by the justness and accuracy of his painting from Nature, and the solidity and wisdom with which he has moralized on the state of man, as by his illimitable excursions into the imaginary regions of the ideal, or by the wildness or the tenderness of his impassioned scenes? The common consent of mankind will probably answer in the affirmative. The example, indeed, of Spenser, and of some others, will be brought to show that the wildness of original invention, and the pure luxuriance of fancy, is by no means always accompanied with the other endowments to which we here allude;—the general character and complexion of a large proportion of the talent even of the present age, likewise, would warrant the belief that these exuberant sources for furnishing intellectual pleasures are of a species wholly distinct, and separated from those more sober and calculating faculties which never step beyond the precincts of reason and calculating theory. But Spenser, and all who may be thought to stand precisely in the same class, compose but the few;—multiplied instances will crowd upon the memory of the intelligent student, in which these mental accomplishments are jointly exhibited,—and the most eminent critics have further declared it as their opinion, that those performances approached the nearest to perfection, that happily combined these intellectual principles.

But, on the other hand,—are the writers of the commencement of the last century so sterile in what this Reviewer, perhaps justly in Poetry, esteems as the greater energies of the human mind, fire and imagination of genius, and force of invention? Were the eyes and understandings of our Johnsons, our Warton, our Melmoths, our Youngs, our Warburtons, and our Beatties, so unaccountably dim to the true standard of merit which characterized the productions of these writers, as to eulogize them in terms very far above that degree of comparative rank in which Nature, diversified through all her productions, intellectual as well as material, destined them to move. Yet these Critics have, upon record, declared their high estimate of the genius of these their predecessors, and

of that faculty which is able at will to call forth the secret sympathies, passions, and all the intellectual emotions of our nature.

But this question concerning the genius which animated our writers of the Addisonian days, is likewise a question of private and individual feeling. Who is there that, whilst reading the finest compositions of Addison, does not immediately feel and acknowledge that, besides the classical good sense and propriety of thought which eminently distinguished them, a rich vein of description luxuriates through his page, which delights the susceptibles, and soothes the mind; and if his sentiments rarely rise to passion or sublimity, they certainly often melt to sensibility and pathos? Is not, likewise, surely he one who is dead to the common impulses of humanity, who, in the original production of *Pope*, can find nothing beyond those sober postulates of good sense and reason, or of point and courtly attire which please by their elegance and address more than by their deepness or congeniality with human passion. Does not the "Essay on Man," his "Eloisa," much of the *Moral Essays* with several of his fugitive and occasional pieces, frequently strike the mind with passages of rich and impassioned eloquence,—eloquence which speaks to the heart, and carries indubitable evidence of genius and imagination, and a knowledge of those secret impulses which rule and direct the greater energies of the soul? The writings of Congreve and Prior, likewise, bespeak respectively intellectual endowments beyond what merely falls to the share of the judicious writer; and the wit, sentiment, and language, replete with tenderness and fire, occasionally irradiate their page, and kindle to enthusiasm the soul of the reader.

The hyper-criticism of Warton, it may be observed, although exercised with all the virulence which literary jealousy or literary acrimony could dictate, has eulogized the genius of his author *Pope*. The extensive display of learning and research which he makes, in order to prove that he was not strictly original, does not therefore prevent him from acknowledging his enthusiasm, his richness of fancy, and almost every other requisite

quinto of a great Poet; and it may with reason be concluded, that had this great harmonizer of English Poetry indeed shown marks of sterility of conception and of idea, his intelligent commentator would not have been slow in exposing it.

It is not easy to reconcile with truth on the one hand, and with that feeling and sensibility on the other, of which the Edinburgh Review bears the character, the sweeping terms in which they strike at the very roots of those laurels which have so long hung over the brows of this "generation of authors." When they are designated as "timid, cold, and superficial,"—when we are told that "they never meddle with the great scenes of Nature, or the great passions of man, but content themselves with just and sarcastic representations of city-life, and of the paltry passions and meaner vices that are bred in that lower element,—that they never pass beyond this 'visible diurnal sphere,' or deal in any thing that can either lift us above our vulgar nature, or ennoble its reality;" we feel almost disposed to doubt whether our instructor himself is perfectly sincere in all he says; and half inclined to believe that disdaining ignobly to follow the dull track of his predecessors, he seeks merely for its own sake the fame of innovation and system, and to allure by the splendour of novelty, and an imposing display of declamatory eloquence.

That Addison and Pope, and many others formed in the same school, as well, it may be said, as Dryden, or Otway, or Butler, never rose to the lofty strain of Milton, is of course, an axiom in the history of our Poetry, the truth of which there requires no powers of eloquence to demonstrate. The period in which the former lived was indeed very unlike the stormy periods which witnessed the growth, if they did not generate and mature the vigorous intellect of the latter. But it does not, it seems, in a certain sphere of speculators, exist in any shape, because it has evidently been veiled in another quarter, by capacity of very unusual grasp. When the Literature and the literary men of Anne's reign are called "cold, timid, and superficial," by the writer whose opinions are the subjects of

the present animadversion,—and which opinions stand in open hostility to those declared by the first critical authorities of the last century,—what, in fact, can he be understood to say, than that there are various walks in Literature,—and that those peculiarly chosen during this æra, were not so much calculated to impose upon the senses by new and striking associations of imagery, or by the illusions of fancy, as it was that description or character of genius which has its eminent attractions in elegant and correct delineations of human life, as it exists in a civilized state,—well-drawn portraits of men and manners,—and all those elegant inventions which, whilst they bespeak in their authors liberal and polite accomplishments, argues also a considerable insight into the science of human nature.

The cold and contemptuous terms in which this author has characterized their "portraits of city-life," and, in his estimation, their "tame, elaborate, and artificial productions," will apply with almost equal propriety to other ages in which genius, for the most part, was eminently distinguished for the polish, good sense, and classical regularity of their performances,—might it not be applied to most of the writers who still retain their reputation unimpaired by the attacks of innovation, or the frowns of malignity, in the age of Pericles in Greece,—in that of Augustus at Rome,—or of Louis XIV. in France? That "their laurels were won much more by good conduct and discipline, than by enterprising boldness or native force," may in part be true;—but were it admitted that those powers of intellect and of fancy, which men denominate genius, shone forth at these polite æras, in a milder and perhaps less imposing shape,—supposing them rather calculated to inspire delight by beauty of imagery, justness of sentiment and of description, and felicity of style and expression, instead of rousing the mind to sublimity, "riding on the vollied lightning," or looking down on the "war of elements,"—what does this discovery, which it seems was left for the more than mortal sagacity of the Edinburgh Review to consummate, amount to? It not so much depreciates the rank or the lustre of that genius which then

animated

animated and expanded the breasts of Poets, Philosophers, Moralists, and Dramatists, as it argues them to have possessed so much "good sense" and classical discernment of genuine beauty in composition, with their other endowments of intellect, that they were enabled, among their contemporaries, as indeed among every succeeding age of posterity who knew how to appreciate these endowments, not only to pass for polished writers, but likewise to obtain a high rank in the scale of genius.

It has been observed by an intelligent Critick *, that "when works of imagination have been brought to the utmost degree of correctness in any age or nation, of which they are capable, there has been afterwards very little display of original or extensive genius."

Whether or not this in a general sense be strictly true,—it has at least been supposed,—from observing the pains which certain authors take to imitate, in point of elegance, any celebrated production,—and having attained this elegance of manner, the little enquiry they bestow on the question, whether it contains the same invigorating principle and essence,—to hold good in many instances. With less qualification, however, will it be admitted by speculatists, that as the same author afterwards remarks, "a taste for correctness being once generally established, the necessity which artists are under of producing this quality, in order to secure approbation, cramps their flow of imagination, and dispirits their works." That this, however, is always true,—that genius is repressed where it really exists, through an anxiety to conform to prescribed forms of elegance, is, perhaps, at the least questionable, as the works of the last century,—a period of which it is not too much to assert that, notwithstanding the finished models of excellence which appeared at its commencement, for the imitation of artists, has been unusually fruitful in sublime and original genius,—instead of being cramped by servile imitation, have expanded in many instances, to a yet greater freedom and range of thought. Much less can it be proved by any hypo-

thesis, that an attention to good sense, order, and propriety, which certainly distinguished the productions of Anne's reign, involved tameness or excluded imagination, and those greater endowments of mind, which are wont to elevate the feelings and the fancy to enthusiasm.

It has been suggested, with much propriety, to the founders of new systems, either in Literature or in Science, that whilst ambitious of opening to the world some new and innovating discovery, they should, on the other hand, use caution that their hypothesis offers nothing which, taken in the abstract, or in any of its remoter hearings, shall impugne any former sentiments, which are likewise maintained,—or any position, the truth of which all, by one common consent, acknowledge. When the writer, whose more than ordinary sagacity and discernment himself appears not last in appreciating, endeavours to "throw from its high sphere" a fabrick, if we may thus express it, of beautiful proportions, which has always stood eminent for its dignity of aspect, and the skill and order of its architecture,—when he labours to prove that those who have hitherto been considered stars of lustre and magnitude in the history of our Literature, were in reality counterfeits, and had no pretensions to the rank they so long enjoyed,—he would do well to reflect whether his arguments, if pursued to their just inference, would not likewise impugne the pretensions of many whose genius stood high, even in his own estimation. He is not to be told that many of our first-rate men of genius have sufficiently given proof that they deemed the polish of elegance and the rules of art not inconsistent with the most powerful displays of that animating principle,—or that, in the Moral, Didactic, and Descriptive departments of Literature, ample room is afforded to elevate the passions to sublimity, or to soften them to the tenderest sympathy.

Genius, within the wide limits in which her powers may be exercised, displays herself in various ways, and assumes divers characteristics: it is not always necessary, in order to participate in her rewards and honours, to astonish or to dazzle; and all who consider the true end and perquisite

* Dr. Gervard, author of the *Essays on Genius and on Taste*.

of genius, must admit that those, who by a series of well-drawn and masterly delineations of life, manners, and sentiments, expand the heart, calm the passions, and elevate the taste of their countrymen, eminently deserve their admiration and their gratitude.

Melkham.

B. P.

AUTHENTICITY OF THE SCRIPTURES.

(Continued from p. 494.)

IN a former Essay on this subject, it has been advanced, that whatever aid the Sacred Word may derive in support of its authenticity, from other circumstances there enumerated, the main foundations on which it rests its claim, are its own intrinsic dignity and worth,—the real utility of its doctrines and precepts,—the glorious hope it sets before us,—its suitableness to the condition of mankind,—the fulfilment of those prophecies which are found in it, and in it alone,—and lastly, the correspondence of its various parts in one manifest and highly-important design which, whatever be the collateral uses of its individual portions, is uniformly apparent through the whole.

Nor can this plan of defending the rule of our faith, by its own testimony, be justly objected to, as in an undue degree presuming on the truth of what is not previously proved, since, according to the great principles of all equitable trial, no one should be condemned who has not first been heard in his own defence. As, therefore, the sacred authors are often arraigned by their opponents, and by none more so than Thomas Paine, it is surely proper they should be suffered to speak for themselves, and so much the more proper, as it is the common practice of those writers who engage to combat the doctrines of Divine Revelation, with the weapons of perverted reason, to torture the words of Scripture from their original and genuine sense, thus frequently making them speak a language foreign from their real signification, and inconsistent with themselves. Like the fly in the sable, who having pitched on a pilaster of St. Paul's Cathedral, found fault with the little roughness which presented themselves to the confined view of his microscopic organs of vision, as gross deformities, while the symmetry of the majestic dome, with that of

the well-finished columns which supported it, were lost upon his observation. The advocates of infidelity are constantly (as Bishop Watson remarks of the above writer), "hunting after difficulties, finding some real ones, which they endeavour to magnify into insurmountable objections against the whole book, and at the same time representing apparent difficulties as real ones, without hinting at the manner in which they have been explained; ridiculing things held most sacred, and calumniating characters most venerable; exciting the scoffs of the profane; increasing the scepticism of the doubtful; shaking the faith of the unlearned; suggesting cavils to the disputers of this world, and perplexing the minds of honest men who wish to worship the God of their fathers in sincerity and truth." All this and more they are doing, "without so much as glancing at the grand design of the whole sacred Volume, or at the harmony and mutual dependence of its several parts," &c.

To accomplish their disingenuous ends, how often have passages purely metaphorical, been by sceptical writers interpreted literally? while others, which should be so understood, have been perverted by false glosses and unwarrantable constructions, by ingenious omissions, and other unfair means.

Representations thus corrupt having, especially through the medium of partial quotation, been successfully employed in destroying the "little faith" of the "almost Christian," and confirming the rooted prejudice of the avowed Deist, it is highly necessary to define, as accurately as possible, the mode of examination we would recommend. No cavilling spirit, then, be it understood, must in any account enter into an enquiry of this sort. No captious predisposition to take exception against any portion of the sacred Volume on a cursory survey, or with more invidious and malicious care to ransack every page in pursuit of objections, in order to collect a sufficient number of doubtful points, to justify to our own minds a light estimation of the whole. On the contrary, he who rightly searches the Scriptures, enters on the important work with humble reliance on his Creator's gracious aid, conceiving that

that the form under which they address him, as professedly originating from that great source of perfection, whom on the simple principles of pure Theism*, he is bound to venerate and adore, renders it an object of the highest importance that they should be perused with sobriety and candour. Nor need any man thus disposed dwell long on the subject, before he is brought to confess, that they afford a most interesting view of God's dispensations, tending to remove many difficulties which unassisted Reason never could, and that they are indeed well worthy of that great and glorious Author, whose power and wisdom are manifested in the structure of the universe, and whose goodness also, by the light of Nature displayed but partially, is by that of Revelation clearly and indubitably manifested.

To any such, then, as are inclined to examine carefully into this point, it is, in the first place, no difficult matter to prove, that the Christian Religion actually has many decided advantages connected with it, which may justly be pronounced peculiar to itself. More especially he it remembered, that the conjectural expectation of a future state of existence, afforded by the light of Nature, is either imperfectly deduced from the same principles which the Scriptures fully confirm and illustrate, or traditionally derived from those instructions first delivered by God to mankind during the patriarchal ages, as they stand recorded in the Old Testament. It must be confessed, also, on a fair investigation, that what is denominated Natural Religion, can at best afford but a faint and glimmering ray, insufficient to penetrate the gloomy clouds of doubt and uncertainty which veil the future world from mortal sight, or to remove those perplexities which confront at times the clearest reasoners, on the principles of simple Theism. [See an article in our Magazine for October last, p. 293, entitled "Contrast between Deism and Christianity."]

Nor can it with truth be denied, that the Scriptures alone bring life

* This term is used in opposition to the word *Deism*; a term originally adopted as an apology for unbelief in Revelation, though professed belief in the being of a God.

and immortality to light, while by the positive assurance they afford us of a future retribution, they satisfactorily solve every question arising from those adverse occurrences of human life, which, under the acknowledged permission of infinite Wisdom, so frequently befall the virtuous, and those prosperous circumstances, on the other hand, which under the same sanction, so often attend the vicious and the profligate. While they acquaint us that the triumph of the wicked is short, and the recompence of the virtuous eternal, they coincide with every conclusion drawn by the rightly-reflecting mind as to the plain distinction between moral good and evil. They discriminate also far more exactly between the one and the other, and have the most direct tendency to promote a regular performance of the various duties we owe to our Creator, to ourselves, and to those with whom we stand connected by relative and social ties.

So suitable, indeed, are the precepts of morality laid down in the Bible (more especially as illustrated, enlarged, and confirmed in the New Testament), to the advancement of our happiness here, that, even independently of the hope of glory hereafter, it might, for their sake alone, be fairly pronounced well worthy of universal acceptance.—Scraps, as Thomas Paine has irreverently called them, they contain maxims, by an attention to which, the world would exhibit a very different scene from what it has ever yet done. Not to dwell on the rules of conduct contained in the Sermon of Christ on the Mount, and other divine lessons delivered by him, which have even obtained the praise of some who were not altogether advocates for the Christian Faith, we may venture to say thus much:—Were all who had the advantage to be born in a Christian country to embrace with sincerity the faith of the Gospel, to add to that faith virtue, to virtue knowledge, to knowledge temperance, to temperance patience, to patience godliness, to godliness brotherly kindness, and to brotherly kindness charity, how would the excellence of our holy Religion appear!

In short, the internal evidence to the truth of the Gospel, which arises from due consideration of the real tendency

tendency of its genuine doctrines, to promote the general welfare of mankind; appears among the most prominent that can be brought in its support.

The motives, too, by which the moral principles of the Christian Religion are enforced, are stronger than any that can be deduced from the light of Nature, in proportion to the full assurance that system of Divine Truth affords of an eternal reward to the obedient. Hence the effect produced by them is likely to be more extensively beneficial, as on the other hand, we know by fatal and daily experience, a disregard to them is productive of an equally proportionate mischief, both to society at large, and to the individuals of which it is composed. On these grounds, therefore, it is surely a matter of no small importance, that we should justly appreciate the privilege bestowed upon us by the light of Revelation.

But if to all these considerations, we add that of the especial blessings conferred on us as frail and offending creatures by the Mediatorial scheme, the reconciliation with God through Christ, the promised assisting power of the Holy Spirit, the various means of grace, as well as the animating prospect of future blessedness which the Gospel dispensation holds forth, how loudly do they call upon us to give diligence to secure to ourselves an interest in the divine favour so manifestly extended towards us, by a grateful acceptance of the Truth as it is in Jesus Christ.

Some further considerations may be communicated for a future paper, relative to the remaining part of the subject.

MASON CHAMBERLIN.

Mr. URBAN, *Melksham, July 30.*

IF, as has been long perpetuated from age to age, the opinion of the ingratitude and neglect which the publick are too apt to show towards their real benefactors, may, in part, occasionally be said to be founded in the disappointed views, the overweening vanity, or the discontent of authors or of projectors; it must yet be said, that it has not been alleged without foundation.

That the reward of merit comes not very frequently, until its subject or its possessor has become insensible to its charms, may be almost esteem-

ed an aphorism for its truth: History will supply innumerable instances in which it is exemplified,—and although it may be said, that in the natural course of human affairs, a contemporary generation is not always a competent judge of the extent of benefit which an individual has conferred upon it,—and that it is for posterity to feel and to decide upon, at once the advantages which society has received from him (under whatever shape they come); and the proportion of his own merit;—whoever examines its pages will be fully sensible that industry and talent, although rightly applied, are not always the sure road to favour.

The ephemeral applause of courtly patronage, or of popular favouritism, is on the contrary acquired, and sometimes sustained by other arts, than those of real sterling merit,—merit which in every age must ever be apparent to the discriminating eye of good sense, which, after criticism has done its worst, will still shine in unsullied excellence.

In the annals of our own Literature, how frequent have been the instances of writers in whom the highest talents were centered, and who were sometimes distinguished by elevation of thinking and eminent virtues, whose whole lives seemed nevertheless one perpetual struggle with the frowns of adverse fortune;—which fortune, although partly the result of other and deeper causes, was doubtless much perpetuated through the unworthy slights of those who ought to have supported and encouraged the growth of genius, and aided the maturing of those talents which were so highly calculated to reflect honour on their country.

How often has it been complained, that the cold and undeserved apathy of those whom a sense of duty, no less than a generous wish to patronize talent of an exalted rank and character, have thrown a gloom over the dispositions and the fortunes of individuals, born to adorn and reflect splendour,—crushed anticipated prospects, and given to souls originally favourable to the interests of virtue, a bias destructive of their moral excellence and usefulness! But if numerous instances of the cruel indifference of the publick towards the exigencies of certain sons of Genius, who

who were nevertheless born to reflect lustre and dignity on the Literature of their respective æras, stand upon record in the literary annals of our country,—if neglect towards those who appropriated their talents and the results of long years of industry and application, to please, instruct, and raise the intellectual taste of their countrymen,—if the names of Milton, Otway, Butler, Dryden, and Johnson, with numerous others, proclaim the occasional truth of what has so frequently furnished a subject of complaint,—a national stigma will still be said to designate the age that refuses a just tribute to the memory of an individual (if such tribute has not been already paid), although he enjoyed during his life a competent share of esteem and attention. It is not then a contemporary age alone, upon whom it always devolves to proclaim, by a proper estimate in the eyes of the world, its adequate scuse of transcendent services.

I would be here understood to have in view not so much the due appreciation of their writings and description of talent in the minds of men, as the offering those becoming honours to their memory, which their high benefits conferred upon their countrymen, and mankind have demanded. A monument correspondent to their name and rank, to perpetuate at once their own fame, and the proper feelings of a grateful Nation.

Amongst national desiderata of this kind which still remain, may be ranked a monument to the memory of the immortal Locke.

It ought, however, in justice, perhaps, on the other hand, to be premised, that a general disregard of the claims of departed worth, or a general deficiency of public spirit in these particulars, has been by no means a striking characteristic of the English. Aware that an insinuation of this general and sweeping nature would be unjust and ungenerous, the writer of the present remarks would rather be solicitous to render, in those instances where it is due, adequate praise to the munificence which has raised such honourable trophies to the names of those who had formerly been productive of benefit, or of honourable distinction, to that country which gave them birth.

When we enter the precincts of that venerable pile, whose numerous and cloistered recesses are consecrated to the hallowed memory of those who have been deemed worthy to occupy a niche in its Gothic aisles, the first impression which strikes the mind is, the liberality and zeal which have reared the adequate tribute of respect to high genius or to moral worth. We feel that we belong to a people who are capable of estimating great services;—and while the eye wanders along the fretted walls and solemn arcades, and sees the mausoleums of the Patriot, the Hero, the Philanthropist, the Man of Letters, the Philosopher, and the Statesman,—the heart exults at once in the long line of worthies which have adorned this country, and the zeal which, with a proper feeling, would thus pay them the last meed of admiration and acknowledgment that an enlightened age can show.

Upon a closer investigation, however, we peruse the records of certain personages, which, eulogized as they are in high strains of paucetry, somewhat excite our surprise;—while we look in vain for the vestiges of others, to whom in the enthusiasm of gratitude we allot in imagination a prominent place.

Of these, some it may be presumed, although entitled to the best thanks that their country can bestow, from their service in raising her intellectual or adorning her moral character, in the eyes and estimation of foreigners, have been denied this mark of honourable distinction,—through the petty influences of party jealousy, and various other associated opinions concerning character and merit, which divide the age—which immediately succeeds their own.—Time glides away;—another age succeeds, in which, perhaps, the ardour of gratitude and acknowledgment, which, while it is fresh and active, prompts to public memorials, loses its impulse, and what our fathers have omitted to do, is still neglected.

Others, for whose writings or for whose character we entertain the liveliest sense of admiration, we look for in vain amidst this grand repository of the illustrious dead;—their genius, and their department of labours (although most concur in a cold acknowledgment of their high rank).

rank), still have not in them enough of general interest, to animate and incite to public testimonials of their worth, or of the estimation in which they are held by their surviving countrymen.

Amongst this class, perhaps, stands Mr. Locke, the subject of a monument to whose memory has chiefly occasioned the present remarks. Such a monument, allow me, Mr. Urban, to repeat, has long been a national desideratum. That upwards of a century has elapsed without the appearance of any public testimonials of the high rank and eminence in which he has ever stood, as well in the other countries of Europe as his own, is only a proof of the too frequent indifference of those who ought to promote and patronize whatever tends to perpetuate the dignity and character of their nation; even when their own personal feelings are not powerfully appealed to, or when the department of intellectual science in which he shone has not exactly coincided with the views or the tastes of those who are nevertheless emulous in the support of Literature and Science.

Yet where, in the Philosopher, or in those of the Publick, is there to be found a character in whom national esteem ought in a higher degree to unite? As a Writer, and as a Patriot, it has long ceased to be a question with his intelligent readers; he stands eminently entitled to the highest esteem.

As a Metaphysician, acute, intelligent, and profound, he occupies a station in the very first class—vigilant, prompt, and sagacious in the detection of truth, he advances no postulate, and draws no corollary, which will not undergo the test of rigid and severe argument, and generally of demonstration. Indefatigable in his pursuit of truth, and inflexible in its maintenance, he did not shrink from an avowal of those doctrines, or of those discoveries, which the most subtle and discriminating research into the real character and operations of the human mind afforded. His understanding, framed by nature and by habit to originate its own inquiries, and form its own judgments, advanced theories upon the surest evidence, and deduced fair and legitimate truths from well-established

facts, upon which he safely grounded those principles, from which he advanced to new light and new discoveries. The tendency of all his inquiries into the nature and phenomena of mind, has been to open its perception to further discovery, and to place this intricate but highly-important science,—in which his labours may be termed a signal epoch, and in which the dawn of metaphysical light soon expanded to the expulsion of sophistry and error,—upon a permanent and unshaken basis.

Upon the services which Mr. Locke has rendered to the science of Jurisprudence, those who have most studied his Treatises on Government will be best aware. If, over the elevated and patriotic shade of Sidney, the ingenuous heart stoops with reverence and acknowledgment,—if the tear of commiseration and regret must ever flow whilst perusing the writings and reflecting on the fate of such a man,—the ardour and dauntless freedom of Locke, in explaining what he conceived to be the cause of his country and mankind, is almost equally entitled to our sympathies. Tenacious in the support of the native freedom of his country, he grounded his arguments of liberty as a divine and inalienable right, upon the firm but temperate deductions of the uses, ends, and designs of all human government, and in his cool and dignified resolution to withstand tyranny and corruption in its various shapes and appearances, has merited the high respect of all, in whom integrity, combined with an ability to appreciate talent, maintains a place.

In the minor and occasional writings of Locke, although the vigour of thought, and the scope and elevation of idea which is so abundantly manifested on other occasions, are not, from the nature of his subjects, requisite, he is every where intelligent, perspicuous, and distinguished by good sense. Actuated as it would sufficiently appear by a sole wish to elucidate truth, and to benefit mankind, he laboured strenuously to remove prejudices, to set things in their clear, proper, and rational light, and to implant in the minds of those for whom he wrote, a noble and correct manner of thinking.

In the public functions in which his talents were exercised, he discharged the

the duties of his office with ability and zeal;—in his private, social, and domestic life, he was open, ingenuous, and liberal. To his friends, his manners were candid, dignified, and marked with urbanity of disposition. He seemed at his intervals of leisure and conversation, like a great mind relaxed from his severer duties, in which he evidently effected much for the mental and moral reformation of his countrymen and the world at large.

"And, what! no Monument, Inscription, Stone,"

which might do his memory adequate honour?

Upon entering the corner of Westminster Abbey appropriated more peculiarly to the Classics, the feelings are gratified by seeing many whose brilliant talents well entitle them to such a place.—While Dryden and Addison meet the eye, and occupy a prominent station,—a reflection will arise that, notwithstanding the high part, which these illustrious Writers bore in the Literature of their age, their services in Poetry and the Belles Lettres were inferior, perhaps, to those of Mr. Locke in Philosophy;—and shall we see, under the noble dome of a Cathedral which reflects credit upon the talents of its Architect, and on the splendour of the British Metropolis, the names of a JOHNSON, a HOWARD, and a JONES, unassociated by that of a Sage whose claims on the perpetual remembrance of his country, are not inferior to either of them?—"With what indignation and painful reflections," on the other hand, to use the language of a Biographer, "must we behold the remains of that great and good man lying under a mean mouldering tomb-stone, in an obscure country churchyard, by the side of a forlorn wood!"

I would avail myself, Mr. Urban, of this opportunity to inquire, through the medium of your widely-circulated Miscellany, why the projected Monument in St. Paul's Cathedral to the memory of John Locke—a Proposal of which appeared some eleven years back in your Magazine*, was not proceeded with? Was public spirit,—the love of philosophy,—and

respect for one of its greatest men, so low in England, as not to defray the trifling expences of a Monument to his memory †?

Whatever the reasons may have been for the abandonment of the design, it is certain that a Monument commensurate with the rank of his talents, and the nature of his services, is yet wanting to our character; and would redeem us in the eyes of foreigners, from any imputation of suffering some of our brightest names to rust in inglorious oblivion. E. P.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 10.

I do not encroach too much upon your valuable pages by offering subjects of a comparatively-mean interest, I shall beg a niche for the following paper on the Etymology of Halifax.

This has long proved a source of contention among Antiquaries, and admitted of divers interpretations; while it is rested on the invention of a foolish fable by some, we find it gladly passed over by others, as a matter where reason is inadmissible, and on which explanation is thrown away. It is, moreover, one good proof, from a large number, of the extreme fondness of the older writers for hiding under the ambiguity of a tale what they did not understand, or took no trouble to comprehend.

The authors who have treated on this subject are Camden, Thoresby, Watson, and Dr. Whitaker.

Camden delivers himself thus:

"Among the mountains themselves the Calder afterwards leaves on the left Halifax, a very famous town on the slope of a hill extending from West to East. It has not had this name many ages, being before called Horton, as some of the inhabitants relate, adding this tale concerning the change of the name. A certain priest, as they call him, had long been in love with a young woman, without success; and finding her virtue proof against all his solicitations, his love suddenly changing to madness, the villain cut off her head, which being afterwards hung upon a yew tree, was revered and visited by the common people, till it began to corrupt, every person pulling off some twigs of the tree.—The tree, stripped of its branches, maintained its reputation for sanctity among the credulous, and the vulgar fancied the little veins spread like

* See vol. LXXV (titl. 382. 511; LXXIX. 431; LXXX. i. 230. Edit.

† See the question answered in our last, p. 386. Edit.

hair or threads between the bark and body of the yew, were the identical hairs of the maiden. A pilgrimage was established from the neighbourhood hither, and such a concourse came that the little village of Horton grew to a large town, and took the new name of Haligfax, or Halifax; q. d. Holyhair, fax signifying hair among the English on the other side of Trent, whence also, a noble family in these parts, called Fairfax, from their fair hair."

Gough, in his Additions, censures Camden's hasty manner of taking up this etymology; and gives Wright's explanation, from the face of St. John Baptist, which is the same as Bentley's.

There is no mention of Halifax in Domesday Book, though it occurs in several antient grants and charters immediately following.

I must beg leave respectfully to offer my dissent from Dr. Whitaker's proposition in his republication of "*Loidis et Elmete*," that Halifax, or Holyway, is "half Saxon and half Norman; for *fax* in Norman French is an old plural noun denoting highways." The principal weight of my objection rests on the belief I have always entertained, that it never was a custom in early ages to give names to towns and places after the manner he has mentioned; and, with the exception of surnames, added from motives of pride and family greatness, to Saxon originals, no examples, I think, are to be adduced in corroboration. Perhaps, I may say with equal confidence, that the interpretation of Halifax, as signifying "Holyways," is also erroneous; for, in addition to the improbability of the union of the languages before spoken of, I apprehend it may be shown that the place received its name before the arrival of the Normans, and that consequently it cannot be other than Anglo-Saxon.

I consider Halifax to be compounded of an adjective and a substantive noun in the usual way. The first half, Halig, *sanctus*, from the verb Halgan, *consecrare*; and the second, fax, *possessio*, from *facan*, *acquirere*. The conjunction of the adjective and substantive, in the plural number, will give Haligfax, *sanctæ possessiones*, a term applied to so much territory as appertained to a religious foundation of Saxon origin once flourishing in this spot.

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The same reasoning will hold good, and unravel the meaning of Balafax; the Celtic bal, bala (among the Irish bally), the initial syllables of many places in Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, signify a place, town, or situation. The Svingothic and Icelandic bol, has the same meaning, *domicilium*, *sedes*, &c. all from the Mæsgothic bau-an, to dwell. Balafax, therefore, would give in like manner Balafacax, *possessions oppidi Bala*. Fairfax, which has, until Dr. Whitaker suggested Fairways, been explained to mean Fairhair, from the alleged founder of the family having light-coloured hair, is, as I take it, an evident misconception, and ought to be read Fagafax*, *Capilli versicolores*, from the verb Fagan, *barbare*, and fax, *Crines*; and the proper pronunciation of this compound will easily account for the first part being now read Fair; whilst the singularity of the appearance would be a likely reason for the attachment of so curious an agnomen, corresponding closely with the custom of other nations; as for instance, the Cicero, and Claudius, among the Romans; and the Longepée, Ironsides, and Cœur de Lion, in our own history. The *versicolor equus*, or piebald horse, by the Saxons termed fagafæda, is a parallel, and proves the usage to be then extant.

In conclusion, therefore, Mr. Urban, I suggest that Halifax is entirely and purely Saxon, and has its derivation from a certain track of land belonging to an antient religious establishment existing at a remote time, upon which the present town has since risen, and continued to us the usurped appellation.

Yours, &c. W. R. WHATTON.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 3.
MANY persons are ready to explain against the expences of actions, without considering how much it is in the power of the parties considerably to lessen them, and yet try the real merits of a cause. I particularly allude to the expences of witnesses. In one cause, lately, I am informed the witnesses cost 4000*l*.

* *§ apud Saxones potestatem impissimè habet Anglica literæ y.*

This is had, both on account of the waste of money, and on account of the witnesses who are very few of them allowed more than their bare expenses, and who are thus taken away from their employments to no purpose. Witnesses are certainly necessary to try the real merits; but formal witnesses, to prove hand-writing to letters and papers, small payments, and trifling facts, should be in some way dispensed with. In a cause at York, a man was subpoenaed at the expense of 20*l.* to prove a payment of a sum of 20*l.*; the trial was put off, and he was again subpoenaed at the same expense, for the same purpose; thus the unsuccessful party had to pay 40*l.* for a witness to prove a fact which could not fairly be disputed; and the witness was taken away from his employments at least ten days. This same thing occurs perpetually; the law expenses are often comparatively trifling compared to the expenses of witnesses.

Above 4000 causes are annually tried at Nisi Prius in England.

I have now stated this grievance; what remedy can be obtained may be properly left as a question for future consideration. S. P.

MR. URBAN, *Manchester, Sept. 4.*
IN the Life of Sir Thomas Browne, prefixed to his "*Religio Medici*," edit. 1736, 12mo, London, is the following passage:

"He (Sir Thos. Browne) wrote a Treatise likewise, entitled *De Lucis Causâ et Origine*, in a Letter to Isaac Vossius, with whom he had a dispute upon that subject; printed at Amsterdam in 1663; and criticised on Vossius' Work *De Naturâ et Proprietate Lucis*, wherein he strongly maintains Des Cartes' hypothesis. He also wrote an *Apology for the Cartesian Philosophy*, in opposition to a Divine named *Vogelsang*."

No other biographer of Sir Thomas Browne mentions these works. I have never been able to meet with either of them; nor do I know whether the latter was ever printed. If any of your Correspondents can give me an account of either of them, or can tell me where to meet with them, I shall feel very thankful for the information.

One of the books written against Sir Thomas Browne was entitled "*Medicus Medicatus*, or the Physician's Religion, cured by a lenitive or gen-

tle potion, &c. By Alexander Rom," 1645, 12mo.

Any account of this book would also be very acceptable to me.

I have an intention of shortly republishing some, if not all, of Browne's Works; and therefore any other communication respecting him or his writings, would greatly oblige

Yours, &c. JAS. CROSSLEY.

MR. URBAN, *Kellington, Sept. 14.*
NO work on the principles of pure Geometry has, perhaps, ever been of greater utility, or more generally read, than the *Elements* of Euclid. The accurate, strict, and logical manner of reasoning made use of by that ancient author, has contributed in no small degree to the general improvement of the human mind, upon every other subject, whether immediately connected with the mathematical sciences or not. Of the various editions of this work, published at different periods of time, in different languages, and in different countries, none, perhaps, upon the whole, is more deserving of our notice than that of Dr. R. Simson of Glasgow. This eminent Professor, by strenuously endeavouring to exclude the false and inaccurate reasonings by which unskilful editors, through a long lapse of years, had vitiated this celebrated work, and by restoring more genuine demonstrations in their place, and which he carefully collected from every possible source, seems to have produced a work nearly approaching to perfection of reasoning.—It may appear strange then, Mr. Urban, that a small inaccuracy should still have been copied through the almost numberless editions of that Work. And it is, perhaps, still more remarkable that this should occur in a proposition which contains the first difficulty that beginners generally meet with in reading the *Elements*, viz. the 5th proposition of the first Book, "that the angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal to one another; and if the equal sides be produced, the angles on the other side of the base shall be equal." The mistake alluded to is in comparing the two triangles BFC, GBC, to which the two sides BF, FC, are equal to the two GC, GB, and the included angle at F is equal to the angle at G, from which it immediately follows that

That the angles FBC, GCB, are equal, as also the angles FCB, GBC; without adding the condition "that the base BC is common to the two triangles," as is unnecessarily done by Dr. Simson. Whether this condition is to be found in the Greek text or not, I am not able to say, not having the book at hand to refer to. Some of your learned Correspondents may, perhaps, be able to inform me. It does not appear in the edition of Euclid, published by Dr. Barrow. It, however, exists in Commandine's Latin Edition of the Elements.

Considering your Miscellany as a

proper vehicle for every species of information, I have ventured to trouble you with this remark.

Yours, &c.

OMICRON.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 8.

LONG before Campbell's "British Poets," I had projected a similar publication, containing specimens of the living as well as the deceased, with general criticisms, notes, and illustrations; and I had arranged the more recent writers (for the *last four volumes*) chronologically (as follows), each according to the date of his (or her) earliest poetical production:

R. O. Cambridge.....1751	Thomas Coombe.....1783	Sir B. Bootliby.....1796
John Home.....1757	Rev. W. Lipscomb.....1754	Hon. W. B. Spencer.....1796
Rev. R. Potter.....1758	J. Sargent, Esq.....1785	J. T. Stanley.....1796
John Ogilvie.....1758	Luke Booker.....1785	W. Drummond.....1796
Mrs. Eliz. Carter.....1758	Samuel Knight.....1785	M. G. Lewis.....1796
Arthur Murphy.....1759	Rev. H. Boyd.....1785	W. Cooke.....1796
James Beattie.....1760	S. E. Brydges, Esq.....1785	P. L. Courtier.....1796
R. Cumberland.....1761	Robert Burns.....1785	Rev. Jos. D. Carlyle.....1796
John Nichols.....1761	Rev. Rich. Potwhele.....1785	Lady Taite.....1796
John Hoole.....1762	Charlotte Smith.....1785	Thomas Park.....1797
John Delap.....1762	William Cowper.....1786	F. Hamley.....1797
Thomas Percy.....1765	J. Courtenay.....1766	H. Tresham.....1797
Christ. Ansty.....1766	G. Canning.....1786	T. Townshend.....1797
Edw. Jerminham.....1766	S. Rogers.....1786	Robert Southey.....1797
James Woodhouse.....1766	H. F. Carey.....1787	S. T. Coleridge.....1797
H. Downman.....1767	Rev. J. Whitehouse.....1787	C. Lamb.....1797
P. N. G. Mundy.....1768	Anne Yearsley.....1787	C. Lloyd.....1797
Rev. E. Cartwright.....1771	Rev. W. Crowe.....1788	J. Cottle.....1797
Earl of Carlisle.....1773	B. Greathead.....1788	Rev. H. Broughton.....1798
Henry Mackenzie.....1775	W. Parsons.....1788	Joanna Baillie.....1798
Rev. R. Graves.....1775	Mrs. Radcliffe.....1789	Geo. Ellis.....1800
Mrs. Barbauld.....1775	Rev. W. L. Bowles.....1789	R. A. Davenport.....1800
H. More.....1775	S. Birch.....1789	C. S. Pybus.....1800
W. Richardson.....1774	P. B. Homer.....1789	R. Bloomfield.....1800
R. Pratt.....1774	W. Sotheby.....1790	Thomas Campbell.....1800
Rev. T. Warwick.....1775	F. Sayers.....1790	W. Wordsworth.....1800
R. B. Sheridan.....1775	I. D'Istacii.....1790	Thomas Moore.....1800
John Aikin.....1775	Rev. G. Richards.....1791	Hector Macneil.....1800
Rob. Jephson.....1775	Rev. W. W. Carr.....1791	Mrs. Montagu.....1804
Capel Loffi.....1775	Alexander Thompson.....1791	Mrs. Opie.....1800
Rev. T. Maurice.....1776	Joseph Richardson.....1792	George Hardinge.....1810
Kylis Irwin.....1776	Geo. Dyer.....1792	Walter Scott.....1802
Mrs. Cowley.....1776	Lady Manners.....1793	James Mercer.....1804
Will. Hayley.....1778	Lady Ennrell.....1793	Edw. Cox.....1805
H. J. Pye.....1778	N. Drake.....1793	Anna Maria Temple.....1805
Rev. Rob. Holmes.....1778	Rev. H. Kett.....1793	Mary Robinson.....1805
John Bampfylde.....1778	W. Buscawen.....1793	James Montgomery.....1806
John Wolcott.....1778	W. T. Fitzgerald.....1793	Lord Byron.....1807
Rev. I. H. Pott.....1779	William Kendall.....1793	Miss Ovensoo (Lady
Rev. T. S. Whalley.....1779	Rev. Geo. Huddesford.....1793	Morgan).....1807
Anna Seward.....1780	R. P. Knight.....1794	Forrester Hutchins.....1807
William Gifford.....1781	Rev. T. Gisborne.....1794	J. Vincent.....1808
Rev. R. Hole.....1781	Rev. J. Beresford.....1794	Francis Hodgson.....1808
Rev. S. Houle.....1781	Rev. J. Billake.....1794	Reginald Heber.....1809
Rev. Geo. Crabbe.....1781	W. Preson.....1794	Mr. Townsend.....1810
J. T. Mathias.....1781	W. Roscoe.....1795	Miss Milford.....1811
John Pinkerton.....1781	W. Ashburnham.....1795	Rev. John Milford.....1811
Helen Maria Williams.....1782	Rev. Weedon Butler.....1795	James Williams, Esq.....1817
Rev. W. Beloe.....1783	Sir J. B. Burges.....1796	

Of the preceding votaries of the Muse, a great number have gone to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns," long before Campbell made his compilation—and Downman among the rest;—the omission of whose name in Campbell's specimens I cannot account for. Surely his *Lucius Junius Brutus* is one of the finest Dramatic pieces of modern days. It is in Shakspeare's best manner.

Any corrections or additions to the preceding list, or biographical anecdotes, or critical observations, will be accepted with due acknowledgments. AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 9.

AS you sometimes admit into your interesting Miscellany remarks which may tend to elucidate particular parts of Scripture, I take the liberty of sending you the following on Proverbs, chap. i. v. 15, 16, and 17, hoping at the same time that this may not be unacceptable to some of your numerous readers.

Whenever I have read these verses, I have always found a degree of obscurity attending them, which seemed principally to arise from the want of connexion. That the translators saw it in the same light, is not unlikely, as they have given rather an unusual meaning to the word *וְ*, though it must be confessed, that with the present reading, a better translation could not be given.

In the version of the Septuagint, we shall find great assistance towards removing the difficulties attending this passage. The first thing we notice is the omission of the 16th verse, which I should not think justifiable in any translator, unless resting on firm authorities. All the MSS. collated by Dr. Kennicott retain it, and therefore I retain it also; but the intrusion of this verse destroying the connexion which subsists between the 15th and 17th, I should conjecture that the 16th and 17th verses have changed places, and should therefore reverse their order. The next thing to be observed is the translation which the Seventy give of the 17th verse: "Οὐ γὰρ ἐκτρέφεις δίκτυα ἀδίκου πτερυγίου," including a small, but at the same time an important variation. By the insertion of the negative, they give a reading opposite to the present in every respect, and at once render

the sense clear and intelligible. With these emendations, the verses will be as follows: "My Son, go not thou in the way with them, keep thy foot from their paths. For the net is not spread in vain in the sight of every lord of the wing," (the Hebrew idiom for a bird), as if the Royal Teacher had said, "Be extremely cautious, my Son, in what paths you walk, and keep quite clear of the ways of these sinners, whose devices I have just been describing; as in the natural, so in the moral world, the net is not spread in vain in sight of so many thousands; some will be taken in the snare; therefore I exhort you to be very careful, lest you should be among those who are finally deceived."

Should these remarks, Mr. Urban, be of service to any of your readers, I shall be satisfied. VRAUS.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 11.

AS your valuable Miscellany is universally allowed to be a friend to the Establishment (and deservedly so too) and in the hands of most Clergymen, I beg leave, by means of it, to suggest a few hints to my Brother Clergy regarding the welfare of our excellent Church.

It has much perplexed the world to account for the flourishing and progressive state of Religion among the Sectaries of the present day, to the manifest detriment of the Established Church, and, I would say, to the true interest of Christianity. You find some ascribe this growing evil to that love of novelty, so congenial to human nature, "that desire of *hearing some new thing*," which St. Paul tells us was preached in his time, with some, who, *having itching ears, followed cunningly devised fables*. Others ascribe it to that zeal and industry with which Dissenters of every denomination endeavour to gain converts to their doctrine. Like the Pharisees of old, they could *compass sea and land to gain one proselyte*. Their success must in some measure be attributed to the above causes.

But it is a truth not to be denied, that the progress they have hitherto made, to the prejudice of the Establishment, must be imputed rather to the supineness of some of its Clergy, and to that coolness and want of sociality and affection which is but too general among the Members of the Church.

I remember reading an anecdote of a Clergyman in Glamorganshire, who had not been three months absent from his Parish for the space of 35 years; the consequence of which was, that there was not a Dissenter in the whole parish. Were all the Clergy to tread in the steps of this worthy Divine, sure I am, that Sectaries would no longer have reason to boast of the progress they are making. It must, however, be allowed, that the Clergy are of late much more vigilant and active at their posts, and that such conduct has produced very beneficial effects. In the emphatical language of Holy Writ, they *have done as they are commanded, and yet there is room.*

There is another thing to be observed, which perhaps tends more to the prejudice of the Church of England than any one thing that can possibly be named, and that is, the want of brotherly love and affection amongst her Ministers*. This does more real disservice to the Establishment than is generally thought, or indeed than can easily be imagined. For the Laity naturally conceive that there cannot be much genuine religion in that society, the professed members of which have so little brotherly love and affection among themselves. Their hauteur is no where more observable than at their Visitations. The inferior Clergy upon such occasions are scarcely noticed, even in the Church; but out of the Church it is entirely out of the question. There is at such times a sumptuous dinner provided, at which the Chancellor, or the Archdeacon, as the case may be, with a few of his friends, beneficed Clergy, assemble at such expense that the inferior part of them, the poor Curates, are effectually excluded from partaking of the entertainment. Nor have I perceived the least disposition on the part of these Dignitaries to lessen the bill upon those occasions, so that the beneficed and unbeneficed might meet together in a friendly and social manner, become acquainted with each other, be edified by exchange of sentiment, and encouraged by mutual admonitions to carry on with zeal and assiduity

the great work of their Apostleship. Can it be any diminution to the dignity of the superior Clergy to admit the inferior part of that body to a familiarity with them, to call upon them, and invite them occasionally to their tables? On the contrary, would not such conduct exalt them in the opinion of the world, and add a lustre to their character? When the senior Clergy observe so much distance towards the junior, where are the latter, in a dilemma respecting some part of their duty, to seek for advice, if the former by their distant manner seem unwilling to give them any?

There is nothing so becoming as to see brethren professing the same Religion living together in love and unity. We admire that harmony and affection subsisting among the different sects of Dissenters. It is to this bond of mutual love, union, and charity, by which they are so strongly connected together, that they owe not only the rapid growth of their respective tenets, but the very existence of their societies. They have their monthly, their quarterly, and yearly associations, wherein they meet punctually, to encourage one another, and to repeat their professions of zeal and resolution to support both their doctrine and their Ministers, both by personal and pecuniary aid.

Here indeed Dissenters are an example to the Members of the Established Church. What would be the result of a conduct of the same nature on the part of the Churchmen, it is no difficult matter to anticipate. I would venture to assert that, in a very short space of time, the number of Sectaries would visibly diminish. Their Sectarian principles would imperceptibly die away, and they would slide into the Church almost without their being conscious of the change. The body of Christ would be whole and without rent; and *all the ends, at least of the British Isle, would become one fold under one shepherd.*

CLERICUS ECCLESIE ANGLICANÆ.

Mr. URBAN, *St. Peter's College, Westminster.*

YOUR Correspondent, BYRON, in his communications respecting Hertfordshire, has inserted Edmund Waller as a native of Colchill in that county: In a letter to you a few

* Our worthy Correspondent must have been particularly unfortunate, as, we hope and trust, there can be rarely a cause for such a complaint. EDIT.

few weeks since, I designated him as born at Coleshill, in Bucks. Coleshill, as I have since seen, is in Hertfordshire; and I presume your Correspondent proceeds on the authority of his Epitaph which says,

"Edmundus Waller, cui hoc marmor sacrum est, Colshill nascenti locum habuit," &c.

Byro, no doubt, considered his authority as good, but I think Buckinghamshire has a stronger claim, and a better: Aubrey, in his life of Waller (with whom he was well acquainted), says "that he was born at Beaconsfield, in Bucks, in the fair bricke house, the farthest on the left hand, as you goe to Wickham." Captain Edward Hamden, his relation, told Aubrey that "he was borne in the parish of Aghmundesham (Aner-sham) in Buckinghamshire, at a place called Winchmore Hill, which was sold by his father, and which he had a very great desire to have bought again, not long before his death, but the owner would not sell it.

Whichever of the accounts above you may prefer, they both seem to be of better authority than his epitaph; for we know not by whom it was written; Byro's foundation appears to me to be but slender, but if he has any other reason to give, I should like to see it through the medium of your Magazine.

Yours, &c. J. TITMSEL.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 20.

A RECENT Criticism upon Mr. Robert Owen's Address to the Sects, Classes, and Parties of the British Empire, concludes by reminding us that "Ammonius of Egypt had the reverie of melting down all sects of religion and philosophy into one mass, keeping the gold and getting rid of the dross." This allusion, notwithstanding it was intended to convey an unfavourable opinion of the practical result of Mr. Owen's labours, metaphorically describes the course which I conceive that eminent philanthropist has actually pursued. If he has not, like "Ammonius, had the reverie of boiling down all sects of religion and philosophy," he has yet managed to separate the gold from the dross, and, in imitation of the great Father of experimental philosophy, has, after long and ar-

duous study, and nearly thirty years of practical experience in political economy, formed a combination of principles all in unison with each other, and calculated to promote the best interests of mankind. If politics had been earlier understood as a science, that period would have been distinguished by the termination of the disputes of party, and the maxims of Government would thenceforward have become invariable. Human nature possessing the same general qualities at birth all over the globe, that system of training which is the best for one nation, is the best for all. Hitherto when any attempt has been made to assimilate the laws of one country with those of another, it has been urged, that regard should be had to the dissimilarity in the genius of the people. Nor was this caution unreasonable; for, although the foundations of the European communities were laid in an age of darkness, and bore a strong resemblance to each other, yet the alterations that have since taken place were made at various periods in each, according to different degrees of advancement towards civilization, and in the acquisition of knowledge; and were in part the effect of contingent circumstances. Hence the diversity of character among Europeans. History informs us, that under the feudal system, the German, the Gaul, and the Briton exhibited the same character, and when we contrast the inhabitants of Turkey and of modern Italy with the ancient Greeks and Romans, climate does not appear to have any influence in the formation of character which the institutions of a country cannot counteract. However generally this truth may be admitted, the important benefits that would result from its practical application in forming new and comprehensive arrangements have been comparatively unknown. But unless mankind in general were sufficiently enlightened as to be induced to act upon correct principles, how, it may be asked, can we effect a change so extensive as this view of the subject seems to contemplate, without endangering the social system altogether? and even an endeavour to graft any of these principles upon the existing state of society might so disarrange our institutions as to occasion

some disorder. It has been remarked by a celebrated Author of the present day, that, "As the various unnatural anodes and habits of living, to which the bodily constitution is gradually reconciled by a course of luxurious indulgences, have such a tendency to correct each other's effects, as to render a partial return to a more simple regimen, a dangerous, and, sometimes, a fatal experiment; so it is possible, that many of our imperfect political institutions may be so accommodated to each other, that a partial execution of the most plausible and equitable plans of reformation, might tend, in the first instance, to frustrate those important purposes which we are anxious to promote."—*Stewart's Philosophy of the Mind*, vol. i. p. 260.

Mr. Owen has not only by patient induction discovered the true principles of political economy, but has also suggested the best and safest mode of facilitating their speedy introduction into practice. He has superceded the necessity of any violent or sudden changes on the one hand, or of making any alteration in the laws of the country on the other. Having ascertained that communities of from one to two thousand individuals are the most advantageous in every respect for human nature, he recommends that the destitute, the unemployed, and the parochial poor should be placed under arrangements that will enable them to support themselves. The wasteful or injudicious expenditure of the poor-rates is now universally condemned, and while the appropriation of these funds, as proposed by Mr. Owen, will be productive of considerable saving, it will at the same time conduce to the comfort and happiness of those for whose relief they were designed. Thus will the disorders even of present society be corrected, by detaching the dissatisfied and the turbulent, and rendering them contented and peaceful—but they will be made subservient to a higher object—they will afford an opportunity of bringing to the test of experiment, principles, which if found to be practicable, will be hailed as the most valuable truths in their beneficial consequences, that science has developed in all the former ages of the world! J. M. M.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 21.

PLEASE to accept a few strictures and observations on some of your late Numbers.

Three Estates.

Part i. p. 364. b. Mr. Prebendary Dennis, if his speech is here correctly reported, in speaking of the "Constitutional claim" of the Convocation "to act as one of the Three Estates of the Realm," probably did not recollect the title of the Service for the 5th of November, which is "A Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving for the happy deliverance of King James, and the Three Estates of England." The Convocation, whose power I am far from wishing to see abridged, is not one of the three Estates of the Realm, any more than the King himself (sometimes erroneously so called) is one of them. The Lords Spiritual and Temporal are two of the Estates, and the Commons are the third.

Phoenix, a Palm Tree.

P. 420. It is memorable, that the learned Sir Thomas Browne did not discover the mistake (which has been corrected, p. 504, part ii. 99,) arising from the identity of the names in Greek of the Phoenix and Palm Tree, though he did not give implicit credit to the story built upon it: "If strictly taken for the Phoenix," he says, "very strange is that which is delivered by Plutarch, that the brain thereof is a pleasant bit, but that it causeth the head-ach." *Vulgar Errors*, p. 110.

Turpin, the Highwayman.

P. 604. Your Keatish Correspondent, part ii. p. 104, who gives a circumstantial account of Turpin, the highwayman, is probably well informed. I have commonly heard it said, that, taking a pistol from his pocket and shooting a game-cock, that accidentally crossed him on the road, was the occasion of his being apprehended and discovered.

Dandy.

Part ii. p. 7. The small sort of hard-door-fowls, commonly called *Bantams*, are in Cheshire called *Dandies*. I have also, when a boy, heard the word used, with other expletives, as the keeping or burden of a song, or songs, one or more; and, in the same early days I used to hear of

"Little

"Little Jack Daudyprat, in a white petticoat,

The longer he lives, the shorter he grows,"
as an enigma of a candle. And,

"Little tiny Jack adandy
Stole a piece of sugar candy."

None, however, of these *grave* authorities point out the origin of the word, but all concur to shew, that it denoted something diminutive, ludicrous, and contemptible.

Cedar.

P. 13. It is here supposed, that a Cedar, planted in Feb. 1676-7, is the oldest in this Kingdom. There were two, or, I think, three very large ones at Wolsey Bridge, which were said to have been brought from Mount Lebanon by Sir William Wolsey, the traveller; and when he lived, many perhaps of your Correspondents can inform you, though I cannot. I think one of these noble trees was blown down about 30 years ago; as was, I think, a very large one at Hillingdon and another at Enfield. The other two, standing a few years ago, will, I hope, long survive and flourish.

The cedar, if planted in a soil that it loves, "by the water-courses," is rather of quick growth. I have seen some, which the venerable planter lived to see, I think, seven or eight feet in circumference.

Suicide forbidden.

P. 138. Is there any word, Mr. Urban, in our language stronger than astonishment? If there is, we have here occasion for it; for I should wonder indeed, if *one in ten thousand allowed*, what your Reviewer (I believe it is) says, in "*universally allowed*," that "suicide does not come under the Sixth Commandment!" Is there a child of ten years old, that does not know that "Thou shalt do no murder?" Οὐ φονεύς, *non occides*, (take it in what language you please) is a prohibition of *all murder*, and therefore of *self-murder*, as well as of any other.

Missionary Language.

P. 263. h. I know not whether it is the Missionary Society, or their Eulogist, that has made the discovery, "that nearly 100 millions of immortal beings are found under the dominion of the small kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." But Missionaries and Bi-

ble Society-men, and "the Supreme Sovereign of the earth," the Emperor of China, whose curious rescript follows on the next page, have, like the gods in Homer, a language of their own, and are not content to speak in the common dialect of mortal men. I am, Mr. Urban, "standing on the earth; not rapt above the pole," Yours, &c. R. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Towcester, Dec. 11.*

I PERUSED with pleasure, in p. 407, an observation upon the neglect of the Churchwardens in not removing the earth, which has been allowed to accumulate against the walls of the Churches, subjecting the edifices to the most prejudicial consequences from damp. As a future preventative of the nuisance, I submit to your opinion, the propriety of pitching with pebbles, or other stones, for about three or four feet from the Church, in an oblique direction. The experiment was recommended by my late father, Mr. Gilbert Flesher, when Churchwarden of this parish, about 1777, to pitch with small pebbles the North side of the Church, and the North and West of the tower; which retains its original neatness and utility, preserving the walls from damp, and preventing the earth being cast thereon. The adoption of this system will also materially prevent the graves being dug so very frequently close, as to prejudice the foundation. G. FLESHER.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec. 21.*

I KNOW from experience you need no apology for my troubling you, as many old Westminsters will feel gratified to read in your extensive circulating Publication, any thing relative to the little world at St. Peter's, which will recall to their minds the "eventful history of their boyish days;" and you will gratify me by communicating to them, that I had an intellectual treat on the 13th inst. I attended the third representation of the Adelphi, by the gentlemen of the King's School. I was never more delighted. They performed it to the admiration of a most crowded audience of the first rank and respectability in the kingdom.

The contrast of the Adelphi Mitiv (Mr. Short) and Demea (Mr. Henderson), was admirably supported in every

every scene. Demias was a spirited performance throughout; he proved himself *secundus nullius*; "it could not be surpassed on the legitimate stage."—(*Herald Dec. 2.*) Malin's gentleness, contrasted with his querulant brother in the various scenes, bared abundance of applause. Mr. Jeffreys, as Syrus, both sober and drunk, most ably portrayed the cunning disposition of the servant. Eschinius, by G. A. Legge, and Sannio, by Sterky, were well performed; and indeed it is only justice to say, every character in this Play was minutely well done, and they duly received their quantum of approbation, or deservedly showered on them.

Former *Dramatis Personæ*, I am sure, will read this with pleasure, as it will recall to their recollections the many beautiful lines of Terence, as well as their conceivers will be delighted to learn their quondam characters have been well sustained in his recent representation, which does the highest credit both to the masters and pupils. An appropriate Prologue was well delivered by Mr. Weber, and an appropriate Epilogue by the chief characters, Syrus, Eschinius, Demias, and Sannio*.

ANTIQUA WESTMONASTERIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 20.

ROUGH and intemperate as Mr. Brougham has been in the investigation of abuses in Public Schools and Charities, placed as it now is in the hands of able men who will enter ably into the business, much good may be expected to arise from its being agitated.

But there is a circumstance at Winchester School, which seems very seriously to call for an alteration in the statutes.

Mr. Brougham says (in a Letter to Sir Samuel Romilly, p. 52), the boys, when they attain the age of fifteen, solemnly swear that they have not *l. 6s. 8d.* a year (5 marks) to spend; yet (says Mr. B.) they pay 10 guineas a year to the master, and the average of their other expenses exceeds 50*l.*

The gentleman who has addressed a Letter to Mr. Brougham, in vindication of Winchester School, says, that the payment to the Master, and the other School expenses, are paid

by the parent, not by the boy; and that the oath taken by the boy does not relate to those expenses. He gives the oath to be taken by every boy in these words; "Ego, in Collegium Sanctæ Mariæ prope Wintoniam admissus, juro, quod non habeo aliquid de quo mihi constat, unde possum expendere nonnullum ultra quinque marcas Sterlingorum." He then interprets these words, not according to Mr. Brougham's interpretation, "I have not *l. 6s. 8d.* a year to spend;" for that probably, says this gentleman, many of the Scholars have from the liberality of their friends; but *I have not any property, any income which I can so call my own, as to be able to spend from it yearly above the sum of 5 marks.* He says (p. 37, 38, note), taking into consideration the relative value of money at the Founder's time, and the present, *l. 6s. 8d.* in the former, is equal to 60*l.* now; and that, agreeable to the intention of the Founder, a boy may now be possessed of 60*l.* per annum.

That it is reasonable it should be so, perhaps no one will have the smallest doubt; but the Founder says, his Statutes are to be taken according to their plain, literal, and grammatical sense and understanding. What is the plain, literal, and grammatical sense of the words to which the boy is compelled to swear? Will a boy of that age comprehend a learned disquisition on the relative value of money, by which *l. 6s. 8d.* is supposed to mean 60*l.*? Will a boy who never returns to school after the vacation without five guineas (perhaps much more) in his pocket, take this oath according to the plain literal grammatical sense of the words, with a clear conscience? Is it not one part of the master's duty to inculcate on his scholars the solemn nature of an oath?

It appears then to me, Mr. Urban, who am a plain man, that this matter calls for the most serious attention. If the Statutes are in some particulars construed very properly with a view to the alteration of times and circumstances, why should not this oath be either wholly omitted, or at least extended in plain literal grammatical words, according to what is said to be the true meaning of it?

* See the Prologue and Epilogue in the present Number, p. 617.

If this cannot be done without the aid of an Act of Parliament, can we doubt the readiness of the Legislature to relieve the boys from the cruel situation of being obliged to take an oath which, according to the plain literal grammatical sense of the words, cannot be taken with a safe conscience, or being expelled the School?

A. P.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 9.

HAVING a considerable quantity of grass land in my own occupation, the whole of which is seen from the windows of my house; it is natural to suppose, I could wish it to be in a respectable state of cultivation, and to assume (for the greater part of the year) as verdant an appearance as possible.

Ground bones have been recommended to me as a proper manure, but as I am totally unacquainted with the process of grinding them, and the necessary quantity per acre for meadow or pasture land, I again repeat, I shall esteem it a favour, if any of your Readers will answer the following questions: What apparatus is necessary to grind the bones? where the same can be procured, and the probable expence? Must the operation of grinding the bones be performed by the aid of water or a horse?

Are the bones required to be grossly powdered, or otherwise? what quantity required per acre for grass land? the nature of land most suitable (whether wet or dry) for this species of manure? Lastly, whether bone-dust is esteemed a permanent manure?

I conceive, Mr. Urban, it has always been a desideratum in agriculture, to have the grass lands, the whole of the year, as green as possible, especially when in sight of a respectable residence; but I am sorry to say mine are now almost as white as the paper I write upon. Should any of your friends give themselves the trouble to take the above request of mine into their consideration, and should not conceive bone-dust as likely to answer my purpose, perhaps they would have the goodness to recommend some other species of manure as more likely to be of service.

Yours, &c.

LANCASHIRE.

Mr. URBAN,

Dec. 13.

AMIDST the prevailing disquietude of the country, the Provisional Committee for Encouragement of Industry and Reduction of Poor's Rates, with pleasure communicates to its friends and the community, that that most important remedy, the increase of employment for the Poor, is daily developing.

The occupying portions of land, as near as they are to be met with, for the employment of the Poor of large and populous places, and where the cultivation of that valuable article flax shall be prominently attended to, cannot be too urgently recommended; while the encouragement afforded to these views by the Legislature in the last Session, may be contemplated as an earnest of its acquiescence in such measures as shall enable the industrious classes, through their own exertions, to emerge from a dependance on parochial aid.

To affect these important objects, numerous judicious details have been agitated; the following may perhaps be noticed as an efficacious mode:—That Commissioners may be appointed, say of the Board of Agriculture, and Local Commissioners, composed of Magistracy, &c. appointed by Hundreds or other divisions or districts, who shall be empowered to erect necessary abodes, and employ the unoccupied, under suitable Superintendants. That the funds necessary for effecting the same may be taken from a fund similar to the loans granted to facilitate the carrying on public works, the security of which to be the Parish Rates.

Thus, while acting on the truest political economy, an enormous burden of Poor's Rates will, at an early period, be removed; the avenues of domestic comfort and domestic trade re-opened, and the revenue be upheld by the participation of every class; the fabric of our civil society will be placed on the most firm and stable basis; and the security, happiness, and prosperity of our empire, under Divine Providence, be re-assured.

Yours, &c. BENJAMIN WILLS.

Mr. URBAN,

Hackney, Dec. 13.

IF we reflect on the long struggles we have as a Nation maintained for so many years, with the expenditure

ure of blood and treasure occasioned hereby, it will, no doubt, produce painful sensations to our minds; but we have, notwithstanding, great reason for exultation, to find that we recover so honourably and advantageously recovered from them, and are placed in so enviable a situation amongst the nations of Europe; it is a subject for inexhaustible satisfaction. Although we have been so occupied as to call forth the energies of the nation, yet that has not been entirely the occupation of our time, thoughts, or talents, for great have been our advances in various interesting subjects, but none more than by an increasing knowledge of Geography and Navigation. The immortal Cook, under the auspices of our excellent and revered Monarch, first led the way by opening to us new sources, fresh information, and improved nautical science; he discovered to our view a Southern Archipelago, and proved the certainty of circumnavigating the globe with a healthy crew. How interesting are his Voyages! As Islanders we feel so influenced in these pursuits, that it cannot be surprising to find that voyages, from their earliest accounts, are read with avidity by the greatest part of our best-informed population. Anson's Voyage made us more particularly acquainted with the Pacific Ocean; and the animating recital of Hanway first informed us of the navigation of the Wolga and the Caspian Sea. Rapid indeed have been our progress since; and the scenes now opening in the Southern hemisphere, seem to be unfolding new ideas, new sources of commerce, and a larger field for activity, exertion, and advantages arising from them. How far the independence of the Spanish colonies may afford an increase of commercial pursuits, is not for me to say; the regions are immense; and not only the coasts of the Pacific, but the Philippine Islands, offer inconceivable prospects for commercial adventure. No doubt can be entertained but a strict neutrality is the result of our councils; and no doubt can be entertained of the propriety of them; but *there was a time* in the recollection of very many of your Readers, when the mother country of these colonies did not preserve a neutrality towards us, and I have it still in recollection, on being intro-

duced at the levee of Don Gulver, Governor of Louisiana, of seeing a picture illustrative of that conduct, afterwards adopted by two powers to humble us, which has so completely recoiled on themselves;— whilst waiting to be presented, my eye caught a painting, exhibiting an island with the setting sun, a fleet at anchor close “in shore,” with British colours; at a distance, “in the offing,” were two fleets, distinguished by their colours, and which I could not mistake; in the fore-ground were the Genius of France and Spain, with their shields of arms, viewing with great complacency the objects before them,—“but so did not I.” To preserve a strict neutrality, therefore, is at present the just, the exact, the generous line of proceeding; nothing more or less can be expected from a free Government and a generous people.

But to return to our nautical pursuits, justly availing the opportunity; the Alceste, after landing Lord Amherst on his mission to Pekin, proceeded on a most interesting survey of the Yellow Sea, the coasts of the Corea, and that pleasing little island of “Lewchew;” and if it is rational to send missionaries to wild and uncultivated countries, surely we may suppose it may be justifiable to this Island, where they seem to want nothing but the pure worship of God to render them completely happy. In the present instance, they are so circumstanced, as to seem fit for the reception of Christianity; but if such an attempt was made, it must not be by conveying the missionaries in a large ship,—that would excite suspicion; but by a small vessel, with but a few hands to navigate her; then by a residence of time, and a blameless life, it is not improbable but good effects may be produced. The early conquerors of South America were sometimes preceded by a Friar, with a Cross, who expected the miserable natives to worship it instantly, and to become converts to Christianity almost at once. May I not add that we are not entirely free from being implicated in weakness sometimes almost as bad? From what I have seen of the Aborigines of America, I cannot but think—we must first humanize, next civilize, and then Christianize.

T. W.

On

On the Extent of the Historic Relation in discovering and marshalling the Subjects of Human Knowledge.

(Continued from p. 507.)

IN every historic act, all the relations are comprised—the whole category: Creator, or first cause—whole and parts,—origin or secondary causes and effects—end or motive—means—resemblance—contiguity in time and place—modes, intrinsic, and adventitious, &c. &c. The thread that combines these in one connected term, is the historic relation. It is an abridged transcript of existences, an abstract of life, that is, of the world. It selects the striking points and characteristic features of truth. And a fact is as much truth as any theorem in geometry. Legitimate poetry expresses this in a livelier and more impressive manner, with unexpected coincidences of proportions—unison and harmony of measured thought—and rythmical articulation. The analogy of the fact to the laws of the creation is common to both poetry and narrative. And when facts are thus reduced and passed through the first historical process, they are capable of still further separation and reduction—leaving out some other particular, individual circumstance of person, time, and place, still connected by some common elementary principle: and even separating what cannot be separated in the real existence, classifying, and naming each degree, division, and subdivision. Thus the history of wind may be considered apart from the living body (which cannot happen naturally in this state of being): In like manner the history of thought may be separated from the history of the moral sense—of this again from the history of taste—all these from the history of speech. Number, and extent, and gravity, may be historised apart from the bodies in which they are inherent: and bodies from each other, as in the three kingdoms of Natural History. Thus we have the History of *ETHICS*, *LOGICS*, *PHONICS*, *PHYSICS*, the pure and mixed, *MATHEMATICS*, *POLITICS*, and *CRITICS* (*la Critique*): which last presides over the liberal arts: and thus do we adjust the seven strings, or chords, of human knowledge.

But let us, once for all, enumerate

the categories without surreily adhering to any system, or affecting too great simplicity.—The Categories are: The Creator, or first cause: finite matter, historised or brought out of chaos: man: intelligence, or the soul endued with consciousness of being and of what is within: faith, of things divine: belief of external experiences: consciousness of having, or power:—with the free will to exercise it intellectually, morally, physically, as by our bodies: speech, the register of thought, feeling, or suffering, and of action: nomenclature of things internal and external: the system of kinds and classes: whole and parts: the conditions, modes, and accidents: quantity discrete and continued: duration and space: properties, and having again: secondary causes and effects (observe that secondary causes are not homogeneous with the first cause; for this is creative, and *an* *generis*—and it is omitted by Hume in his category): lastly, resemblance and difference, contiguity and distance, both in time and place—analogy, taste. These are the categories; and every one of these is historical.

This conception of history is justified by the terms used in all languages to denote history: *ιστορι*—*ιστορι*—and *ιστορι*—have in the ancient and modern languages been used in the following senses—which have been held pure: 1. Study: curiosity: an enquirer: investigator: inquisition: interrogation: argument: proof: a witness: fidelity: constant of a fact, with all its circumstances, and relations, origin, progress, dissolution, &c.

2. To put together, to build a system, to frame, to try, to put into the balance, to estimate, analysis, synthesis, to distinguish, to generalise, to taste, to savor, to feel, to smell; sagacity, skill, science, philosophy, authority, a commentary, geography, chronology, a naturalist, arbiter, judge.

3. To commit to memory: to notice, note, signify, record, narrate, report; to give an account of; to write lives, transactions, experiments, observations, negotiations, progress of men and things, manners, and languages, discoveries, &c.

4. To place before the eyes, to exhibit, to personify, to represent, to recite—to apologise, to write apologies or circuitous and varnished explanations—

anations—and thus even to invent
fable.

5. Knowledge of things human and
divine.

The compositions *synopsis* and *synopsis*, *memoria* conscious and consciousness. Nor is there any history so interesting, so intimate, and accessible, or so instructive, certain, and authentic as that of one's own mind.

The expressions of a "sound recollection," "same memory,"—the derivative in Latin of *memoria* from *memor*: the *ἀνάμνησις* of the Greek language, signifying truth, and compounded from *α* the privative particle, and *ἀνήμι* oblivion—show further that memory and mind are convertible terms. But it must be an *historic memory*, not a mere technical one, confined to one or two of the categories only: History unites them all.

Historic memory comprehends, 1. The existence of every thing that is apprehensible. 2. Our noticing it: and 3. Our expressing or fixing it, whether by language, or by any other memorial sign.

Every thing—Life, Revelation, knowledge, the first articulate speech, are derivative and communicated. They are linked together in a grand historical chain—a golden one that descends from Heaven, not the iron or leaden one of the Materialists.

The lives of illustrious individuals, and the story of nations, signal inventions and discoveries, a single notable action of an individual, a character, an art, a science, a language—every one of these are only a collection, or constellation, of historical notices—gathering knowledge into new terms or distinct fashions: and may be viewed as Signs, in the historical Zodiac of Time.

Hypothetical history, in default of documents and records, is nothing but history supplied by analogy—that is, by the proportions it bears to all other, or similar, history.

The analogies of the Divine will, power, wisdom, goodness, as they appear to us within and without; but above all, the truths disclosed by the divine utterance, as in Scripture, are at once the pole-star, the map, and the compass in all our inquiries. The categories are the analysis of real existences, relation being had to the state of man, and human intelligence.

And this intelligence employed upon real existences under the above guidance is in one aspect, judgment or reason: in another, imagination: in a third, the moral sense; in matters of divine communication, faith; of human, belief: in a sixth aspect, it is the social sense; and in a seventh, taste. The union of these (one or other of the above categories predominating only, according to the subject), is the historic Relation. One essential condition is common to all these modes of intelligence (though they are commonly termed distinct reflex senses), that they be conformable to truth. And all that genius with its inventions can do, in science, in the mechanical, and the fine arts—or in calculation—is only to observe—to remember, and to record. The creation—the fall of man—his redemption—and the future resurrection, together with the existing face of the world, are truths, or facts—the production of divine energy, and which when we philosophise, we only consider in detail, and reduce to systematical order, to comprehend it historically.

It is this high relation that enables us to give simplicity and unity to number—uniformity to variety—to understand things, in their utmost comprehension and extent; it excites and informs our curiosity, sagacity, and ingenuity: this alone studies profoundly, and records the course of things in lasting memorials, whether articulate, symbolical, or monumental. The singleness of its view enables it, with a sovereign discretion, to marshal every thing in its place—and in its due point of depression or elevation. It penetrates equally the vast and the minute. It forms the high road or canal of communication between all the parts of knowledge. Facts that extend over a long succession of climes and ages it calls up—by the Fiat of a word—and that instantaneously—at once:—It fixes the indiscriminate and fleeting existence of a crowding and tumultuous rush of existences, that roll through the channel of time. By its electric virtue, the human intelligence is transmutated into judgment, science, skill, conscience: to a *semblance* (a mere imperfect *semblance* indeed of the remotest analogy) of the divine omniscience, omnipresence, and creative power.

power. It even by analogy, but certainly from the Sacred Writings, informs us of a future world; thus ending in Revelation where it began—as rivers lose themselves in the fathomless and boundless Ocean from which their springs are said to be derived. YONICK.

(To be continued.)

ORIGINAL LETTERS TO THE
REV. W. GREEN.

(Continued from p. 504.)

"Dear Sir, *Ficar's-hill,
March 9, 1793.*

"I RECEIVED your kind letter; and, as you do not mention your health, I hope you have recovered from your late disorder; and are as well as people of our age have reason to expect to be. My contemporaries are almost gone: I number my friends now chiefly among my juniors. One of my oldest friends I have just now lost—a near relative also—and among the best, the most benevolent, and most learned men I ever was acquainted with. He had long been wearing away apace; but without sickness and without pain. In his parlour he had an easy pallet brought down, on which he used occasionally to rest, for he was never confined to his bed. As he was one day sitting above with his wife, not worse in appearance than he had been for some time before, he lay down; and, taking hold of her hand, said, he wished he could fall asleep. In two minutes he drew his last breath without the least emotion. He was a Clergyman at Carlisle, and of the name of Parish. About 18 or 20 years ago, I called upon him there, and travelled with him through the Highlands of Scotland. Since that time, I have never seen him. I know not whether his life, or his death, made the more pleasing picture. About the time I suppose that you were at St. John's, Dr. Brown, the author of the "Estimate," was a student there. Mr. Parish and he were extremely intimate; and though they were both about some 10 or 12 years older than I, we were all on a very friendly footing. You have heard probably the history of poor Dr. Brown. He was a very ingenious man; but of an unhappy temper. The notice which

Dr. Wathurton took of him filled his head with ambitious thoughts; and the disappointment he received from the Empress of Russia overtook him. While he lived among his early friends, he was as happy, a man as a very irritable temper allowed him to be; but, after ambitious thoughts got possession of him, and he began to court the favour of the great, I believe he hardly enjoyed one happy day. But his history, and melancholy catastrophe, as he was a fellow-student of the College, you have probably heard. My amiable friend Mr. Farish (though to me, at the distance, he had been lost many years) was never of any University. He was called, like Matthew, from the Custom-house; one of the late Archbishops of Canterbury (I know not which) conferred on him the degree of Bachelor of Divinity: he had learning enough to be a Regius Professor. He was a quiet man, totally void of ambition; but I could never well digest, that his intimate friend Bp. Law, whom he had known from a youth, did so little for him. The truth I always suspected was, that, as they were both great disputants, he never spared the Bishop in debate, and I believe was generally too many for him: and such services, you know, people do not like to remember. His son is as amiable a man as he was, and is now one of the Proctors in the University of Cambridge. With our best respects to Mrs. Green, believe me, dear Sir, your very sincere friend,

WILL. GILPIN.

"Dear Sir, *Ficar's-hill, Aug.
31, 1793.*

"Though writing, I know, is troublesome to you, and I should not wish to put you on it but when it is quite agreeable to you—yet I cannot suffer a letter of yours to lie by me unanswered. I hold myself much indebted to you for the many excellent remarks you sent me for the new edition of my "Exposition;" of every one of which (except perhaps one or two, in which I rather thought differently) I have availed myself. The Sermon I have printed at the end, I thought a good conclusion to the whole. I am sorry to hear you have been so much troubled with the old complaint since Christmas. I believe you as little as any body want these remembrances

emembrances of mortality; but we need them more or less. I am now in my 70th year; but God has given me so many blessings, that I can enjoy them too much. And still find the infirmities of age pressing upon me. A walk, which ten years ago was scarce exercise to me, is now a fatigue. I am generally cheerful, however, and generally happy; and if these be the signs of a conscience void of offence, I have none. I cannot say I am so pleased with Dr. Geddes, nor expect so much from his New Translation of the Hebrew Scriptures, as you seem to do. I am not fond of his character, as it has been represented to me; for I know him not myself. And I have heard those who have seen a part of his Translation speak of it as containing more wantonness of interpretation, than they thought the Hebrew text could warrant. His Prospectus,

I think, was generally admired. I am glad to hear of your writing to Mr. William Jones about such Hebrew MSS. as may probably be found in India. If any one can investigate them, I think he is the man; and I should suppose that MSS. found in India might have many various readings, and elucidate many passages, which our European MSS. that have been hunted over and over, cannot do.

I have lately had two or three visits from a gentleman (unknown indeed to me before), Mr. Wilmot*, who has done himself great credit by the generous part he has undertaken of collecting money for the French Clergy. He entertained me with many curious anecdotes; particularly on my asking him how the Committee could manage a business of such intricacy, as to make a proper distribution among 7000 people; he told me that their most useful assistant was the Bp. of Leon, whom he represents as a most valuable man. He, from knowing his own Clergy, looked out such to assist the Committee in their distributions as were very capable. Mr. Wilmot tells me, he has collected on the King's Letter 8,000*l.* and expects it will rise to 9,000*l.* But he says, at the most moderate calculation, this will not last many months, distributed among 7000 people. There are schemes on

foot to make some of them provide for themselves, in which the Marquioness of Buckingham has been very active. With our joint respects to you and yours, believe me, dear Sir, your very sincere friend,

WILL. GILPIN."

"Dear Sir, *Vicar's-hill, June 7, 1794.*

"You desire me occasionally to write to you. In return, I beg you will never take the trouble of answering my letters: for, though I have profited much by your letters, I know that writing, under the infirmities with which it hath pleased God to afflict you, must be a painful task.

"I am much obliged to you for what you say in your last, about Nazareth. I think there is much force in it; and I shall review my note on Matt. ii. 23. with great care. What satisfied me more about it was, that the late Bp. of Rochester†, who saw it in MS. was particularly pleased with it. You have made me, however, very doubtful about the sense I have assigned. I wonder how I come to leave so many Elises unaltered. I have now, however, altered them all. I have been lately not a little perplexed about the famous prophecy of Isaiah, vii. 14. I have a note upon it (p. xli.) (the Life of Christ), to which I thought of adding the following passage, from reading Luthw (in loc.), who appears to me now to have more force in what he says than when I read him formerly.

"But Bp. Luthw, on the authority of Farmer, gives a different interpretation to the passage. He considers the phrase, *butter and honey shall he eat*, as denoting a time of plenty; and gives convincing reasons for it; and the word *till* he would change into *when*, which the original, he says, will warrant. So that the meaning of the expression is, *a time of plenty shall happen (that is, peace shall be restored) within the time that a child from its birth would distinguish good from bad.* In the explanation, however, no mention is made of the *prophet's child*, though it seems to add great life to the prophecy. The Bishop probably thought it belonged only to the first part of

* See vol. LXXXVII. Part i. p. 614.

† Dr. John Thomas.

the prophecy, which ends with verse 9: though in fact I think it has little connexion with that part. The prophecy, however, that a virgin should bear a son, and call his name Immanuel, or *God with man*, stands clear of all difficulty; however, the context, or temporary prophecy, with which it is connected, may be involved in obscurity.*

"I am hurt (with you) at the unquietness of the country, in the midst of these foreign disturbances. But I hope the Parliamentary inquiry, now going on, will put a stop to them. With our sincerest good wishes to you and yours, believe me, dear Sir, with much esteem and regard, your very sincere and obliged humble servant,
WILL. GILPIN."

Mr. URBAN, *Norwich, Aug. 19, 1818.*

IN Mr. Valpy's Classical Journal, No. 23, for Sept. 1815, I find an account of a valuable Greek Psalter. If the Marquis of Douglas would allow a page or two to be printed, in your Magazine, it would afford your Readers much pleasure. I have not the honour to be acquainted with the Marquis, or would make the request.

"*Psalterium Græco-Latinum*," *A Manuscript of the Ninth Century upon Vellum, of the first curiosity and importance; written in a very fair and legible hand, with this peculiarity,—the Greek is written in Roman characters, by which means we elicit the curious and interesting knowledge of the exact pronunciation of the Greek language, as spoken at that period when the Byzantine Empire was in its literary glory.*

A very learned Antiquary has given the following illustration of the writing of the first page, tending to fix the period when the Manuscript must have been written.

* *Kyrie Boethi tou doulou sou
Cymron Monach-us Presbiterou, &c. &c."*
(1107. 52. Marquis of Douglas).

Yours, &c. C. J. SMYTH.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec. 10.*

THE increase of Juvenile Depravity is truly lamentable. The trials at Newgate, it is true, publicly declare it; but the amazing extent to which the same has reached the country, is generally unknown. During the last summer, there was scarcely a se-

veral parts of the kingdom, a garden or orchard but was robbed by these juvenile depredators. Several friends of mine came under that description, by having lost an immense quantity of apples, grapes, &c.; and fowls from their hen-roosts. Several were detected; but the punishment is of so slight a nature—that of whipping, and performed by the constables of the parish, who are generally upon friendly terms with the poorer classes belonging to the same parish, and always favour them as much as possible.

I think these depraved morals of the younger class of society in country villages arise principally in account of there not being regular services in the Churches there, both morning* and evening, upon Sundays; for it is always remarked those depredations are committed by them on those days. The other days in the week, when fruit, &c. is ripe, boys are generally employed in the field, driving carts, or at harvest. I do not mean to cast the least reflection upon the Established Clergy, but only submit some regulations should be made in that respect; and particularly as to a resident Clergyman in every parish. But I am sorry it may justly be observed, that in very many parishes in the country, although there is a parish church, yet there is not a decent vicarage house for a Clergyman to reside in. I hope soon to see some good regulation by our Government in that respect; namely, that in building Churches, they will build good vicarage houses also; and if a regulation could be made for the improvement of the interior of our Churches already built, by making them more commodious, reducing the large pews, &c. it would, I am sure, tend to promote our established worship, for which I am a sincere friend.

Yours, &c. MENTOR.

Observations on the recent Improvements and Discoveries in the Anatomy and Physiology of the Brain. By a Medical Correspondent.

IT is in the nature of all sciences to be susceptible of progressive im-

* In most country villages, the service is only once a day, morning or evening alternately. The Sunday mornings upon which there are no Church services, the boys go a fishing, &c. and the men to public houses.

provement,

provement, and though from the very rapid march of Phrenology since the first discoveries of Dr. Gall, this science was brought nearer to perfection in a shorter space of time than had fallen to the lot of most others; yet a great deal was left to be done, when, in 1814, Dr. Spurzheim published in London his valuable development of the new doctrine, under the title of the *Physiognomical System*.

It was the fate of this Work to be reviewed and criticised by persons wholly inadequate to the task. Many confessed that their censure was unpreceded by investigation, and that they thought it a fitter subject for ridicule than serious discussion: others accused it of a dangerous tendency, because they totally misunderstood the system; while the majority shewed the cloven foot—and Jealousy, of contemporary superiority, in a favourite science, has not been behind-hand in its endeavours to establish a popular prejudice against a doctrine which few were qualified to examine with accuracy. The papers which I have from time to time published in explanation of the discoveries, have met the same treatment; and a survey of the whole of the opposition to the doctrine has convinced us how much more the feelings were concerned than the intellectual faculties in prompting the idle arguments used against it. Tired of replying to objections reiterated in every country, and everywhere refuted, have the Anatomists of the Brain at length pursued a different course, and having left in print almost all the objections with their answers which have or can be made to their views of the Physiology of the Brain, they now proceed steadily with their investigations, and cautiously submit their results to the real lovers of science, regardless of popular prejudice. Since books have this decided superiority over oral instruction, thus they become lasting documents, whereby men of science in future ages may be assisted in their enquiries.

Of late it has appeared, that some slight differences in the number and arrangement of the cerebral organs were conformable to the observation of nature; and Dr. Spurzheim has been induced in consequence to make

the following arrangement, of which I shall endeavour to make some more extensive observations in a future Number; as I find that many anatomists and philosophical persons in this and other countries are becoming more convinced, by their own enquiries, of the truth of our doctrine.

Arrangement of Cerebral Organs, according to the most recent Work of Dr. Spurzheim, on "Phrenology," published lately at Paris, Strasburg, and London.

Organs of the Propensities*, &c.

1. Organ of Amativeness, or physical Love.
2. Philoprogenitiveness, or Attachment to Offspring.
3. Inhabitiveness, or Attachment to Situation.
4. Adhesiveness, or Friendly Attachment.
5. Combaticiveness, courageous and fighting Disposition.
6. Destructiveness.
7. Constructiveness, or propensity to construct, build, &c.
8. Covetiveness.
9. Secretiveness.
10. Pride.
11. Love of approbation.
12. Cantiousness.
13. Benevolence.
14. Devotion.
15. Hope.
16. Ideality, or Poetic Feeling.
17. Superstition, or a mysticizing Disposition.
18. Justice, or a conscientious mind.
19. Determinateness.
20. Individuality.
21. Phenomenality, or prescient Recollection of Phenomena.
22. Comparison.
23. Wit.
24. Imitation.
25. Time.
26. Space.
27. Weight.
28. Form.
29. Colour.
30. Musick.
31. Order.
32. Calculation.
33. Size.
34. Causality.

Mr. URRAN, *Middlewich, Dec. 31.*

A GENERAL opinion prevails that every person has a Coat of Arms, though he may not know it; and I find it a common practice for people to look over Edmondson, or some other book of Heraldry,—and if they find their names prefixed to a particular Blazon, they assume it, and call it their own. Now the question I would ask is, whether they can do so without incurring some disgrace, blame, or cognizance, from the rightful owners; or, whether they can bear any Arms answering to their names, provided those Arms are not borne by any of the Nobility?

Yours, &c.

G. C. B.

* The doctrine has been previously fully treated of in our Volumes for 1814 and 1815. EDIT.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

110. *The Annual Register; or, View of the History of Politics, and Literature, for the Year 1808.* 8vo. pp. 1050. Rivingtons.

THIS Eighth Volume of the New Series of the Annual Register opens with good auspices in the Western rays of Waterloo Place; where, under Princely Patronage, the worthy Publishers have opened a new and extensive establishment—and *Quod felix faustumque sit* is the hearty wish of all who rejoice in the prosperity of good men, and of all who are hearty friends to the British Constitution in Church and State.

Of the ample Volume now before us it may suffice to say, that it is formed with the same accuracy, and with the same impartiality, which distinguished those emanating from the talents of Mr. Burke—and that the principal feature of the year is, “the political phænomenon of [the Spaniards] a people abandoned by their Government, rising to vindicate their national rights, and oppose the designs of artifice and oppression.”

The Volume for 1809, we are told, is nearly ready for publication.

111. *The Duty of Submission to Civil Governors enforced: in a Sermon, preached at the Parish Church of St. John, Beverley, on Sunday, October 3, 1819. With Notes.* By the Rev. William Hildyard, M. A. Assistant Curate of Beverley Minster. 8vo. pp. 46. Rivington.

THIS Discourse (from Prov. xxiv. 21) “was preached in two separate parts, though the Author preferred publishing them in one unbroken form;” with “a faint hope on the part of the Writer, that it may not be wholly unproductive of good in the present crisis of affairs.”

“If this end be answered, even in the most trifling degree, the Author will be amply rewarded for any trouble he may have incurred, by devoting the little time he has to spare from the duties of a laborious employment, to the instruction of those with whom he is more immediately connected, in a point of momentous importance.”

Mr. Hildyard thus concludes:

“That Almighty Preserver, who has,

hitherto, so mercifully watched over us, and protected our highly-favoured island, from the miseries of foreign invasion, will never, we humbly trust, give us up as a prey to the violence of internal enemies, or suffer our laws and liberties to be finally overwhelmed amid the struggles of a wild and ferocious anarchy. To Him we will look up for refuge and support, in the hour of extremest danger, should that hour unhappily arrive. In Him would we repose all our hope; and whilst we rally, with unshaken firmness, around the throne of our King, and the altars of our God, in defence of every thing that is, or ought to be, dear unto us, we shall, at least, have the consolation of knowing that we contend in a righteous cause, and that, by refusing to dwell in the tents of ungodliness and confusion, we have delivered our own souls, in the great and final day of account.”

The whole tenor of the Discourse is creditable to the Preacher, and was highly seasonable in the place and time in which it was delivered.

112. *Adjunction: or, Prayers for every Sunday in the Year, intended to precede and follow the Sermon. Dedicated to the Junior Clergy, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain.* By the Rev. C. Butler, LL.B. 12mo. pp. 168. Rivingtons.

THIS little work will, we doubt not, be particularly acceptable to the young gentlemen to whom it is thus kindly addressed:

“Your feelings of the importance of the situation you have voluntarily chosen, no doubt are correct, and it is only until time shall have given you opportunity to turn your thoughts to this part of your clerical duty, that these prayers can be of any use: being intended merely to assist those, who, from having been employed in academical pursuits, are not likely to have been able to study this kind of composition.”

113. *Sixty-five Sonnets; with Prefatory Remarks on the Accordance of the Sonnet with the Powers of the English Language; also, a few Miscellaneous Poems.* small 8vo. pp. 124. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy.

THE Author, in his “Prefatory Remarks,” observes, that “from a variety of causes, some, no doubt, accidental, a certain degree of opprobrium appears to have attached itself

self to the Sonnet," and adds, that "he cannot recollect any passage, in the narrow circle of his reading, in which the word "Sonneteer" is used seriously; Dr. Johnson's definition is merely "a small Poet, in contempt."

"The word *Sonneteer*, indeed, has so long been exclusively a term of ridicule, that it seems to be a well-founded matter of doubt whether it has ever been used in a graver sense. Be this, however, as it may, it is far from the intention of the Author of the following remarks to impeach the justice of the publick, in their estimation of his subject. He has long thought it a truth, not less pleasing than evident, that the deliberate judgment of the publick is seldom wrong."

"To certain Sonnets of Milton, of Gray, of Warton, of Cowper, and of many who are now living, whom it would be superfluous either to enumerate or to praise, the Reader of discrimination will always turn with delight; and from having found his ideas of the English sonnet illustrated by such examples, the Author of this Volume has been mainly encouraged in his design of offering it to the publick."

"No one need restrain either his censure or his praise, from a kind apprehension of adding to or of overturning a superstructure of vanity founded upon a collection of rhymes commencing with an invocation to Sleep, and concluding with a recommendation of Forgetfulness."

We shall give one specimen of what we hope is drawn more from fiction than reality:

"Days of my childhood, when, where
wild flow'rs grew,

From morn I've stray'd till twilight
gloom'd again, [then

When I recall my long-since pleasures,
So sweet, so pure, so simple, and so true,
Mine eyes grow misty with regretful dew,

To think that like a dream they're gone;
—I yearn

A sigh for bliss that never can return,—
So lov'd when lost—and so no priz'd when
new! [smiled

And well may I weep o'er the joys that
Long past—well linger 'mid the times
that were,

I who retain the weakness of the child
Without the simpleness;—my moments
are

As wayward, and as wasteful, and as wild,
—But oh! not innocent, nor void of care."

114. *My Lodger's Legacy; being Comic Tales in Verse, with some other Pieces. By the late Tim Bobbin the Younger; Author of London, or the Triumph of Quackery.* 12mo. pp. 90. Chappie.

IF there be any thing in a *Title*, "My Lodger's Legacy" is equal to "Tales of my Landlord;" and the Poetry of the late Timothy Bobbin, if not so recondite as the Prose of the Scottish Host, is at least as facetious.

This little Volume consists of Three Tales—"My Uncle [the Pawnbroker], a Tale founded on Fact;" "Rank Poison;" and "The Woodcocks; or, How to make Game, a Tale founded on Fact;" all much resembling the "Broad Grins," noticed in Part I. p. 628. And the Reader who can peruse either of them without a hearty laugh possesses a *sang froid* which we do not envy.

There is, however, here and there (but not frequently), a line or two which is somewhat too ludicrous.

115. *A Letter to the Freeholders of the County of Durham, on the Proceedings of the County Meeting, holden on Thursday, 21st of October instant; and particularly on the Speech of John George Lambton, Esq. M. P. By the Rev. Henry Phillpotts, M. A. Prebendary of Durham.* Third Edition. 8vo. pp. 35. Murray.

THIS Letter, from a truly respectable Divine, deserves very serious attention. It is a masterly vindication of Legitimate Authority; and if it is somewhat warm, Mr. Phillpotts shall himself apologize:

"I would indeed gladly have forbore to address you at all, had I found, as I hoped, that other and abler pens would have been employed in this service. But it is one of our misfortunes, that the greater activity is, as usual, with the worse cause. Those of you who know me (and I am proud to say, that some of the most respectable of my opponents are in the number) will not think, that I intrude myself from the impulse of a spirit generally inclined to violent courses. They will readily believe, that if I have spoken warmly, it is because I feel deeply, it is because I am convinced that an enemy, who looks forward to the utter subversion of all that is venerable or virtuous,—of all that was wont to be the pride, the strength, and the consolation of the lowliest order of our people,—of all that made Englishmen walk erect among the nations of the earth,—is even now at our gates, in among us, is almost upon us: and that this enemy is in no way so effectually served, as by the unhappy use that has been made of the lamentable occurrence to which this letter refers.

"Those who know me oot, will judge of me from what I have written; and if they

they do not assent to my arguments, or concur with my feelings, they will, I hope, at least do me the justice of believing, that I am a sincere lover of our common country, and an ardent admirer of her unequalled laws."

116. *A Letter to the Attorney-General, on the Inexpediency, Sinfulness, and Inefficacy of all Prosecutions for Blasphemy and Irreligion.* By Samuel Roberts, Author of "*The Blind Man and his Son*," — "*Tales of the Poor*," — "*The State Lottery, a Dream*," — "*A Defence of the Poor Laws*," &c. 8vo. pp. 18. Sheffield, Gales; London, Longman and Co.

LEAVING the regular *Review* of this Letter to the learned Gentleman to whom it is addressed, we shall only give Mr. Roberts's opinion, that,

"Had Paine never been prosecuted, his blasphemous work could not, in all probability, have been read by one in a hundred of those who have now perused it. Had Hona been suffered unmolested to write and to publish his disgusting blasphemies, it is probable that neither he nor his work would have been much known beyond his own limited circle. The notoriety which he acquired in consequence of his prosecution and his self-defence, have induced Carlyle to emerge from obscurity, and to endeavour, by every art of effrontery, to attract the attention of Government. This was clearly from the first, his object. He has unfortunately succeeded. He has become known and talked of throughout the kingdom; and the blasphemous work, which, when the prosecution of Paine had ceased, was soon forgotten, is now selling to a great extent in every town, of any importance, in the kingdom."

This general circulation, it is to be hoped, is now at an end. At all events, we are rather of opinion, with the friend of the Author (p. 15), that

"When the progress of Blasphemy and Infidelity has been spread to a certain extent among the lower orders, the powerful arm of the Law may, without doing violence to the principles of Christianity, be employed with advantage to check the evil."

117. *The African Committee.* By T. C. Bowdich, Esq. Conductor of the Mission to Ashantee. 8vo. pp. 81.

MR. BOWDICH, and the entertaining accounts of his "*Mission*," were introduced to our Readers in the First Part of the present Volume, p. 425; and we had reason to suppose that he was now enjoying the

ample reward of his extraordinary labours: but we perceive, with much concern, that serious differences have arisen between Mr. Bowdich and the African Committee, which it becomes the Committee to explain. The accusations, if not exaggerated, are extremely severe.

"The question," says Mr. Bowdich, "which I seek to have decided, is simply, whether I am to be punished for exposing my life on a forlorn hope, for being distinguished by the good fortune of being the first who succeeded in a mission to the interior of Africa, the grave of so much illustrious worth and talent, because the Board who employed me are unable to appreciate the advantages to Science, and unwilling to pursue those which have resulted to Commerce; fearing that if the settlements were allowed to flourish, if this valuable field of discovery were too much disclosed, the Government would assume the management, their trading monopoly would be at an end, and their dependents and instruments no longer be supported at the public expense, to barter the goods of their masters in the Committee, to retail rum and tobacco in English uniforms, to delude instead of improving the natives. I sketch my connexion from the beginning with the African Committee (who whilst they receive all their funds from the Government, absurdly, but artfully, entitle themselves '*The Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa*'), to shew that the special testimonies of good conduct by which they have distinguished me from the other officers in their service, have not merely been unproductive of recompense, but followed by loss, because my exertions and pursuits for the good of the settlements, not being confined to buckraming and agency, were inconsistent with their individual interests as merchants and tradesmen."

The statements in this pamphlet are certainly in the nature of *ex parte* evidence. But Mr. Bowdich is a man of known veracity; and, if a small portion only of the facts of fraud, extortion, and degradation which he mentions, can be substantiated, it will be a severe reflection on our national honour.

118. *Reciprocal Duties of Parents and Children.* By Mrs. Taylor, Author of "*Maternal Solicitude*," "*Practical Hints*," &c. &c. 12mo. pp. 176. Taylor and Hessey.

THE subject discussed in this little volume could not easily have fallen under the consideration of a more able

able Writer. The following portrait in particular could only have been delineated by an affectionate and sensible female :

" Behold that lovely cherub in the arms of its fond mother ! It has been but a few months in existence, yet it has already learned to recognise its best friend ; her faithful bosom is a receptacle of all its tiny sorrows and joys ; its hopes are derived from her experienced kindness ; its fears are allayed by her protecting care ; on this well-known being it depends, for all that can soothe and delight. The utmost ingenuity of the nurse, though aided by the delicious morsel, or the glittering toy, is of little avail when she appears, in whom is concentrated every gratification of which its infant mind is susceptible. Soon, under her assiduous care, its bodily and mental powers begin to expand ; its joys and its woes are more intelligibly expressed ; it grows fertile in schemes and contrivances for its own amusement (as yet it dreams not of existing for any other purpose) ; in these the fond parent participates, and is consulted on all occasions without reserve. In the frolicsome gambol she renews her interest, and again enjoys the pleasures of infancy with a double zest.

" She feels and owns an interest in their play, [fold, Adopts each wish their wayward whims and And tells at every call, the story ten times told."

" The companion in health, the watchful, assiduous, and anxious friend in sickness, the prime of a mother's days imperceptibly glides along, bearing away her personal graces, and not unfrequently leaving her constitution a wreck."

" As infancy ripens into childhood, her duties alter, but her zeal continues unabated : she perseveres in accommodating her services to the growing necessities of her charge, till that important period arrives, when childhood emerges into youth, and a new epoch commences in the maternal feelings. Then, then it is, that the subjects of her solicitude begin to seek their gratification from other sources ; and, in proportion to their success, are prone to forget whence they were once derived : confidence gradually declines ; and that society which heretofore comprised all that was desirable, becomes, perhaps, irksome,—a burden and a restraint ; so that the reserved and distant being we now contemplate, could scarcely be identified with the smiling cherub of former days.

" The brute creatures, like the human species, attend their young progeny with anxious solicitude ; and when their services are no longer necessary, the parent first breaks the tender tie, and chases

them away to know them no more : but human ties can alone be dissolved by death ; and whatever alienations ensue, they are not warranted by nature, or by nature's God. ' Honour thy father and thy mother,' is a command coeval with the existence of our parents ; and should be as deeply engraven on the human heart, as once it was on the table of stone written by the finger of God."

After some introductory observations of a general nature, Mrs. Taylor adds,

" Besides these fundamental duties, there are others which belong both to parents and children, during the succeeding stages of life, and which extend to its latest period. To explain and enforce some of these subsequent obligations, is the more particular object of the following pages."

These duties are then severally inculcated, under the following specific heads :

" Mutual respect ; Family harmony ; Self-will ; On some mistakes in education, and the correction of them ; Pecuniary affairs ; Rising rank of life ; Parental and filial conduct, as it relates to the sexes ; Partiality ; Settling in life ; Religion ; The death of parents ; To childless persons ; The orphan ; and Concluding chapter of sound advice."

119. *Appendix to a Vindication of the University of Cambridge, from the Reflections of Sir James Edward Smith, &c. &c. By James Henry Monk, B. D. &c. Cambridge, printed at the University Press, in May 1819. 8vo. pp. 55.*

The learned Professor seems determined to have the last blow, and that with no very gentle hand. But, as this Appendix appears to have been produced in self-defence, and not intended for general circulation, we shall only notice the concluding paragraph :

" In laying aside the pamphlet of Sir James Smith, I must seriously declare, that the principal feeling which it has occasioned me, is that of extreme sorrow, at a person of scientific attainments, who represents himself to have associated much in the higher ranks of life, exposing himself in a way so inconsistent with the manners and the sentiments of refined society. With respect to myself, his designs must, I am well convinced, totally fail : but I should feel truly uneasy, were I conscious of having given any provocation for the frightful degree of personal animosity exhibited throughout the whole of my adversary's book. Mine was only the defence of a public cause,

cause, and of a body to which I was bound by every tie of duty and attachment. We are seldom good judges of our own productions: but I am assured from all quarters, that there was nothing in my *Vindication* which ought to have occasioned such bitterness of resentment, or indeed any personal feeling at all: and I must therefore conclude, that the real provocation has been, the very different reception which our two publications have experienced in the world."

120. *Practical Observations on Telescopes, Opera-Glasses, and Spectacles.* By William Kitchiner, M. D. 12mo. pp. 163. Bagster.

THIS useful publication (two Editions of which have been sold without a single Advertisement) was before spoken of, in the manner it deserved, in vol. LXXXV. ii. 55.

Dr. Kitchiner's observations on the *Double Stars*, p. 25, will be perused with great interest by the scientific; as will his remarks on *Spectacles*, p. 61, by all who have the misfortune to be near-sighted.

One remark on this latter subject, shall be transcribed:

"It is a very general vulgar error, that near-sighted persons who use concaves, as they get older become less short-sighted: on the contrary, every optician and near-sighted person I have consulted on this subject have assured me, that as the eyes become impaired by age to see distant objects sharp and distinct, they require deeper concaves; and at a very advanced age commonly complain they cannot see to read so well as formerly, and require the assistance of the common Preservers of 50 or 36 inches focus.—Dr. Parker, the late Rector of St. James's, Piccadilly, had from his youth a short sight, and when almost fourscore years of age, complained he could not read so distinctly as he wished: with the help of convexes of 36 inch focus, he was enabled to read and write with comfort to himself for several years after."

121. *The Diary of Jacob Bee, from 1682, to 1706.* 8vo. pp. 26.

THIS little Tract is certainly a Bibliographical curiosity, as only twenty copies of it are in existence, and it is neatly printed on fine paper.

Prefixed to it is a regular Life of the Author, with Jacob Bee's Autograph, and pedigree of his family.

"Jacob Bee [a native of Durham] was baptized at the chapel of St. Margaret's, Framwellgate, on the 19th day of June,

1636. He was the son of Nicholas Bee, by his second wife, Barbara Usie.

"Of his childhood no particulars have reached the present day; and the Editor joins his unceasing regret with the lamentations of all Biographers past, present, and to come, that so little attention is paid to this interesting portion of the lives of their heroes, by which it might appear how those who are 'born great' are to be distinguished from those who 'achieve greatness.'

"The name of Jacob Bee would not have decended to the nineteenth century but for the indefatigable diligence, industry, and antiquarian research of that worthy citizen Mr. Thomas Woodmass, of Durham, who has collected innumerable records which otherwise would have perished; and who, with a care truly paternal, cherisheth the Diary of Jacob Bee as one of the most valuable possessions: and although it hath now great need of a new covering, yet its worthy possessor is still loth to trust so valuable a manuscript into the hands of any maker of book-backs of the present day.

"The descent of the Diary from its Author to its present happy possessor, will be clearly perceived by the pedigree annexed.

"Jacob Bee was brought up to the sister arts of skinner and glover, and flourished in his native City for three quarters of a century.—He was buried January 15, 1711."

The notices in the Diary are principally such as relate to the births and deaths of Jacob's friends and neighbours; but events of a public nature are occasionally introduced.

An article or two shall be taken from his obituary:

"1683-4. Jan. 8. Robert Hilton, esq. Justice of y^e Peace in Westmorland, came to Durham, and lived in the Colledge: he died very suddenly, having been abroad at supper the night before, and went very well to bed y^e night before.—Feb. 29. Richard Hutcheson, son to Richard Hutcheson, commonly called little Dick."

"1684. Sept. 28. John Richardson, senior, and Maltman and Tanner, in Framwellgate, departed this life, being Sunday this year, being excommunicated and buried in his owne garden, at Cawthorpe, near Durham; being deayed by the Bbp. to bury him in the Church, it being his desire. The grave was opened in the quire but shut up again by orders as above, buried 29th."

"This identical Grave-stone still remains there, but a garden wall having been built upon it, a part only of the inscription is legible.—Parted this life September anno
statu sum
"1691.

"1691. Aug. 26. Sir John Duck, bart. departed this life, being Wednesday at night, and was buried upon Monday after, being the 31st of August."

"The wealthiest Burgess on the Civic Annals of Durham. Of Sir John's birth, parentage, and education, the two first have hitherto remained veiled in impenetrable obscurity, as to the third, he was bred a butcher, under John Heslop, in defiance of the trade and mystery of Butchers, in whose books a record still exists, warning John Heslop that *he forbore to sell John Duck on works in the trade of a Butcher*. John Duck however grew rich, married the daughter of his benefactor, and was created a Baronet by James II. He built a splendid mansion in Silver-street, where a psnoel still exists recording his bappy rise to fortune. The Baronet, then humble Duck, cast out by the Butchers, stands near a bridge in an attitude of despondency; in the air is seen a raven bearing in his bill a piece of silver, which according to tradition fell at the feet of the lucky John, and was naturally calculated to make a strong impression on his mind. He bought a calf, which calf became a cow, and which cow being sold enabled John to make further purchases in cattle, and from such slender beginnings to realize a splendid fortune. On the right of the picture is a view of his mansion in Silver-street, and he seems to point at another, which is presumed to be the hospital he endowed at Lumley. He died without issue, and was buried at St. Margaret's, where his wife Pia—Prudens—Felix lies buried beside him.

On Duck the Butchers shut the door;
But Heslop's daughter Johnny wed:
In mortgage rich, in offspring poor,
Nor son, nor daughter crowned his bed."

Of the picture above described, a neat wood-engraving accompanies this remarkable narrative.

122. *A Treatise on the General Principles of Chemical Analysis*. Translated from the French of L. J. Thenard, Member of the Institute of France, Professor of Chemistry. &c. &c. By Arnold Merrick, Esq. pp. 333. Longman and Co.

THIS elegant translation of a popular and scientific work was first announced, by us and even advertised in "Thomson's Annals." It is therefore surprizing that any other person should undertake the very same, as now reported. It is generally thought that the use of such notices of works in preparation is to prevent two or more from hurting themselves by competition.

The Translator's Preface unfolds the nature of the work; and his explanation of the chemical nomenclature may be useful to our readers:

"The object of the following work is to explain the means by which the practical chemist, unaccustomed to analysis, may discover and separate the constituents of a gaseous, liquid, or solid combination or mixture, and ascertain the weight or volume of each constituent. In the original French, this treatise forms the concluding volume of Thenard's Chemistry, published in Paris in 1816.

"Possessing as we do the excellent works of Dalton, Davy, Henry, Murray, and Thomson, a translation of the whole of Thenard's elementary and practical Treatise on Chemistry, though one of the most recent and valuable works on the science in the French language, seems to be quite unnecessary. But as we have no separate and convenient work in English on Chemical Analysis, the Essays of Bergman and Kirwan having been long since out of print, it has been judged that a translation of Thenard's treatise on that subject would be a valuable acquisition to the practical chemist. It is hoped that the present translation will be found sufficiently perspicuous, faithful, and concise. It pretends to no other kind of merit.

"With regard to nomenclature, to some it may be useful to state that chemical names of compound bodies are contrived to give an idea of the nature of the combinations, by uniting the names of the constituents, and varying their terminations. According to the author a combustible is a body which can combine with oxygen. All the simple bodies, excepting oxygen, are combustible. A burnt body is a combustible combined with oxygen. An acid is a burnt body possessing a sour taste, and reddening an infusion of litmus; an oxide, a burnt body not possessing a sour taste nor reddening litmus. Protoxide, dextoxide, tritoxide of lead or any other combustible, denote, the first oxide or oxide least oxidized, the second oxide, the third oxide of lead. &c.: the name peroxide is likewise given to the oxide containing the most oxygen. When a combustible can combine in several proportions with oxygen and form two acids, the most oxygenized is distinguished by making its name terminate in *ic*, and the less oxygenized, by making it terminate in *ous*. There are no general rules for naming the compounds resulting from the union of two oxides or two acids, or of an acid with an unmetallic oxide. Hitherto they have been denoted by the names of oxides and acids of which they are formed. But there are exact rules important

important to be known for naming the compounds resulting from the union of a metallic oxide and an acid. These very numerous compounds, bearing in general the name of salts, are denoted by varying the termination of the acid, and making it precede the name of the oxide which enters into the composition of the salt. If the acid terminates in *ous*, the salt terminates in *ite*; and if the acid ends in *ic*, the salt terminates in *ate*. All the salts are arranged in groups, or genera, denominated from their acids.

"With respect to the compound combustibles, if these bodies are metallic, the compound is called an alloy, and the names of the metals composing it are subjoined; as, an alloy of lead and tin. When the compound results from the combination of a metal with an unmetallic combustible, the name of the latter is made to terminate in *uret* and precede the name of the metal; hence the names of sulphuret of lead, carburet of iron, &c. given to the combinations of sulphur with lead, carbone with iron, &c. When the compound consists of two unmetallic combustibles, either name is made to terminate in *uret* and precede the other, as most agreeable to the ear.

"Most of the metallic oxides are capable of absorbing and solidifying a certain quantity of water, and forming compounds possessing peculiar properties; these compounds are denominated hydrates.

"The compounds of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon, and those of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and azote, the former constituting vegetable and the latter animal substances (some of which are oxides and some acids), bear names in general which have no relation to their elements."

To a performance like the present, any encomium is unnecessary. Its evident utility is a sufficient and most appropriate recommendation.

123. *The Child's Introduction to Thorough Bass, in Conversations of a Fortnight, between a Mother and her Daughter of Ten Years old.* 4to. pp. 96. Baldwin and Co.

THE mode of instruction by Dialogue, when skilfully managed, is of all others the most pleasant, and most likely to command the attention of children.

In the present case, the Author ingeniously observes, that

"The first six conversations are exactly the same in substance, and nearly the same in language as some I have held with two little girls both under seven years of age. The last six may, perhaps, require the understanding to be rather more

advanced, though I am willing to hope that they will not be found difficult to be understood at almost any age, by a child in any degree capable of reflection. The progress made by those who have already learned Thorough Bass in this manner has been so rapid, that I have been urged to communicate my method of teaching it to the publick, by many good judges who have witnessed its effects with surprise."

On the rules laid down by the Author as "first principles," he says,

"In almost every instance, I have taken for my authority, in them, some writer of acknowledged reputation. Rameau, Rousseau, Alembert, Pasquali, Calcott, Corfe, and Dr. Busby, have been those whom I have generally followed."

Two or three of the Questions and Answers will give some idea of the nature of the work:

"Is Thorough Bass a science, then?"

"Yes. It is the science of Music. It contains the rules for composition, and shows how harmony and melody are produced.

"What do you mean, mamma, by harmony and melody? I thought they were the same.

"Harmony is a union of many notes, forming altogether one sound, agreeable to the ear, as a word is a combination of letters which, though perhaps not each distinguishable separately, make altogether one complete, distinct sound; and melody is a succession of different harmonies, making a continued tune, or theme, in the same way as many different words form a complete sentence.

"Then, I suppose, learning Thorough Bass in musick is something like learning to spell in a language.

"Yes. But it is also like learning the grammar of a language, because it teaches the proper order in which all the parts ought to follow each other; besides Thorough Bass is, as it were, an abridgment of musick; for instead of the notes being all written down separately, those in the bass only are written, and the accompanying notes in the treble are expressed by figures placed over the bass."

124. *Four Letters to the Rev. W. J. Fox, occasioned by his Sermon, on the Duties of Christians towards Deists; and by his Remarks, on the Prosecution of Mr. Carlile. By An Inquirer.* 8vo. pp. 53. Hunter.

Mr. Fox's extraordinary Sermon was noticed in our Review, p. 441. To those who wish to enter deeper into the subject, we recommend a perusal of these Letters; in which the

the writer represents Mr. Fox as a learned and eloquent Preacher, who has "not merely been a spectator, but as an actor, known the transition from the gloomy and contracted sphere of Calvinism to the boundless liberty of his present creed."

The subjects of the Letters are. 1. "On Difference of Opinion among Christians." 2. "On Religious Persecution." 3. "On Freedom of Inquiry." 4. "Grounds of Admission into the Christian Church."

After some introductory remarks, the Inquirer says,

"I would not waste either your time or

my own in empty declamation; let me rather strive to strip your argument of its glosses, and thus expose its futility, if not to you, at least to those whom it might beguile to their nodding."

125. *Early Piety; or, Memoirs of Children eminently Religious, interspersed with Familiar Dialogues, Emblematic Figures, Prayers, Graces, and Hymns.* By the Rev. George Burder. 12mo. pp. 72. Collins.

Mr. Burder is the respectable Minister of the congregation of Independent Dissenters in Fetter-lane; and this little Work is well adapted to the peculiar tenets of his flock.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

PROLOGUE AND EPILOGUE TO THE ADELPHI OF TERENCE;

Performed at Westminster School, on Monday Evening, Dec. 13, 1819.

PROLOGUE.—*Mr. Webber.*

Bis universa patriæ necessitas,
Ut fas et æquum fuit, hanc Regiam domum
Vacare ludis prohibuit solennibus:
Nec nos acturos hanc de more fabulam,
Nec vos spectatum sivit intronitissier.
Id ægre passi et foriter tamen sumus,
Pietate deplorantes hoc tacita malum—
Adeo? enim ignavus quisquam aut ferus
siet,

Ut nec moveret illa spes Britanniam
Desiderata, abreptumque Imperii decus,
Vel illa, quam recentiorum planximus,
Regina, Mater, et fidei et constantiæ
Exemplar, et morum, ingenique liberi?
At heu! quo rursus auspicamur umine?
Quid hoc lugubre, quæso, vult silentium?
Quid ora circumquaque fertis, Hospites,
Humique moriste declinatis lumina?
Quos quæritis nusquam invenitur, et
simul

'Si cujus ergo huc advenistis) gaudium
Evasis omne in mentis ægritudinem.
'O Sors iniqua? O duplex infortunium,
Nec alterum anteponendum alteri—tamen
Fas est, te, te, tuis alumnis, O Pater,
Fas vocari, nunc eheu! novissimum:
Quem inexpectata mortis lividae manus
Etatis occupavit in meridie. [sui,
pæ etenim alacris, plus æquo improvidus
Cum morbus ægro flagitabat utrimque,
aboriosus in suos, propere vicinis
Agenda se recepit in negotia;
Inibus immolatus est honesta victima.
Grave et dolendum nobis hoc tamen malum

Remedio non caret, novo sub Ampica!
At liberos, adempto Patre, parvulos,
Vidnamque matrem quis adeo solabitur?
Palam est tametsi (et ideo habemus gratias),

Quam in hoc curavit Regia liberalitas,
Satisque vestra testis est quid "Indoles
Nutrita fau-tis sub Penetralibus" valet—
Dehinc, Verende, ad te revertimur, senex
Valere te jubemus ultimum tui,
Quos tu solebas præter omnes unice
Fovere; alii, quibuscum tu consortia
Propiora agebas; alii, ad laudem quibus
Sub te magistro contigit succrescere;
Aliique, quos tandem, negotiis procul,
Et spretis, quos plerique avent, honoribus,
Recipere smabas ruris angulo lateus.
Ibi otiosus, at non idcirco tamen
Humaniorum obliviosus munus,um
Super senectæ tramitem facillimum
Devectus ævum traduxisti leniter,
Ut ministrum Evangelii dignissimum,
Ut probatum Philosophiæ diu ducem,
Civem, patronum, Pauperis patrem decet.
Felix! qui ita omnibus bonis amabilis
Vixit, ita flebilis periit, ut denique
In se vetusti non immemores benefici,
Circa cubile lacrymantes viderit
Ipsos verendi Regis ire filios.
Ergo valet, et ite nunc animæ pie,
Ite in pace ad beatiora limina—
Quid plura? ludos nos acturos funebres
Putate, quales Roma dedicaverit
Bene meritis olim de Patria viris.

EPILOGUE.

Servus.—*Comitantibus Dæmonibus.* Tunc *Æschinus, Demos, Cleopho, Saurio.*

Syrus.—Pulchre equidem procedo hodie: Proh Jupiter! artem
Divinam! et nostrum convenit ingenium.

Ipsæ olim servus, sceptrum et nova regna potitus,
Pennatus volito vicior in ora virum.

Namque novum cecepi quæstum; chartæque diurnæ
Editor, hic vestrum quæram patrocinium.

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Gmbr'a

Omnia providi—sunt omnia prompta—ministri
 Dæmones; et nunc, Dis gratia, fervet opus.
 Edocce quoniam Respublica more geratur,
 Quæ leges, et quæ bella ferenda meis:
 Stat, cadit arbitrio nostro, et submissa veretur
 Curia mæ, Cathedræ, Rostra, Theatra, Forum.
 Nil bodie est quod non prælo committitur—Ecquis
 Ambulat, aut equitat, navigat, orat, edit,
 Fit nostri joris: nihil est quod condare possis,
 Nil recitare! palam vivitur, atque agitur.
 Sed quis adest? Ni fallor, herus; charissime, salve,
 Æchine! (*Æch.*)—Salveto tu quoque, amice; notum
 Hocce tuum ancipitium vorat bene; sed mihi vestro
 Nunc opus auxilio est—Pamphila amata diu
 Jam mea conjugio facta est—tu scis bene; at iste,
 Qui mihi contulerit gaudia tanta, dies,
 Laude sua careat, nolo—tu rite, quod actum
 Et qualis fuerit pompa Hymeneæ, edoce:
 Ordine rem totam narra. Tua charta—(*Syrus*)—paratum est
 Quod petis—ausculta—formula namque mihi
 Verborum certa est, longo jam tempore et usu
 Sancita, et tantæ quæ siet apta rei—
 (*Legit*) "Pamphilam, ut audimus, deduxit ad aram Hymeneam
 "Æchinus, ipse ortu clarns, opumque potens:
 "Egregia forma nupta et virtutibus aucta
 "Omnigenis (semper quas sibi vellet Hymen).
 "Simplex munditiis ipsa, et velamine operta
 "Quod Braxcellenses implicuere nurus.
 "Quadrigæ ad portam: et qua primus mensis agatur
 "Offert delicias villa propinqua suas."
 Æsch.—Sufficit; isthæc res est: et nihil amplius opto;
 Nil quicquam audiavi pulchrius aut melius.
 Syrus—Gaudeo magnopere, at quidnam sapientia juxta quem video!

Demæ et Ctespho.

Quid vult? (*Dem.*)—Euge; caput lepidum—
 Hem! quam mutatus! Salve: tibi munere honesto
 Jam fungi, et patrim consuluisse placet:
 Ausculta paucis; natum volo visere gentes
 Externas (hominum mos jubet omnigenum)
 Sumat ut exemplum ex aliis sibi; quod fugiendum,
 Quod laudi discat, quodque siet vitio!
 At proficiscenti soli discrimina quanta!
 Febris, Prædones, Alea—(*Sy.*)—Ohe teneo;
 Vis quendam, ut levibus fallat sermonibus horam,
 Commissatorem, participemque vœ.
 Dem—Immo etiam insignem Sophia, veterique fide qui
 Virtutes possit constabillire—(*Ctes.*)—Meas?
 Dem.—Temperet ut juvenis, ferventem—(*Sy.*)—Ah! desine, tute
 Cæso erras—Hæc jam vilis—Principio,
 Non opus est docto nimium, nisi Gallica dictis
 Concione hinc illinc inseruisse suis;
 Saltare, aut cantare; aut sorbillare Falernum,
 Et scite in patinas iusplicere, atque jocos.
 Dein placida, clemens, ne quot male consulat mias,
 Clamitet indignans crimina—Flagitia
 Intolerabilia! At domini arridere facietis
 Noverit, inque loco desipuisse velit;
 Hæc præceptor—(*Dem.*)—Juvenique accommoda credo—
 Sy.—Sed te, vir sapiens garrulitate—(*Sannio.*)—Syrus!
 Neus; audit nemon? ubinam est chartæ iste diurnæ
 Editor? Is saltem plebis amicus erit.
 Hiccoe libertatem aiunt esse omnibus æquam?
 Æschinus is nobis vincula, lora feret?
 Tu populum meliora doce: tu lumina tandem
 Pande nova. (*Syrus.*)—Hoc satis est, improbe Lenn, tace—
 Non ego de grege sum vestro—nec nostra querelis
 Paginæ tuis dedecoranda tuis.
 Sit mea tibi annua et solenne vetustas
 Mos, genivæ soli—

Quicquid habent saneti leges—venerabile quicquid
 Religio—id colere—id summa adamare fide—
 Hinc vera, hæc nostrum virtus—Hoc denique obarum
 Versiculi monitum dirigat usque meam:
 "Libertas sub rege pio!" Duce et auspice taoto
 Vivere pro patria nunc populoque lubet.

Cambridge, Dec. 24. There being two of Sir William Browne's Medals which have not been disposed of in former years, it is the intention of the Vice-Chancellor to give one medal for the best Latin Ode in imitation of Horace, and one medal for the best Greek and Latin Epigram, after the manner of the Anthologia, and after the model of Martial, respectively.

Subject for the Latin Ode:

Χρυσία Φορμυξ.

For the Greek Epigram:

Εἰς Αγάμα,

της μακαριστοῦ Καρολίτας,

Γεωργίου τοῦ τῶν Βρεταννῶν Ἀρχιεπισκοπ.

Θυγατρίδος.

For the Latin Epigram:

"Optimos nos esse dum infirmi sumus."

Dec. 29. The hope that the valuable living of Wilmslow in Cheshire had lapsed (which was supposed) to the University of Cambridge, has failed; the Counsel for the University has been consulted upon the subject, and have given an opinion decidedly unfavourable to its claims.—There are no less than one Archbishop and five Bishops now living, who were members of St. John's College, Cambridge.—The Hulsean prize for the present year is adjudged to the Rev. E. White, B.A. of Corpus Christi College, for his essay on "The fitness of the time when Christ came into the world."

The subject of the Chancellor's (of the University of Cambridge) third gold medal for this year is "Waterloo." That of the Hulsean Prize Dissertation is, "The importance of Natural Religion."

Oxford, Dec. 25. The whole number of Degrees in Michaelmas Term was, D.D.

S; B.D. 1; B.C.L. 2; M.A. 30; B.A. 65. Matriculations 95.

Some time since the *The Mirror of the Worlde*, edited and printed by JOHN CAXTON, in 1487, in perfect condition, was sold for the small sum of 2s. 6d. through the ignorance of the vander, a poor illiterate widow, in the Isle of Wight. The book is at least worth 70l.

A German Journal mentions a MS. of the 14th century having been found in the library of Hanover, throwing considerable light on the early history of Northern Europe. It is entitled *Conradi Halberstadensis Chronographia summorum Pontificum et Imperatorum*, or a Chronological Narrative of the Emperors and Roman Pontiffs, by CONRAD of Halberstadt.

The Bible Society of Russia printed last year 72,000 copies of the Holy Scriptures. This year, 101,500 copies will be printed in various languages, namely, in the Chewoshirn, Ostiakian, and Vogulian.

The Swedish Government has ordered a new Translation of the Bible, and a new book of Hymns for Divine service. Reforms are also in contemplation for the amelioration of the Civil Code, the Forest Code, and the System of Military Tactics. A new College at Stockholm will raise the number of Public Colleges in the Kingdom to eleven. These Colleges or Universities are, at present, represented as in a flourishing condition. In the first quarter of the current year, there were at Upsal 1197 Students, and at Lund about 600. The total number of Pupils at the different Establishments for the purposes of Classical Literature, amounts to 3485.

SELECT POETRY.

FRIENDSHIP.

HAIL, blissful Friendship, hallow'd name;

True essence of Love's brightest flame;
 Offspring of a Phoenix fire,
 Which once in birth can ne'er expire;
 Ever living passion, hail,
 For thou like it canst never fail.

Sweeter than sweetest fair one's smile,
 And stronger than Love's witching wile,
 Is the rich sympathetic sigh,
 Or unbought pearl of Friendship's eye;
 For fickle Love may wane and waver,
 But Friendship lives the same for ever.

Say where can sorrow's dull-ey'd trance,
 Meet the kind consoling glance?
 Or where can the lack-lustre beam
 Seek for an enlivening gleam?
 'Tis in Friendship's ray benign,
 Sickening grief forgets to pine.
 Should hapless hours polluted pass,
 Turn to Friendship's faithful glass,
 Neither heightening nor concealing,
 But the honest truth revealing,
 In that look of tender anguish.
 Friendship ehides but will not languish.
 It never faints, nor stands aloof,
 Spares not praise, or kind reproof,

Curbs your passions, heals your pain,
And smiles you into peace again;
No pang like its reproofing eye,
Or heaven that with its smile can vie.

Never malice mark'd the brow,
Flattery never yet did flow;
From those lips which truth impart,
In the pure language of the heart;
Friendship knows no varying wheel,
Nor says the thing it cannot feel.

Purest passion of the mind!
'Tis in thee alone we find
Mild forbearance, void of fear,
Virtue firm, but not severe;
Thou art all that poets feign,
Of good, who knows thee not is vain.
Social love, and public faith,
Are the issue of thy breath,
And from lack of thee must flow,
Public feud and private woe;
I ask but thee to crown our land,
Other blessings court thy hand.
Fortune's frowns with thee are fair,
Deserts bloom when thou art there;
The guilty wretch in peace can die,
And laugh at death when thou art by.
Then let me ne'er thy presence flee,
Nor own a Heaven unknown to thee.

J. C. J.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

MY dearest friends, once more
Congenial Mirth restore,
And drive desponding gloom away;—
Let young-eyed Pleasure smile,
And all our cares beguile,—
Again we meet on CHRISTMAS-DAY.

As Greeks and Romans sung
"Of Bacchas fair and young,"
So now we hail this festal day;—
Let Bacchus sparkle round—
Let rosy Jny abound,
And thus revive old CHRISTMAS-DAY.

To-day's the time designed,
For each convivial mind,
To "moisten well his clay;"—
With wine his sorrows drown,—
With wine his pleasures crown,
And freely drink to CHRISTMAS-DAY.

Hence from my social home
Should Fortune bid me roam,—
A lonely wanderer far to stray,—
My thoughts shall turn to you,
As Memory brings in view
The dear delights of CHRISTMAS-DAY.

Let genial Friendship glow,
And social converse flow;—
Be happy, jocund, blithe, and gay;—
Oo Pleasure's balmy wing,
Carouse, converse, and sing,
And toast around to CHRISTMAS-DAY.

Dec. 25, 1819. P. A. NUTTALL.

SPANISH EPITHALAMIUM.

*In imitation of the Epithalamium of
MARIUS and JULIA in CATULLUS.*

EPITHALAMIUM.

Troucé par un Voyageur dans le Chemin.

SALVE grado Himeno
Ya Hespero eo el ciclo
Enciende, fiel consuelo,
La vela del Amor.

Llega, alla, Selina
A su caro marido,
Roxante en el vestido
De carinoso ardor.

Como en las florestas,
Temprana y dichosa
Es la sagrada rosa
Pintada por Amor.

O Muzas de Helicón,
Enterpe y Clio amada,
Con vuestra voz sagrada
Centais en su honor.

Las Dias de verano,
Maia, y pintada Flora,
Pingan la terra ahora
Con vario color.

Feliz feliz marido,
A te echa sus brazos,
En amoroso lazos,
Objeto del amor.

THE MISTAKE!

IN the lone hour of night, when the wild
winds were howling,
And blue lightnings flash'd, and the thun-
ders were growling,
A voice, shrilly piercing, was heard to be-
wail, [gale;
Like the cry of an infant expos'd to the
The tempest had rock'd lovely Ellen to
rest, [breast,
But the form of her lover still haunted her
And she dream'd that amidst rural walks
they were straying,
While around them a sweet little infant
was playing,
When a tiger spring forth from the bush-
wood among, [prolong;
The voice of whose roarings the echoes
Thru she thought that the cry of the child
caught her ear, [of fear—
Then she woke, ah! she woke in a panic
Still a voice, shrilly-piercing, was heard to
bewail, [gale,
Like the cry of an infant expos'd to the
She listened awhile—no fancy were here—
For the voice was still loud, and the cry
was more clear;
And, determin'd to rescue the babe from
the storm, [form.
She rose, and enwrapp'd in a mantle her
And as on her mind resolution had sat,
She rush'd to the door, and she let in—
the Cat!!

LITE-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, December 1.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, Sir George Warder stated, that it was found expedient to increase the Marine Forces of the Kingdom by adding 2,000 to their present number. By that means the Marines would be able to perform all the duty in the Dock yards; which had heretofore been performed by troops of the line. He should therefore propose a permanent increase of 2000 men; and concluded by moving that 23,000 men, including, 8,000 Royal Marines, be employed for the sea service during the year 1820. After some conversation, the motion was agreed to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed a resolution for subjecting Pamphlets of a certain description not exceeding two sheets in size, and sixpence in price, to the same Stamp Duty as Newspapers.

After a few words from Mr. Brougham, the Resolution was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Dec. 2.

The Training Prevention Bill, and the Seizure of Arms Bill, were severally read a second time. The only new feature in the debate on this subject was the admission of the Earl of Darlington, a Whig hitherto staunch, that some such measures as those now proposed by Ministers were necessary; and that he had received information from the county of Durham, since his departure from thence to attend his duty in Parliament, that secret associations were still held in that part of the country.

In the Commons the same day, on the motion for the second reading of the Seditious Meetings Prevention Bill, which was proposed by Mr. Grenfell, from the opposition bench, that gentleman stated, that he was prepared to give his steady and hearty concurrence and support to all the measures recommended by Lord Castlereagh. (*Hear! hear!*) A lengthened discussion took place. The speakers in support of the new Bill were the Solicitor General, Lord Lances, Mr. Peel, Mr. Wilmot, and Lord Palmerston.

Mr. Abercromby stated, that as far as he could collect the state of opinion in the House, in this case, there were three parties: one comprehending those who were ready to support the noble lord (Castlereagh) to the full extent of his proposition; another, who were determined to oppose his views altogether; and a third, who,

thinking the dangers of the country of such a serious character as to require some measures of restriction, were still unwilling that those measures should be either general or permanent. To the third party he himself inclined, and therefore his vote for the second reading of this bill should be conditional—namely, that its existence and operation should be temporary and local.

Lord Archibald Hamilton, Mr. John Smith, and Mr. Maxwell, professed that they should give their vote for the Bill under the same view as Mr. Abercromby.

Lord Folkestone, Mr. Lytton, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Coke (of Norfolk), Mr. IV. Smith, and Mr. Macdonald, spoke against the Bill.

On a division, the second reading was carried by 351 to 128.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Dec. 3.

The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of the Bill to accelerate trials in cases of Misdemeanour. His Lordship explained the inconveniences felt from the existing delays, and said he should have no objection to the introduction of a clause, for allowing a defendant a copy of the information or indictment against him, free of expence.

The Bill was opposed by Lords Grosvenor, Erskine, and Holland, and supported by Lords Liverpool and Lifford. It was then read a second time.

The Seizure of Arms Bill and the Training Prevention Bill went through Committees without any amendment; those proposed by Lord Darnley and others, having been negatived without a division.

Lord Strathmore's assertion on a former night, as to there being 16,000 persons connected with the collieries in the Wear and Tyne ripe for rebellion, was confirmed by the Duke of Northumberland. They were said to be all armed, and boasted that they could muster a force of 100,000 men.

In the Commons the same day, Lord Castlereagh moved that the Seditious Meetings Prevention Bill be committed.

Mr. Lambton and Sir M. W. Ridley contradicted what had been stated in another place, as to numbers of persons having attended meetings at Newcastle and other parts in the north, with arms in their possession.

Lord Castlereagh brought up a Bill, to make certain publications liable to the stamp duty, in order to prevent the publication of seditious and blasphemous libels.

He moved that it should be read the first time.

Mr. Brougham protested against the measure in this early stage, as an unjustifiable encroachment on the liberty of the press. The Bill was read the first time.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Dec. 6.

Viscount *Sidmouth* rose to move the second reading of the Bill for the more effectual prevention and punishment of blasphemous and seditious libels.

Lord *Erskine* said, it fell to him to apprise their Lordships, that the Bill related both to blasphemous and seditious libels, two offences totally and essentially different. The present Bill was not calculated to deter the blasphemer; and the object which they all had in view, would be best attained by a rigorous enforcement of the law now in operation. If he were to advise the people how to act, he would say, give up your wild notions of universal suffrage and annual parliaments, which must bring ruin upon your country, stick to your present constitution, and if you unite firmly, and express your opinions strongly, it will be impossible to affect the integrity of your freedom.

The Earl of *Harrowby* contended that they who proposed the means of correcting the abuses of the press, were the best friends of its liberty; they only pruned its licentiousness to secure its eternity.

The Marquis of *Lansdown* remarked, that the punishment of transportation was wholly inapplicable to this kind of offence, that it was in itself unequal, and was particularly inappropriate when applied to those individuals who were most likely to compose such writings as would be termed libellous. Buonaparte, whose extraordinary apprehension of the freedom of the press was one of the defects in his understanding, never contemplated so severe a punishment as transportation, well knowing that the very severity of the law would defeat his own object.

Lord *Ellenborough* said, the libels which had been disseminated, went to dissolve the ground-works of the Constitution, and it was, therefore, that he desired more effectual means of checking them, than existed at present. This would be attained by the present bill, and he doubted not that its provisions would be found effectual.

Lord *Holland* declared, that of all the measures which had come before Parliament, or were still threatened, not one was possessed of greater deformity than that which was then before them. It went to alter the law of the country by assimilating the punishment for small faults to that for great crimes; and it went to put honourable men, who might err in their zeal, on a

level with felons: for these reasons, he would vote against the bill.

The Lord Chancellor said, that the bill was necessary for the support of the constitution of the country.

Earl *Grey* looked upon these bills as an infringement of the constitution, and that they would tend to the destruction of it. He hoped he might be deceived, and that they would turn out as Ministers had prognosticated, and be the preservation of the constitution.

The Earl of *Liverpool* contended that the measure was necessary for the preservation of the constitution, and of every thing that contributed to social order in the community.

The Earl of *Cardigan* was opposed to the whole of the measure.

The Duke of *Sussex* and the Earl of *Blessington* could not conscientiously support the present bill.

The Bill was then read a second time.

On the motion for bringing up the report of the Search for Arms Bill,

Earl *Grey* said, he must pause before he consented to a bill of this nature. It was a measure of unprecedented power, and subversive of the rights of Englishmen.

The Earl of *Strathmore* read extracts from letters received that morning from two Magistrates and the Commanding-Officer at Newcastle, which stated their apprehension of a simultaneous movement of the disaffected as likely soon to take place. He hoped so time would be lost in passing the bill, conceiving it, as he did, a measure necessary to prevent insurrection.

Lord *Erskine* said the bill was without a precedent in the annals of Parliament.

In the Commons the same day, Lord *Castlereagh*, on moving for the re-commitment of the Seditious Meetings Bill, said that it was intended to propose some amendments on it. The first would exclude from its operation all meetings held in rooms or apartments. Another would obviate the objection made on the ground of attaching penalties to persons accidentally attending meetings in the parish they did not belong to, by limiting the penalties to persons knowingly offending; and to prevent strangers going designedly to make the meeting illegal, he should propose that after proclamation made, every inhabitant of the parish should be armed with the authority of a constable, and justified in apprehending and taking before a magistrate any stranger found present. He could not agree to make the measure local, as that would entirely defeat its object; but as there seemed to be a general feeling that it should not be permanent, he would accede to a proposition limiting its duration to five years, and to the then next meeting of Parliament.

Mr.

Mr. Curwen could not vote for the measure, unless confined to the disaffected Districts.

Mr. F. Fitzgerald strongly approved of the measure, more especially as proposed to be amended by Lord C.

Sir R. Wilson strongly reprobated the series of measures in progress, as shewing an inclination to govern by the sword instead of the law.

Mr. Grenfell approved of the Bill, limited as it was to five years. He regretted the countenance given by the gallant General to Mr. Hunt, at the Southwark meeting.

Sir R. Wilson said, he had shaken hands with Mr. Hunt as a man who stood forward in support of the liberties of his country. He should have felt himself more dishonoured if he had stretched forth his hand to take the bloody hands of those who had presided over the massacre of their countrymen. (*Order, order!*)

Mr. F. Blake thought it might reconcile the gallant General to the Bill, that Cobbett had said there was still enough of the liberty of the press for him (Cobbett) to work with.

Mr. Ricardo thought a moderate parliamentary reform the best means of preventing the meetings complained of.

Mr. Alderman Waithman condemned the proceedings at Macclesster, and the whole series of coercive measures now resorted to.

Mr. Wilson (Member for the city) supported the Bill.

Mr. G. Lambé said, the only remedies for the distress of the country were the equalization of the national income with the expenditure, and parliamentary reform. He wished the poor to be relieved from a number of taxes, and a tax on property to be substituted.

After some observations for and against the Bill, by several other Members, the question for the re-committal of the Bill was carried without a division. On that for the Speaker leaving the chair, Colonel Beaumont moved an instruction to the Committee, to provide that the Bill should not extend beyond six weeks after the commencement of the next Session of Parliament. Mr. Vansittart proposed an instruction limiting the duration of the Bill to five years. Mr. Calcraft and Lord Milton opposed the measure in toto. Mr. Banks supported it. Mr. Perceval said, he should vote against the Bill, as a dangerous innovation on the constitution. Mr. Wilberforce approved of extending the period to five years. Mr. Murray wished the period to be three years; and Mr. F. Buxton said, if Col. Beaumont's motion was negatived, he should move an instruction to that effect.

After some observations from Mr. C. Wynn, Mr. Maxwell, and others, Colonel Beaumont's motion was negatived without

a division; and that of Mr. Buxton was negatived, on a division, by 328 to 153. Mr. Vansittart's instruction was then carried without a division, and the House went into a Committee, *pro forma*, when progress was immediately reported.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Dec. 7.

The Mademeanour Traverse Prevention Bill went through a Committee, in which, on the motion of the Lord Chancellor, the blank, as to the time within which parties must plead, was filled up, with the words "twenty days;" and a clause was added for granting copies of indictments to defendants.

On the question for the third reading of the Search for Arms Bill, Lord Darnley again urged the propriety of limiting the right of search to the day time.

Lord Sidmouth could not consent to any alteration. The Bill was then read the third time, and passed, as was also the Military Training Prevention Bill.

The Libel Bill went through a Committee, in which some amendments, proposed by Lord Sidmouth, were agreed to.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord Castlereagh moved the order of the day for going into the Committee on the Seditions Meetings Bill.

Mr. C. Hutchinson opposed the extension of the Bill to Ireland. He was convinced, when the Noble Lord brought this measure forward, he did not contemplate extending it to that country, which he had described as quiet and flourishing. He should certainly move to exempt Ireland from the operation of the Bill.

Lord Castlereagh said, the proper time for doing so would be in the Committee.

The House then went into a Committee. Sir Charles Monck, as an amendment, proposed to exclude Lord Lieutenants of Counties from any power of granting meetings, but the amendment was negatived without dividing.

Mr. Brougham strongly objected to the clause confining the right of meeting in aggregate numbers to cities, boroughs, and corporate towns. This clause, as it was now worded, would exclude some of the most populous towns in the kingdom, and amongst them Manchester and Birmingham.

Lord Castlereagh stated, that it was his intention to extend the provisions of the Bill to meetings for the purposes of trade and manufactures, if held in the open air. From recent examples, it appeared that such meetings had occasionally deviated into political discussions, and made such a provision necessary.

Mr. Murray stated, that no room would be sufficient to hold such a number of the merchants, traders, and bankers, of London, as had upon former occasions, by the

resolutions they had come to, given confidence both to the Government and to the public.

Lord Castlereagh was fully sensible of the beneficial effects of such meetings; but thought Guildhall would be sufficient for the purpose.

After debating on various proposed amendments, which were negatived,

Mr. W. Smith moved that the House should now adjourn, on account of the hour (half-past one).

The Committee divided.—For adjourning 36—Against it 166.

Some further conversation ensued, when

Lord Castlereagh said, he would not now press a proceeding, but move that the Chairman should report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

This motion was agreed to.—Adjourned at two o'clock.

Dec. 8.

The Drilling and Training Prevention Bill was brought from the House of Lords, and read the first and second time, and ordered to be printed. This bill was expedited through all its stages in consequence of alleged information that the practice of drilling and training was gaining ground to an alarming extent in the north of England.

Mr. Stuart Wortley stated, upon the authority of information received by himself, that the practice had spread into the county of York; that bodies of from one to two hundred men assembled nightly in the vicinity of Barnsley, Burton, and several of the neighbouring towns, for the purpose of training.

Sir J. Graham said it had spread into the county of Cumberland, and had become frequent in the neighbourhood of Carlisle. They had recently cut down young plantations, chiefly for the purpose of fitting pike-heads in the staves which they formed from the young trees. One smith had received orders to make twelve dozen of pike-heads, which he had communicated to a magistrate: orders to a large amount were given to other smiths, who did not inform the magistrates.

Another Member declared he had heard that these nocturnal meetings were very frequent in the vicinity of the manufacturing towns in Lancashire.

The Search for Arms Bill was also brought from the Lords, and read the first time.

The House sat in Committee for a considerable time upon the Seditious Meetings Bill, and about one in the morning the report was brought up, and ordered to be received next day.

House of Lords, Dec. 9.

An amendment was introduced into the Bill for Preventing Delays of Justice, by

which it is provided, that copies of indictments shall be furnished to defendants before instead of after appearance.

Lord Holland suggested another amendment, providing, that if defendants, who were indicted on *ex officio* informations, were not brought to trial in eighteen months, dating from the first process, no further kind of proceedings should be had thereupon, excepting where the trial stood postponed by order of the Court. His Lordship, however, withdrew this amendment, on a promise from the Lord Chancellor, that he would lend his aid in framing a separate Bill, calculated to accomplish the object in view, if not precisely to the same effect as the clause proposed.

The Bill for preventing and punishing Seditious Libels next occupied the attention of the House.

In the course of the discussion, Lord Ellenborough introduced, by way of amendment, the following definition of what was to be considered a seditious libel:—That after the words "Seditious Libels," should be inserted, "as were calculated to bring into hatred and contempt his Majesty's Person and Government, or either House of Parliament, or to aim at the subversion of the Constitution in Church and State, as by law established."

The Earl of Liverpool would not object to the amendment.

Lord Erskine and Lord Holland both spoke against the transportation, or banishment of persons convicted of seditious libels.

In the Commons the same day, Mr. Bennet addressed the House at great length on the state of the manufacturing districts. He described the extreme distress existing in various districts in England and Scotland, from the want of employment, the low rate of wages, and the severe pressure of taxation. In Lancashire this distress, and the discontent arising therefrom, were greatly aggravated by the animosities between the magistrates and the great mass of the population, and from the denial of all inquiry into the occurrences at Manchester on the 16th of August. The magistracy of that place had uniformly been of high Tory politics, whilst the people, from having been Jacobites, had become attached to liberality of opinion and social liberty. If no relief was administered to a starving population, discontent must increase, and in the end produce despair. It was not fair to expect that the people should do every thing, and the Government nothing. Many public works might be undertaken, though not palaces. Roads and canals might be constructed, and the absurd laws against emigration might be repealed. All who could not earn a livelihood at home should be allowed to go abroad, and to people desert lands,

lands, which at no distant day might become important parts of the empire. He concluded by moving for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the present state of the manufacturing districts.

Lord Castlereagh objected to the appointment of a Committee, as tending to no practical good, whilst, under all the circumstances of the case, it would be a recipe for discontent and disturbance, by leading to a discussion of all the topics which had already occupied the attention of Parliament.

Mr. Canning, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Stuart Wortley, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, Mr. Peel, Mr. Bootle Wilbraham, and Mr. Mansfield, were also averse to the motion, connected as it had been by the honourable Member with so many extraneous subjects, and so much of party politics.

Mr. Baring spoke in favour of the motion; in the course of which he averred, that the great capitalists in the manufacturing districts were sending their property abroad.

Mr. Tierney spoke with great energy and ability in support of the motion, and was followed by Lord Folkestone, Messrs. Ellice, Phillips, Maxwell, and others. The motion was ultimately negatived without a division.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Dec. 10.

The Training Prevention Bill was received from the Commons with amendments, which, on the motion of Lord Sidmouth, were agreed to by their Lordships.

Lord Sidmouth moved the third reading of the Blasphemous and Seditious Libel Bill.

Lord Carnarvon moved an amendment for limiting the duration of the Bill to two years.

It was supported by Lords Roslyn, Erskine, Holland, and Grassano, and opposed by Lords Sidmouth, Westmorland, and Lifford, the Duke of Wellington, and the Bishop of Llandaff. It was then negatived without a division, and the Bill passed, and was sent to the Commons.

In the Commons the same day, a long conversation took place upon a question of privilege, brought forwards by Mr. W. Courtenay, arising out of a pamphlet lately published under the title, "A Trifling Mistake in Thomas Lord Erskine's recent Preface." The work, from which several extremely violent passages were read, was introduced to the notice of the House in the Debate of Thursday night by Mr. S. Wortley. The subject was disposed of for the present by summoning the publisher to the Bar on the 13th inst.

The Label Prevention Bill was read the first time; and the Arms Seizing Bill a second time.

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HOUSE OF LORDS, Dec. 11.

The Royal Assent was given, by commission, to the Bill for the Prevention of Military Training.

Dec. 13.

The Lord Chancellor, on moving the third reading of the Traverse Bill, introduced a clause, fixing the time within which prosecutions for misdemeanors on information or indictment, by the Attorney-General, should be brought on. The clause enacts, that if the trial does not take place at the expiration of 12 months from the time of pleading, the defendant may then call upon the Attorney-General to proceed to trial within 20 days; and if the latter should not then proceed, he must enter a *noli prosequi*, and the defendant would thus be entirely freed from the prosecution.

Lord Holland expressed his warm acknowledgments to the noble and learned Lord for this clause, and declared, that, united with another which had been introduced (that of allowing to defendants copies of indictments), he had no hesitation in giving the Bill his vote; for, compared with the law as it now stood, the measure, altogether, was a great improvement.

The Bill was then passed.

In the Commons the same day, the question of privilege, as respecting the "scandalous libel" against the House, came under discussion. Previously to calling in the publisher of the pamphlet, Mr. Ellice stated in his place, that he was authorised to declare John Cam Hobhouse, esq. the writer of it. The publisher was accordingly dismissed; and after a short debate Mr. Hobhouse was ordered to be committed to Newgate. An amendment was proposed, that instead of being sent to Newgate, he should be committed to the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms, which was negatived by 198 to 65.

Lord Castlereagh moved the third reading of the Seditious Meetings Prevention Bill.

Lord Archibald Hamilton supported the measure, on account of the disturbed state of the manufacturing districts; begging it, however, to be understood, that he assented to none of the proceedings that had taken place as to Manchester, and that he regretted that the House had not acceded to Mr. Bennett's motion for a Committee of Inquiry into the distressed state of the country.

The Bill was then supported by Mr. Plunkett, Mr. Robinson, Mr. L. Wellesley, the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, Mr. Martin (of Galway), and Mr. Banker, jun.; and opposed by Mr. C. Hutchinson, Lord Milton, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. W. Williams, Lord Morpeth, Mr. Lambton, Mr. Scarlett, Mr. Denman, Lord Folkestone, and Mr. Honeywood; and on a division the motion

was carried by 313 to 95. The Bill was then read the third time.

A clause, proposed by way of rider, by Mr. *Warton*, authorising reporters to attend meetings, on sending their names to the magistrates 24 hours before, was opposed by Lord *Castlereagh*, and supported by Mr. *Tierney* and others. It was negatived without a division. One proposed by Mr. *Hume*, empowering magistrates to admit reporters, was negatived, on a division, by 262 to 83. A clause, proposed by Mr. *Hutchinson*, providing that the Bill should not extend to Ireland, was negatived, on a division, by 265 to 69. Some verbal amendments were then made, and the Bill passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Dec. 14.

The Seditions Meetings Prevention Bill was brought up from the Commons, and read the first time.

Lord *Liverpool* suggested that the Bill might be read a second time on Thursday, and that the debate on the principle should take place on the question for going into the Committee on Friday.

This arrangement, after a few observations from Lord *Holland* and the Marquis of *Lansdown*, was agreed to.

In the Commons the same day, Lord *J. Russell* said, he rose on the present occasion under considerable embarrassment, in consequence of the importance of the subject out of which his present motion arose, and increased by the change which had taken place in the state of the country since he gave his notice on the subject, at the end of last Session. At this period there were two parties in the country—one contending for extraordinary privileges, attached to old institutions; the other, desirous of overturning old institutions altogether. He was, however, encouraged to bring forward his present motion by recollecting that Mr. Pitt, in 1788, brought forward a motion and submitted a plan similar to that he was now about to propose. The Noble Lord then cited the opinion of Mr. Pitt, as to the necessity of Reform, and said, he founded his opinion now on that given by Mr. Pitt at that time. He would not now enter into the abstract question of general suffrage, or into the argument whether universal or various suffrage was preferable, but only observe that, as circumstances varied, a variance in systems was necessary. A town which centuries ago sent Members to Parliament might now be scarcely able to superintend the repairs of a bridge; and places then merely villages might now be fit to send members to the Legislature; and this change might, he contended, take place without any invasion of the Constitution, and had repeatedly taken place. Till the

time of Charles II. places were frequently omitted in one Parliament to which the King sent his writ in another. Since the Revolution, however, no such changes had been made, the evil consequences arising from which had been, that the small boroughs had become notoriously corrupt, and in some instances called irresistibly for punishment. This was obvious in the cases of the boroughs of Cricklade and Shoreham. He believed there were various modes of election in these boroughs; one was, as he understood, by a direct negotiation with the Treasury, in which the Treasury defrayed the expences of the election in consideration of having the vote. Others were taken by individuals themselves on private speculations, for contracts, privileges, &c. and these were the persons, who, by voting with Ministers, decided the great questions of peace, war, and taxation; and that too without the risk that would attend even an absolute monarch, the fear of public censure; for, as the names of the majority were seldom published, these persons sinned with the impunity of obscurity. The Noble Lord contended, that this was a system which ought not any longer to exist; the power of election ought to be taken from the rotten boroughs, and given to Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Halifax, Birmingham, &c. large towns which had increased in population within the last half century fourfold, and some of them now contained upwards of 100,000 inhabitants. Manchester, for instance, at present contained upwards of 110,000, being an increase from 28,000 within the course of the last century. He was persuaded, if the right of election were transferred to these towns we should have a House less inclined to war, and of course less called on to impose taxes. And it should also be considered, that this House was the guardian of the public expenditure, and as such ought not to encourage any useless expenditure or extravagant waste. The famous question of the increasing influence of the Crown brought forward by Mr. Dunning, was carried by a majority of 18, but, in the same session, a question of economy was lost, it appearing that though a majority of the county members of four to three were in favour of the economical measures, yet the majority of borough members, and at least eight out of nine of the members of a large county were with Ministers. The Noble Lord cited several similar instances up to the present time, and urged these facts as reasons for Reform: he would now propose certain resolutions to that effect. The first of which would be that boroughs convicted of corrupt practices should be deprived of the right of election. The second resolution that the right of election should be given to large towns. The third resolution

resolution was, that it was necessary the House should take into further consideration the subject of reform in election. The fourth, that the borough of Grampound, having been found guilty of corrupt practices, should no longer send Members to Parliament. And the fifth, that the right of election should be transferred from that borough to some populous town. The Noble Lord continued at some length, to urge arguments in support of his motion, but in a tone so low as to render it extremely difficult to collect what he said in the gallery. He, however, strongly urged the House to take this question into its most serious consideration, and throw out some measures of cooiliation to the people, by which alone, he believed, the Constitution could be preserved.

Lord Normanby seconded the resolutions.

Lord Castlereagh thought it of the last importance that the House should attend to the practical question, and not suffer the subject to travel into the wide field of Parliamentary Reform. The speech of the Noble Mover was extremely temperate; but it did not completely separate the general topic of Parliamentary Reform from the particular question before the House. At no time had a more morbid feeling prevailed on that subject than the present, for there was a spirit abroad that undervalued any change that might be made in the state of the representation; and any steps that might be taken by Parliament on this subject, would probably be imputed to the influence of fear. It was much to be desired that the House should show the country, that no essential difference prevailed on the subject of Reform on either side of the House. To this principle of disfranchising a borough that had abused the right of returning Members to Parliament, he should freely give his support, and that this right should be transferred to others. As to the borough in question, no opposition, he presumed, would be made to the plan proposed by the Noble Lord; and in that point he perfectly concurred with the Noble Mover. The only question was, what was to be done with the franchise of that borough. He hoped the Noble Lord would not throw the apple of discord on a question where both sides of the House were disposed to co-operate with him. Let particular cases be disposed of as the cases might require; and he offered his assistance to the Noble Lord for a practical remedy; but he could not consent to the laying down of general rules which would furnish arms against the Reform that it was the object of the motion to obtain.

Mr. Tierney said, although he was in favour of a system relative to Parliamentary Reform, yet he was also glad to get what

he could on that subject; and the promise of the Noble Lord opposite, that should the Mover bring in a Bill to disfranchise Grampound, he should not oppose it, was no trivial concession.

Lord J. Russell expressed his satisfaction at the result of the debate, as the Noble Lord had gone much beyond what he had expected. He should not say a word that might disturb a harmony so desirable. He should withdraw the motion, and give notice that on Thursday he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to disfranchise the borough of Grampound.

Lord Milton rejoiced at the turn the debate had taken, and thought the Mover justified in withdrawing the resolutions.

The Resolutions were withdrawn.

The House went into a Committee on the Seizure of Arms Bill.

Mr. Bennet moved that information on oath of concealed arms should be taken by two Magistrates, instead of one.

After a debate of some length, the House divided—For the motion 107, against it 215—Majority 108.

The other clauses of the Bill were gone through, the House resumed, and the Report was ordered to be received the following day.

Dec. 15.

A Petition from the Booksellers of London was presented by Mr. J. Smith, pointing out, in a temperate and respectful manner, the evils to which they considered they would be liable, in common with the trade generally, if the Bill for Repressing Seditious Libels were to pass in its present form. (See p. 559.)

The Petition having been brought up and read, Lord Castlereagh stated that when the House went into a Committee on the Bill to which it referred, it was his intention to propose an alteration in it which would, in a great measure, meet the views of the petitioners. He afterwards added, that he did not mean to press the punishment of Transportation, into the case of a second conviction for a seditious or blasphemous libel, but should substitute for it that of Banishment, at the discretion of the Court. If the person banished returned into the country without the consent of the Crown, he would then be liable to Transportation.

On the second reading of the Stamp Duties Bill, Lord Castlereagh took the opportunity of stating some of its details. The Act is to be framed as not to affect those periodical publications, whether monthly or quarterly, which are devoted to literature, science, and religion. It is intended, therefore, to confine its provisions to periodical works published in succession within the term of twenty-six days. This will, of course, exempt all monthly and quarterly publications. With respect to

to the securities that are to be required, it was at first intimated, that 500*l.* should be the amount, generally; the printer himself giving his own security to that extent, and securities for a like sum, by one or more friends. It had been mentioned, however, that this sum was too large, and that it could be raised with much greater facility in some places than in others. To obviate these objections, and to make the law as little burdensome in its operation as may be consistent with the professed objects of its enactments, Lord Castlereagh mentioned that the sum was to be reduced from 500*l.* to 300*l.* in London and its vicinity, and to 200*l.* in the provincial towns.

Lord Althorp moved for leave to bring in a new Bill for the relief of Insolvent Debtors. The Noble Lord said, that at the end of the last session, a Bill was brought in to renew the old act, which passed the House with great celerity. His Majesty's Ministers had since removed the Commissioner, and all the clerks of the Insolvent Debtors' Court. Instead of a Commissioner to take the previous examinations, he would now propose that an Examiner for that purpose should be appointed by the commissioner. The great objection to the Bill which he had introduced last session, was the power it gave to assignees of compelling them to dispose of the real property of the debtor; and though it was his own opinion that real property should be liable to be charged with the debts of the insolvent, yet he would obviate the objection by proposing that the real property should be sequestered until out of the rents and profits the debt should be discharged; but the real property was not to be removed from the debtor's possession.—Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

Dec. 16.

Sir W. De Crespigny, after pointing out the advantages which might result in the amelioration of the state of the lower orders, from the adoption of Mr. Owen's benevolent project, concluded by moving for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the practicability of its adoption upon an extended scale. Lord A. Hamilton, Mr. Brougham, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. Ricardo, Mr. N. Calvert, Mr. Waithman, Mr. Colcraft, Mr. Alderman Wood, and Mr. D. W. Harvey, spoke in favour of the motion being entertained; the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord Althorp against it. On a division the motion was negatived by 141 to 16. Majority against the motion 125.

On the third reading of the Seizure of Arms Bill, several members, amongst whom was Sir J. Yorke, spoke against the clause giving a power to search houses by night, as repugnant to the feelings of the

country. Mr. Tierney declared he would divide the House upon the question, and thereby give an Hon. Member opposite (Sir J. Yorke) an opportunity of voting against Government twice in 21 years (*a loud laugh*). On a division the clause was rejected by 155 to 46. The Bill was then passed.

House of Lords, Dec. 17.

The Seizure of Arms Bill was received from the Commons with amendments, to which Lord Sidmouth moved that their Lordships should agree. Lord Darnley moved that the amendments should be printed, which motion being negatived, his Lordship moved that the consideration of the amendments should be postponed for six months. This motion was also negatived. The amendments were then agreed to.

Lord Sidmouth moved the committal of the Seditious Meetings Bill. The motion was supported by the Duke of Athol, and Lords Morley, Harrowby, Westmorland, and Liverpool; and opposed by Lords Carnarvon, Donoughmore, Grosvenor, Lansdowne, Holland, Bessington, and the Marquis of Lansdown. It was then carried without a division. A motion by Lord Carnarvon, for instructing the Committee to limit the duration of the Bill to the 1st July, 1822, was negatived, on a division, by 135 to 38.

In the Commons the same day, in a Committee of Supply, several sums, amounting together to about 1,500,000*l.* were voted on account of the Army.

On the Report of the Misdemeanor Traverse Prevention Bill, Mr. Denman wished that a clause had been introduced, preventing prosecutors, as well as defendants, from removing causes by *certiorari*, except on very strong grounds. The Attorney General moved, as an amendment to the Bill, that defendants under criminal informations should be enabled, after the expiration of 12 months from the filing the information, to move to bring on their trial free of expence. This was agreed to; and the Bill was ordered to be read the third time on Monday.

Mr. Hume wished to know from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether there was any intention of appointing a Committee, during the present session, to inquire into the state of our commercial relations with Foreign Powers.

Mr. Vansittart said, the subject had engaged the attention of his Majesty's Government; but he was not prepared to answer the Hon. Member's question.

House of Lords, Dec. 18.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Malt Duties Bill, and the Seizure of Arms Bill.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

M. Ravez has been appointed President of the Chamber of Deputies. Party spirit, out of doors, runs, if possible, higher than ever since the rejection of M. Gregoire. The present Royalists have not all come with clean hands out of the revolution, any more than their adversaries; and hence private history is raked up on both sides with malignant industry. M. Laine, for instance, now an ardent Royalist, is charged with having been the courier and flatterer of the notorious Cambaceres in 1808, and with having paraded the streets of Bourdeaux in a red jacobin cap in 1793.

A circular has been addressed by the Marquess de Latour Maubourgh, the Minister of War, to the Lieutenant-Generals, &c. commanding divisions, and to Colonels of regiments, complaining of the circulation of seditious publications amongst the soldiers in several garrisons, and directing the utmost vigilance to be used to prevent this evil, and to maintain discipline and subordination.

On Dec. 20, M. Roy, the Minister of Finance, submitted to the Chamber of Deputies a *projet* for authorising the provisional collection of six-twelfths of the direct taxes for the ensuing year, which was ordered to be referred to the Bureaux. The Minister afterwards went into a detailed explanation of certain heads of the finances, beginning with the subject of arrears still unliquidated.—He announced, that the total expense under the Budget of 1818, ending 1st Sept. 1819, was 1,415,688,762 francs; and the deficit of ways and means, 35,854,351 f. to be borrowed from the resources of the present year. Next, that during the four years, 1815, 16, 17, 18, the expenditure which France had to bear, was 4,144,000,000f. (upwards of 43,000,000l. sterling per annum;) of which only about 120,000l. is wanting to complete the means of discharging every part of her engagements; and this sum is already provided for from collateral sources. This highly-favourable declaration produced a lively movement of satisfaction among the Deputies. Of the above sum, more than three-fourths were furnished by taxation; the remainder only by credit. The sole trace of the past misfortunes of France will be the debt which she has contracted; and of that above 14,000,000 have already been paid off; besides which, there is an unimpaired and accumulating Sinking Fund. M. Roy finished by pledging his word to the Chamber, that there is nothing in the present situation of the finances, or in the prospects connected with them, which leads to anticipate any obsta-

cles toward realizing all the blessings of which the harmony that he recommends to them ought to be productive.

The most recent French Journals bring the result of an important discussion in the Chamber of Deputies on the *projet* of the Ministers for a provisional grant of one half of the taxes for the current year.—It appears, that, the *projet* being referred to a Committee, they recommended that only four twelfths be granted, instead of six-twelfths. This suggestion was supported by M. la Bourdonnaye, who opened the debate, and who argued that the Ministry were deserving of no confidence, and were therefore to be trusted as little as possible. M. Froede la Boulaye, who followed, confined his speech entirely to the question; contending, that the finances of France were in a situation to excite the envy of their enemies, and to exalt them in the estimation of their friends; he voted for the six-twelfths. M. Mechin, on the other hand, maintained, that when constitutional rights were called in question, it was not a moment to give new arms to power. M. Roy, the Minister of Finance, argued, that this measure was rendered absolutely necessary by the rejection last Session of the Financial project proposed by the Ministers. M. Demarcay was so ill disposed to place any confidence whatever in the Ministers, that he proposed to reduce the grant to two-twelfths. The Count de Cazes, in explanation, in allusion to those who, as he said, pretended to be the exclusive defenders of liberty, observed, that liberty could only exist by means of the Throne, and with it. M. Mannel, admitting that a constitutional Throne was the true support of liberty, advised the Ministers not to forget, that, without liberty, there would no longer be any solid support for the Throne. The discussion having been closed, there appeared in favour of the *projet*, 137; against it, 79; majority, 58. The *projet* was therefore adopted.

The Paris papers of the 29th and 30th have been received. On the 28th, the Chamber of Peers agreed to the *Projet de Loi* for the provisional collection of six-twelfths of the taxes, according to the assessments of 1819.

After this business had been dispatched, a Report was made by the Committee of Petitions. One of the petitions, from a Sieur de Vincens, praying that the law of the 16th January, 1816, which banished the Regicides, might be repealed as unconstitutional, incurred the high indignation of the Peers; which they manifested by ordering the petition to be taken out of the Chamber and torn to pieces; and it was further resolved, on the motion of Marshal

Marshal the Prince of Eckmühl (D'Avoust,) that the Committee should, for the future, take no notice whatever of any petitions of a similar character.

NETHERLANDS.

A warm and interesting debate has taken place in the States General upon the Budget. The great principle contended for by the leading members of what is called the popular party was, to bring the expenditure within the income of the country.—“If,” says a member, “we are not able to cover our expenses in a time of profound peace, what shall we do in time of war?” It appears, that out of the five projects proposed by the Government, four were rejected.

ITALY.

Accounts from Naples state, that Vesuvius is now in full eruption. The direction of the lava is, fortunately, such as to allay all apprehensions for the neighbouring country.

GERMANY.

The Emperor of Austria has subscribed 2000*fl.* towards the erection of a monument to M. Malesherbes.

The once-noted General Mack has been reinstated by the Emperor in all his offices and dignities, and has been received at Court.

RUSSIA.

Letters from St. Petersburg, to the 30th of November (N. S.), state, that the Emperor Alexander, apprehensive that the morals of his people would be injured by reading the account of Carle's trial, had given directions to the police to prevent the introduction of all the English newspapers which contain it.

The Russian Government prohibits any of the circulating medium going out of the country; whether paper money of the empire, or specie.

SWEDEN.

The King of Sweden has ordered 100 medals to be struck in gold, silver, and copper, in honour of 100 individuals of all nations who have contributed to the civilization and improvement of mankind.

ASIA.

The Prime Minister of the late King of Candy is now a prisoner in the fort of Colombo, at Ceylon; his name is Ellepoley, a fine intelligent-looking man, and possessed of considerable talents: his title is that of an Adajar. Others of the Candian chief people have been sent to the Isle of France, in the Liverpool frigate; and many inferior ones are in prison in different parts of the Island of Ceylon. The King of Candy has been a prisoner at Vellore, on the Continent of India, some time.

Accounts from Mauritius describe the slave trade as carried on there to a very great extent; and that quite in defiance of public authorities.

Madras Gazettes to the 21st of August have been received. The principal inhabitants of this Presidency held a public meeting; at which it was resolved, among other marks of their high estimation of the services of the Governor General, to present him with a diamond star. The Noble Marquis, however, with a rare spirit of disinterestedness, has declined this splendid testimonial of their regard, and expressed himself contented with the intention of thus manifesting it. The Noble Marquis had been slightly indisposed.—Sir T. Hislop arrived at Madras on the 29th June.—The Marchioness of Hastings arrived at Calcutta on the 19th of June, in the Company's ship Waterloo; having sailed from England on the 2d of last March.

AMERICA and the WEST INDIES.

Advices from Halifax, of the 18th November, state, that on the 11th of that month, the Naval Hospital in that town was consumed by fire, owing to the carelessness of one of the nurses, who unhappily fell a victim to the flames. Fortunately, there was but one patient in the hospital, and he escaped. The loss is estimated at 48,000 dollars.

Halifax papers to the 5th inst. inform us, that the Earl of Dalhousie had received his appointment to be Governor-General of his Majesty's dominions in North America, in the room of the late Duke of Richmond. Lieut.-General Sir James Kempt succeeds the Earl of Dalhousie as Governor of Nova Scotia.

Letters from New Orleans to the 25th November state, that the fever of that place, although somewhat mitigated in its malignity, still raged; making the town, as it were, a grave-yard. The sextons of that city, in a report to the Mayor, state, that upwards of 1,200 bodies were deposited in the grave-yards in the course of 60 days.

Letters from St. Thomas, of the 27th, with inclosures from Margarita, of the 9th October, mention, that great disease prevailed in Margarita; where Gen. English had died, as well as several other British.

Nov. 23. AWFUL STORM AT MONTREAL.

The dark and thick weather which was experienced in this city some time back, it appears from the Papers, extended throughout the United States, as well as the neighbouring provinces. In the district of Maine, the darkness was very great at times, during which period there were occasional peals of thunder and very vivid lightning. The appearance of the firmament was awfully grand and terrific, which excited unpleasant sensations, and gave rise to the most fearful apprehensions in the minds of many persons. In Montreal also, the darkness was very great, particularly on a Sabbath morning, the whole

whole atmosphere appeared as covered with a thick haze of a dingy orange colour, during which, rain fell of a dark inky appearance, and apparently impregnated with some black substance, resembling soot. At this period many conjectures were afloat, among which, that a volcano had broken out in some distant quarter. The weather after this became pleasant, until the Tuesday following, when, at 12 o'clock, a heavy damp vapour enveloped the whole city, when it became necessary to light candles in all the houses; the stalls of the butchers were also lighted. The appearance was awful and grand in the extreme. A little before three o'clock, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt, accompanied with a noise, resembling the distant discharge of artillery. It was now that the increasing gloom engrossed universal attention; at twenty minutes past three, when the darkness seemed to have reached its greatest depth, the whole city was instantaneously illuminated by the most vivid flash of lightning ever witnessed in Montreal, immediately followed by a peal of thunder, so loud and near, as to shake the strongest buildings to their foundations, which was followed by other peals, and accompanied by a heavy shower of rain of the colour above described.—After four p. m. the heavens began to assume a brighter appearance, and fear gradually to subside. Between four and five, it was discovered that the steeple of the French Church in Notre Dame-street was on fire; the flames were seen issuing from the top of the spire, which, through the haze, had the appearance of a light-house seen far at sea. A small engine was taken up the steeple, and the fire extinguished after great exertions, between eight and nine at night. At eight o'clock, the iron crucifix fell with a most tremendous crash, and broke in several pieces.

In "Warden's Account of the United States," under the head of "New Hampshire," is the following passage in reference to the Constitution of that State:—"As all political institutions are liable to injury from gradual changes and encroachments, it is provided, that the Constitution of this State shall, every seven years, be submitted to the revision of the whole qualified voters, that it may be purged of any abuses that have crept in, and brought back to its first principles." It thus appears, that our American brethren have a *Septennial Reform*: but Mr. Warden does not state how this purgation has hitherto operated.

Accounts have been received from Valparaiso of the 15th August. An express had just reached that place from Buenos Ayres, with news that a Spanish squadron, consisting of two ships of the line and three frigates, had been discovered off the Cape de Verd Islands, on the 30th June, destined

for Lima. This information had created a considerable sensation at Valparaiso; and it was determined, that the expedition under Lord Cochrane, having on board 4,000 Congreve rockets, should put to sea as soon as possible, in order to make a second attack on Lima, previous to the arrival of the squadron above-mentioned; and it was expected that it would get under weigh by the 2d of September. His Lordship had shewn himself extremely well inclined to the British interest in those seas; and, by his advice, the Government of Chili had allowed all British vessels to go in and out of the ports on the south-west coast, under blockade, while those of other nations were not allowed to have any intercourse whatever with them. Trade, it is said, was improving at Valparaiso, where there was a pretty considerable quantity of specie collected; a portion of which was destined for this country, but was detained from the want of proper conveyances.

Some of the American papers are full of complaints and menaces against Lord Cochrane, for having confiscated a large sum in dollars (142,000ds.), being the proceeds of the cargo of the American brig *Macedonian*, which had been sold, as is alleged, at Lima, to the Spanish Philippine Company. The American Captain, on getting away from Lord Cochrane, asserts, that his Lordship kept him a prisoner until he had signed a certificate that the money was Spanish property; although he (the Captain) had repeatedly assured his Lordship that it belonged to American citizens.—Documents, it is said, substantiating this statement, had been transmitted to the American Vice-Consul at Valparaiso.

Accounts from Rio Janeiro, of the 6th of October, state, that the inhabitants of Monte Video, under the apprehension of Spain dispatching an expedition to the river Plate, sent a deputation to the king of the Brazils, to know if they were to be given up to Spain. The King, in return, assured them of their perfect security under the Portuguese Government.

The Jamaica papers contain a narrative of another expedition by M'Gregor, which failed, no less disgracefully than that of Porto Bello. The present relation is signed by a few of the surviving victims of an ill-judged attack upon Rio de la Hache, a town of New Granada, to the westward of the Gulf of Maracayho. With 200 men, the remnant of more than 1,200 brave English soldiers, who had mostly perished through hunger or disease, M'Gregor sailed from Aux Cayes for the above mentioned Spanish town. The place was gained, though with the loss of nearly one-third of our unfortunate countrymen; and lost after a very few days; when hardly one of them escaped the edge of the sword. The Commander-in-Chief remained on board his ship until after the first action ended, and

and betook himself to sea again before the second began; never having seen blood drawn, nor heard a shot fired throughout the whole expedition. Eight officers, including Col. Norcott, who had hitherto bravely headed the troops, abandoned their unworthy leader at Rio de la Hache, and published the statement to which we refer; as a protest against the conduct of M'Gregor, and an exposure of his character and pretensions to the world.—*Killed, Wounded, and Missing.*—Major Atkinson, Lieuts. Middleton and Halpin, and 20 rank and

file killed.—Col. De Lima, Col. Beridge, and Capt. Metosa; Lieuts. West, Upton, Gahan, Moran, Lafey, Cray, Cavanaugh, Mitchell, Mullion, and Sater, and Adjutant Smith, and 31 rank and file, wounded.—Capt. Maher, Lieut. Conway, and 4 rank and file, missing.

Letters from Jamaica, Oct. 23, represent the late sickness in that island as more severe than any felt for twenty years past—troops lost, 500 rank and file, exclusive of officers.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

It is reported, that the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Egerton has contracted for a freehold mansion-house at Little Gaddresden, near Ashridge, in order to deposit there his celebrated collection of Original Manuscripts, known as "The Ashridge Collection, MSS. Francis Henry Egerton."

The following particulars, respecting the mode of living usual with the weavers of Glasgow and the neighbourhood, are curious and interesting. They were communicated to Sir John Sinclair by Mr. James Boaz, accomptant in Glasgow:

"Weavers and their families have long been accustomed to make potatoes the bulkier part of their food, and in the present state of their business hundreds can get little else. Oatmeal porridge, or pease broth, with butter-milk, or *swatts*, formed their breakfast and supper; but potatoes being cheaper, many now substitute them for the former, at least for supper. Herrings, cod, or ling fish, sometimes flesh and broth, with potatoes or oat cakes, used to be their dinner; but many are now occasionally at a loss to get even potatoes and salt. This has much decreased the consumption of oatmeal, and few now ever get the luxury of wheaten bread. There are great numbers, however, who still make a tea or coffee breakfast, with bread and butter. When dinner-time comes, tea or coffee again, with red or white herrings, or other animal food, if they can get it; and potatoes with salt, or porridge, or sowens and butter-milk to supper. But tea and sugar are so dear, that to make the meal at all comfortable, stretches the feeble means too much. That fare, however, having once become habitual with many, and being more exhilarating, cannot by all be given up. Oatmeal is at present about 17d. or 18d. per peck, or 2d. per pound avoirdupois; from six to eight ounces will make a good plateful of porridge for a working man, which, with salt, butter-milk, butter, or treacle, may cost in all, say 1½d. A

man may live on 21 such meals for 2s. 6d. per week."

It is positively asserted, that there are at this time projects in embryo for ploughing land by means of steam. The late J. Watt, Esq. frequently gave it as his opinion, that this could be effected without any great difficulty.

An American ship, which lately put into Cowes, reports, that Mr. Cobbett, in selecting the relics of Thomas Paine, in America, has made a great mistake, for, instead of bringing the bones of Paine, he has brought the remains of a negro!

DARTMOOR.—Notice has been given of the intention of the Chief Justice of Chester, to bring in a Bill for supplying the poor of the metropolis, and a certain district round it, with employment and subsistence. The plan, we understand, is to form a joint-stock company, with an extensive capital—to procure an act of incorporation—and with provisions to settle as claims of right to pasturage, &c.—to convert Dartmoor prison into a metropolitan school, to which the London parishes may send their children, who, in addition to the common elements of education, will be employed in the several processes of preparing and manufacturing flax—and who, when they arrive at the age of manhood, may have allotments of the moor, on lease, to establish themselves in the husbandry they have been taught—the produce of their own labour while apprentices, being bestowed on them, as a capital with which to set out. The forest of Dartmoor, containing more than 60,000 acres, is parcel of the duchy of Cornwall, settled by Edward I. on the Prince of Wales, and on all future eldest sons of the King, who were to have the title of Dukes of Cornwall. The improvement of this track of land has been often contemplated. It was proposed to the Council of his Royal Highness by Mr. Robt. Fraser, nearly 50 years ago, but the project was abandoned. Mr. Fraser made a survey of the Forest thirty years ago, but since that time much practical improvement

ment has taken place in husbandry, through the application of chemical knowledge to the melioration of soils. The use of lime, in particular, has been proved to convert bogs and marshes into productive land; and, wherever lime can be procured on easy terms, its efficacy in improving peat and turfy soils is sovereign. It is, we understand, upon this manure, that the present hope of redeeming Dartmoor from sterility is founded. Experience has been made of its efficacy for the last two years, by Sir Thomas Tyndwhitt, who has thereby produced a crop of valuable flax, for which he has received the thanks and the medal of the Bath Agricultural Society.

OCCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Monday, Dec. 13.

An accident occurred, which originated in a false alarm of fire having been given at the house of Mr. Duff, dyer, &c. East Smithfield. It appeared, that the niece of Mr. Duff awoke from a sleep very much terrified, having dreamt that the house was on fire. She shrieked very loud, the moment she was awakened, "Fire, fire!" and her cries awoke Mr. Duff, who slept in an adjoining room. He, supposing her bed-clothes were on fire, ran down stairs without satisfying himself of the truth of his apprehensions, and procured a pail of water. He ran up stairs with it; and, by some accident, his foot slipped, and he fell down from the top of the stairs to the bottom, broke his neck, and died immediately.

Friday, Dec. 17.

The London Sessions were compelled to adjourn, through the non-attendance of sufficient Aldermen to form a Court. Recorder, Jury, Counsel, and witnesses, all accordingly departed; and six prisoners, to be tried for assaults, were remanded till Jan. 12, unless they could procure bail.

Saturday, Dec. 18.

In the Sheriff's Court, Bedford row, Compton v. Winkworth, a jury was sworn to assess damages against the defendant, who had suffered judgment to pass by default, for breach of promise of marriage. Winkworth was a linen-draper, residing at Guildford; and the plaintiff the daughter of a farmer, living with her mother, carrying on her deceased husband's farm: both parties at the time were under 21. It appeared, that matters had proceeded even to purchasing the wedding-ring; when defendant, without any cause, broke off the match. Numerous letters of defendant were read, some affording choice specimens of accurate spelling and delicate sentiment. Of the former, we give a few examples—has for 'as'—juel for 'jewel'—know for 'no'—no for 'know'—sole and soul for 'soul'—shocking for 'shocking,'

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and scrawl for 'scrawl.'—One letter, which was dated Guildford, October 11, 1817, concluded as follows:—

"I love you to my very heart and soul. I love you more and more every time I see you, my love. You are the sweetest of women, my life, my *Angle*, my loveliest Girl, and my precious Lamb. I love you, my Dear H. as true I sit by the Fire-side. If you have no time, look your things out for the bearer, please send them by your boy. With love, and remain, yours sincerely,

"W. WINKWORTH."

"P. S. Your sweet handwriting is wanting; hope you will oblige me with it; if not, I shall be very low-spirited. My dear girl, hearken to me,

"If you loves I, has I loves you,

"no knife shall cut our love in two."

"Saturday Night, 12 o'clock, a few kisses."

The jury gave their verdict, damages—300*l*.

Wednesday, Dec. 22.

This morning, a young woman, named Ann Wilkins, who lived cook in the family of Mr. Coomb, of Cloak-lane, Dowgate-hill, Common Councilman for the Ward of Walbrook, threw herself out of the third floor back-window into the yard of the adjoining house, and was dashed to pieces.

Thursday, Dec. 23.

In the Court of King's Bench, Lord Ranelagh was found guilty of having applied several offensive epithets to Counsellor Adolphus, for the purpose of provoking him to fight a duel. The circumstances of this case arose out of a late trial at the Middlesex Sessions.

Friday, Dec. 31.

It appears by a return which has just been laid before Parliament, that the number of male and female pauper children, resident and non-resident, between the ages of six and sixteen, who were on the books of the several parishes within the bills of mortality, as chargeable to each parish respectively, on the 5th day of May, 1819, amounts to 13,430. The resident pauper children, are 7,087; the non-resident, 6,343. From twenty-eight parishes no return had been made.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Dec. 27. *Jack and the Bean-stalk*; or, *Harlequin and the Ogre*, a Pantomime. Neither one of the best nor one of the worst that we have witnessed of these Christmas gambols.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Dec. 27. *Harlequin and Don Quixote*; or, *Sancho Panza in his Glory*, a Pantomime. Nearly on a par with the above.

PRO-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GASSETT PROMOTIONS, &c.

Dec. 25. 7th Dragoons—Brevet Major Keane to be Major.

22nd Foot—Brevet Lieut.-col. McNeight to be Major.

67th—Brevet Major Abraham to be Major.

Hospital Staff—Surgeon Murray to be Surgeon to the Forces.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. H. Wilkinson, M.A. Fellow of New College, Cambridge, and senior Moderator in that University for the present year, to be Head Master of the Grammar School of Sedburgh, Yorkshire.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. John Hallward, M.A. of Worcester College, Oxford, Stanton-in-the-Wolds R. Notts, on his own petition.

Rev. Jeremiah Burroughes, B.A. Rector of Burlingham St. Andrew, with Burlingham Saint Edmund annexed, Norfolk.

Rev. Henry Blunt, B.A. Clare V. Suffolk.

Rev. John Williams Butt, B.A. Lakenheath V. Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. Clarke, Budston R. and V. Somersetshire.

Rev. Jamson Davies, B.A. of Clerehall, Cambridge, Evington V. Leicester-shire.

Rev. W. P. Mansel, B.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, (Vicar of Sandhurst, Gloucestershire) to the adjoining Vicarage of Ashelworth.

Rev. Henry Freeland, B.A. of Emanuel College, Cambridge, Hasketon R. Suffolk.

Rev. Robert Bathurst, M.A. Topcroft R. Norfolk; also to Docking V. same county.

Rev. Wm. Hennell Black, to Perpetual Curacy of Wormegay, Norfolk.

Rev. Wm. Robt. Hay, M.A. Rector of Ackworth, and Chairman of the Manchester Quarter Sessions, Rochdale V. vacant by the death of Dr. Drake. The living, in the gift of the Abp. of Canterbury, is estimated at 2,500*l.* a year.

BIRTHS.

Latel. At his house, in Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, London, the wife of Thos. Philipps, esq. of Middle Hill, Worcestershire, a daughter.

Dec. 4. At Aqualate Hall, Lady Boughey, a son. — 15. In Great Quebec-street, the wife of John Corfield, esq. of

Baker-street, Portman-square, a son. — 20. At Methley Park, Viscountess Pollington, a son. — 22. The wife of Adolphus Meetkirke, esq. of Julians, co. Hertford, a son and heir. — 23. In Russell square, the wife of Thomas Denman, esq. M.P. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 2. At Madras, the Rev. Wm. Roy, Chaplain of Masulipitam, to Anna Catharine, eldest daughter of Evelyn J. Gascoigne, esq. Deputy Master Attendant.

Latel. The Rev. James Baker, M.A. Chancellor of Durham, to Catharine, only daughter of the Rev. Francis Haggitt, D.D. Prebendary of Durham.

Rev. Thos. Glasscott, to Caroline-Augusta, youngest sister of William Cholmley Morris, esq. Fishery House, Devon.

Rev. J. P. Jones, Perpetual Curate of Leonard Stanley, to Susanna Willett, only daughter of the Rev. R. D. Cumberland, Vicar of Driffield, both in Gloucestershire.

Rev. T. Morris, to Miss Fanny Hammett, daughter of Mr. Matthew Brodribb, of Gloucester.

Rev. E. Williams, to Miss Coke, daughter of the late Rev. D. Ewes Coke, of Brookbill Hall, Notts.

At Newcastle, Mr. Silvertop to Mrs. Pearson. — This is the third time the lady has been before the Altar. Her first husband was a Quaker, her second a Roman Catholic, and her third is of the Establish-

ed Church. Every husband was twice her own age; at 16 she married a gentleman of 32; at 30 she took one of 60; and now, at 42, she is united to a gentleman of 84.

Dec. 3. G. Brown, esq. son of the Rev. Dr. Brown, Principal of Mariball College, Aberdeen, to Catherine Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Brian Hodgson, esq. of Clifton, Essex.

13. Isaac Webster, of Derby, to Maria, third daughter of the late — Parker, esq. of Littleover, Derbyshire.

14. The Rev. J. L. Hamilton, eldest son of the late Vice Admiral Hamilton, to Susan, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Woodward, and grand-daughter of the late Lord Bishop of Cloyne.

The Rev. W. Sharpe, M.A. Chaplain of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Lucy-Anne, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Edm. Gapper, M.A. Rector of Keinton Mandfield, Somersetshire.

Gerold Dease, esq. of Torbestown (Westmeath), nephew of the Earl of Fingall, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Edmund O'Callaghan, esq. of Kilgory (Clare). W.

Wm. Clayton, esq. of Worth, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late P. Brooke, esq. of Shrigly, Cheshire.

15. Edward, third son of E. Armitage, esq. of Farnley Hall, Yorkshire, to Sarah-Anne, eldest daughter of Henry Thompson, esq. of Cheltenham.

Andrew Cohen, esq. of Woburn-place, Russell-square, to Hannah, eldest daughter of M. Oppenheim, esq. of Mansel-street, Goodman's-fields.

16. J. C. Cameron, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Jane, third daughter of Joseph Sibley, esq. of Hall Place.

J. H. Galton, esq. third son of S. Galton, esq. of Duddistone House, Warwickshire, to Isabella, eldest daughter of Joseph Shutt, esq.

The Rev. C. T. Heathcote, D. D. of Mitcham, to Maria, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Trower, esq. of Clapton.

At Paris, Jas. Du Bois, esq. of Brixton, Surrey, to Eliza-Mary, daughter of G. Grant, esq. of Ingoldsthorp Hall, Norfolk.

17. At Edinburg, Col. Farquharson, to Rebecca, fourth daughter of the late Sir G. Colquhoun, bart. of Tillycolquoun.

Sir Richard Suttou, bart. of Norwood Park, Notts. to Mary-Elizabeth, daughter of the late B. Burton, esq. of Burton Hall, Carlisle.

18. Wm. Wrixon Becher, esq. a Gentleman of very considerable property, and M.P. for Mallow, to the lovely and accomplished Miss O'Neill. The ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Rev. the

Dean of Ossory. Mr. B. settles 1000*l.* a year on the lady; and refuses to take a shilling of her fortune, which she has settled on her family as follows:—On her father and mother 500*l.* a year; her brother Robert 300*l.* a year; her second brother, in the 44th regiment, 200*l.* a year; and the sum of 5000*l.* on her sister.

Major-gen. Riall, Governor of Grenada, to the eldest daughter of the late James Scarlett, esq. of Jamaica.

Edward Carey Grojan, esq. to Jane-Isabella, second daughter of Horatio Robinson, esq. of Piccadilly.

Lieut.-col. E. C. Fleming, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-gen. St. Leger, of Baker-street, Portman-square.

Robt. Hutchinson, esq. of the Commercial-road, to the daughter of Wm. Corston, esq. of Fincham, Norfolk.

21. Wm. Holl, esq. of Worcester, to Charlotte, second daughter of R. H. Gedge, esq. of Sloane-street.

22. Nath. Hardcastle, esq. to Elizabeth Augusta, only dau. of Joseph Smith, esq. of Strangeways Hall, near Manchester.

23. T. R. Dimsdale, esq. of Hertford, to Lucinda, eldest daughter of Henry Manning, esq. of Sidmouth.

Robt. Lyney, esq. of Limehouse, to Grace, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Sutherland, esq. of Jamaica.

25. Mr. Joseph Nalder, of London-place, Hackney, to Susan, only daughter of Thos. Nalder, esq. of Chesapeake.

OBITUARY.

Dr. JOHN PARSONS,
BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH.

Part I. p. 481. A sketch of the character of this distinguished Prelate, from the pen of the Rev. Edward Patterson, in a Letter to the Right Hon. Sir William Scott, has lately been printed for private distribution; and it is hoped we shall not offend the author by giving publicity to the following extract. Sure we are that every one who rightly values the great and excellent qualities of Dr. Parsons, will read it with more than common interest.

"The Right Reverend John Parsons, D.D. late Bishop of Peterborough, and Master of Balliol College, in the University of Oxford, was one of those rare and remarkable men, who appear to have been born, not so much to extend the limits of any particular species of knowledge, as to promote the cultivation of good sense and right feeling in every department of life. Of many not undistinguished persons, it is but too justly suspected that the hope of distinction alone rendered them what they were: of Dr. Parsons it may be truly affirmed, that he rose to distinction, be-

cause he would not, in any circumstances, have been other than he was. His qualities were not of a nature to be assumed, nor his system of conduct such, as the views of latent ambition could have prompted. To be useful was the great aim of his life: and the general persuasion, how eminently nature and experience had empowered him to be useful, was now fully established, when the hopes which it had raised were extinguished by his death.

"Deeply and sincerely, by those who stood near to him, will his decease be lamented; but far wider is the sphere in which it will be more permanently felt. The sorrows of private friendship will die with the passing generation; but, that the public career of the Bishop of Peterborough should have been prematurely terminated, will be regretted by every true friend to our Ecclesiastical and Civil Establishment for generations to come. In him his College has lost a second founder; the University, a reformer of its abuses, a strict enforcer of its discipline, an able champion of its privileges, and a main pillar of its reputation; the public charities,

rities, a liberal contributor, and a powerful advocate: the Church of England, a conscientious professor of its doctrines, and a temperate but firm defender of its rights; the House of Peers, a discerning, upright, and active senator; and the nation at large, a true, loyal, and sober patriot.

"It was his peculiar felicity to leave, in every station which he successively filled, indelible traces both of his talents and his worth. The entire line of his progress was marked by a series of improvements, of institutions reformed, of revenues augmented, of residences restored and embellished; and all this was effected by means not less creditable to his integrity and benevolence, than to his judgment, perseverance, and energy. In his Benefices, his College, his Deanery, and his Diocese, the thought of those who might come after him, was ever present to his mind; and to their interest he often made large sacrifices of his own.

"The elevation of Dr. Parsons to the Prelacy was equally honourable to the discernment which pointed out his merit, and to the choice which acknowledged it. Conferred without solicitation, it was accepted without the forfeiture of independence; nor can any other motive be assigned for the appointment, than a just sense of his peculiar fitness both to fulfil the duties of the Episcopal office, and to sustain its dignity.

"By those, whose opportunities of observing him were confined to his public functions and duties, the more soft and amiable features of his character were little understood. The commanding vigour of his colloquial powers was felt by all who conversed with him; but the lively narrative, the unstudied wit, the playful and inoffensive gaiety which adorned and animated his private conversation, were known only to few; for in the mixed and varied circle of general society, his habits were usually serious, and sometimes reserved.

"With a strength of intellect, of which he could not be unconscious, and a frame of nerves naturally firm, it is the less surprising that he should have possessed also that admirable presence of mind, which enabled him, on many trying and delicate emergencies, to act with equal promptitude, spirit, and propriety.

"As a coadjutor in public business, he was neither forward to dictate, nor when consulted, slow to suggest: but, when an entire question was fairly before him, his decision was formed without hesitation, and pronounced without fear. On the other hand, in collecting, weighing, and comparing evidence, he was patient and indefatigable. Never would he consent to

sanction grave measures on questionable grounds; to assign public rewards where no public service was proved; or, least of all, to affix the stigma of delinquency, unless where a strong case was clearly made out.

"He entertained a due respect for the opinions and information of others; but where facts, testimony, and argument had failed to convince him, it was vain to urge him with mere names and authorities, excepting on subjects remote from his own province or track of enquiry. His co-operation, therefore, was only to be obtained by satisfying his judgment; and such was his penetration, that any attempt to insnare him by sophistry, or to work upon his feelings by imposture, was exposed to detection.

"Though resolute and tenacious where conscience was concerned, no man could be more unwilling to contend for trifles; but he anxiously deprecated that false liberality, which, under the name of *trifles*, is ready to abandon the most important outworks of the Church and State. To peace he was ready to make any sacrifice but that of principle and the public good; and, wherever his situation gave him influence, it was for this object that he most delighted to exert it. Hence, it was his earnest endeavour to heal divisions and to extinguish the spirit of party in every society with which he became connected; and he made his own example eminently conducive to this end by the strict impartiality of his regulations and decisions.

"When placed where sectaries were numerous and powerful, he neither courted them by concessions, nor disgusted them by useless hostility; and his conduct, however averse to their views, conciliated their esteem.

"Though he had not been long known to his clergy as their Diocesan, they already appreciated his character, and felt the value of his paternal counsels and care. A few years had taught them to regard his residence among them as a blessing, and the prospect of his removal as that of an impending misfortune.

"As a Preacher, his grave, dignified, and emphatic delivery, was well-suited to compositions of which the purpose was to convince, not to attract applause; and it is highly reputable to the University of Oxford, that its pulpit was never more numerously attended than when he was expected to fill it.

"In the House of Peers he was rather a hearer than a speaker. There the due dispatch of business was his object; and to his industry and perseverance in committees, his readiness in catching the true bearing of a question, and his acuteness

in the detection of errors, they who were accustomed to act with him, will bear ample testimony.

"Where such is the intrinsic weight of Character, the lustre, which it may derive from the friendship of other great and good men, is reflected upon themselves. Honourable, therefore, as it was to the Bishop of Peterborough, it was not to him alone honourable that for many years he possessed equally the confidence of some persons who filled the highest offices with dignity and credit, and of others who, with no less dignity, had declined them.

"Of such a man it is almost superfluous to record, that his faith as a Christian was sound, rational, and effective; that what he taught he believed, and what he believed he practised.

"When the religious opinions of other men, however opposite to his own, appeared to him to be sincere, his dissent from them was consistent with respect, and his disapprobation, with charity. But to the Establishment in which he was bred, he was no lukewarm friend. Whether he regarded, with a greater share of dread, an intolerant superstition, or an intolerant fanaticism, may reasonably be doubted; but certain it is, that he could not contemplate the prevalence of either without serious alarm.

"So earnest, indeed, was his solicitude to guard and maintain what he considered as the best and purest form of Christianity, and so well adapted was the turn of his mind, either to withstand the force, or to expose the artifices of its assailants, that his decease cannot but be regarded as having left a void in the ranks of orthodoxy, not easily to be supplied."

JAMES WATT, ESQ.

P. 163. The following character of this eminent man is extracted from the remarks of the *Quarterly Review*, on M. Dupin's Work on the Marine Establishments of France and England:

"Here we are introduced to the celebrated Jas. Watt, 'an old inhabitant and civil engineer belonging to Glasgow.' 'It was with a respect,' says M. Dupin; 'mingled with admiration, that I saw this fine old man, of eighty-three years of age, preserving the vigour of his mind, as well as his physical strength; he informed me of a variety of particulars relative to the progress of English industry, of which, more than any other inventor, he has accelerated the advancement. It is to Mr. Watt that England, in a great measure, owes the immense increase of her wealth within the last fifty years.'

"To every word of this we most cordially subscribe, and to more. Not to England alone, but to all Europe and the western

world, Mr. Watt may be considered as the greatest benefactor. In strength of intellect, in original genius, in sound judgment, and in the application of all these to the useful sciences and the practical purposes of life, Mr. Watt (now, alas! no more), stood eminently alone, and without an equal. His steam-engine, which has been pronounced "the most perfect production of physical and mechanical skill which the world has yet seen," would alone immortalise his name. But the vigour of his genius was not satisfied with bringing to perfection what he found defective; it took a bolder flight in the wide field of invention, and shewed, in a variety of instances, what powerful effects were capable of being produced by the most simple and easy means, when properly applied. Among other amusements of the latter days of this venerable man, was the invention of a machine for multiplying copies of busts and other pieces of statuary, which, though brought to a degree of perfection, was not deemed by him sufficiently near it to be produced to the public. By his death, it may be truly said, England has lost one of its most useful and brightest ornaments; and we cannot but regret that a nation's gratitude was not evinced by some mark of distinction, ere he was snatched away to a better world; which, though it could have added nothing to his reputation, would not have sullied the purity of that fountain from which all public honours are held to derive their source."

LIEUT. CAVENAGH.

Oct. 12. At Trinidad, aged 24, Lieut. Nathaniel Cavenagh, of the Royal Artillery, eldest son of Nathaniel Cavenagh, esq. of Bath. This amiable and accomplished young man, when preparing to return to Europe, was seized with a violent fever, and expired on the third day of his illness, to the great loss of the service he adorned, and the inexpressible sorrow of his afflicted parents and family. The fairest eulogy of a departed soldier is found in the praises of his companions in arms. The intelligence of Lieut. Cavenagh's untimely fate was received in a letter from a brother officer, whose affecting words are alike creditable to the writer, and the subject of his regret.—"Although in a foreign country, and far from his relations, he did not die among strangers to his goodness: open, generous, sincere, his excellent heart attached to him many friends, who knew well how to appreciate his worth while living, and deeply to deplore his loss now that he is no more." Devoted to his profession, he desired, almost in his last moments, that particular attention should be paid to one of his soldiers, who had just been taken ill. He was interred on the day

day following his death, with the military honours due to the rank of Captain.

Mr. Joseph Heycock.

Nov. At Sadington, in the county of Leicester, aged 68. Mr. Joseph Heycock, one of that valuable class of society to whom the Metropolis is indebted for a regular and ample supply of cattle in Smithfield market. Mr. Heycock was possessed of much landed property, besides occupying, in Sadington and Gumley, a large tract of some of the best grazing land in the fertile county of Leicester; and it may literally be said, that "his hills were white over with sheep," of a description the most beautiful and the most productive. He was the descendant of a family long settled with great respectability in the county of Northampton; their name was originally Acot. Mr. H. formerly lived at Keythorp, in Leicestershire, but had resided at Sadington about 20 years. He has left a widow and two sons.

Mr. Joseph Meymott.

P. 572. An unusual mark of respect was paid to the memory of the late Mr. Joseph Meymott, of the Borough-road, Southwark, whose remains were deposited in the vault under St. George's church.—He had been, for several successive years, principal churchwarden of his parish; and by the urbanity of his manners, and soundness of his judgment, so greatly endeared himself to his fellow parishioners, that his unexpected and almost sudden death (after a very few days illness of a nervous fever) has thrown a gloom over the whole neighbourhood where he was so well known and highly esteemed. In addition to a numerous train of relatives, and intimate friends who followed him to the grave, the parish officers, and upwards of thirty of the principal inhabitants, voluntary joined in the procession; which (with the addition of the charity children of the parish, to whose schools he was treasurer, and a liberal benefactor, not only in his lifetime, but by his will) had a most solemn and impressive effect; and as a further mark of public respect for his memory, the parish officers postponed the parochial dinner, annually held on the day of the funeral (St. Thomas's Day). To his immediate family and friends, his loss is irreparable: he was, at once, the bright example of every Christian virtue, their counsellor, their guide, their own familiar friend.

DEATHS.

1819. **AT** Poonamalee, in the East India, June 25. dies, in his 49th year, Lieut. J. Hewson, of his Majesty's 89th reg.

July At Trincomalee, from the bite

of a dog, in his 22d year, Lieut. Henry Rushworth, of his Majesty's ship *Liverpool*, youngest son of the late Edward Rushworth, esq. of Farringford Hall, Isle of Wight.

July 15. At Seroor, near Poonah, in command of a Cavalry Brigade, Lieut.-col. Montague Cosby, an officer of distinguished merit, who fell a victim to the melaancholy ravages of the cholera raging in that country.—He was eldest son of Lieut.-gen. Sir Henry Cosby, of Barnesville Park, Gloucestershire, and during a military career of 34 years active service, never visited his native country but once, for a period of eighteen months.

July 22. Near Taulnah, in the East Indies, aged 19, Lieut. J. Dilnot Sutton, of the Madras Establishment, eldest son of Dr. Sutton, of Greenwich.

Aug. 7. At Trincomalee, Robert, second son of the late Rev. W. A. Cockers, of Ashburton, Devon, a Midshipman aboard the *Minden*, Sir R. King.—He was drowned by the upsetting of a boat, when endeavouring to save the life of another.

Aug. 8. At Arcot, of the cholera morbus, after a few hours' illness, the Lady of Major Maualister, of the 19th reg. of Light Dragoons.

Aug. 25. At Nagpore, Lieut.-col. Mont, commanding 6th reg. of Native Cavalry.

Sept. ... At the Mauritins, Richard-Jaques, youngest son of the late Samuel Brandram, esq.

Oct. 30. At Quebec, the Hon. Jenkins Williams, one of the Members of the Executive Council, and many years one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench for that district.

Nov. 25. At St. Petersburg, Count Tormassow, General of Cavalry, and Governor of Moscow.

Dec. 7. In his 18th year, Charles, eldest son of Chas. Coote, esq. of Bellament Forest (Cavan), Ireland.

Dec. 14. In Upper Grosvenor-street, in her 76th year, Lady Anne Fitzwilliam, sister to the present Noble Earl.

Mary, wife of John Wheeler, esq. of Manchester.

Off the Humber, L. Lacy, M. D. aged 30 years, late Surgeon of his Majesty's cutter *Swan*, only son of Capt. Lacy, in the Jamaica trade.

Dec. 15. At Gibraltar, Anna Maria Teresa, wife of G. Thos. Maddox, esq. Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

In Judd Place West, New-road, in her 74th year, Elizabeth, widow of William Woollett, esq. the eminent historical and landscape engraver.—She survived her husband 34 years. (See vol. LV. p. 406.)

Dec. 16. At Fareham, aged 17, Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late P. Paton, esq. Admiral of the Red.

Wm. Wedd, esq. of Foulmire, Cambridgeshire. He was thrown from his chaise a few days previous, which occasioned his death.

William, son of Capt. Foster, of the Helen, of Hull, and Mate of that vessel.—He went out shooting on the Thursday preceding, near Marfleet; when his gun burst, and part of the breech, near three inches long, went in at his eye, and penetrated nearly to the roof of his mouth, where it remained a day or two before it could be extracted. Hopes were entertained of his life until the day of his death, when he fell into convulsions.

Dec. 17. Jane Stewart, wife of John Williams, esq. of Kensington Gore, and sister of the late Geo. Elliot, esq.

Dec. 18. At Major House, Suffolk, aged 64, Emily, wife of the Right Hon. Lord Henoiker.—She was the last surviving daughter of Rob. Jones, esq. formerly of Doffryn, Glamorganshire.

At Above Hill, aged 49, W. H. Robinson, esq. solicitor, of Lincoln, second son of G. Robinson, esq. formerly of Hanthorpe, near Bourn, Lincolnshire.

At Chester, at an advanced age, Wm. Bowey, esq.

At Paddington-green, aged 63, James Crompton, esq.

Dec. 19. At Pixton House, East Grinstead, Sussex, in his 75th year, S. Jeffries, esq. many years an inhabitant of the parish of Westmorland, island of Jamaica.

At Homerton, aged 84, Mrs. Otte.

In Wimpole-street, in his 15th year, Jacob Wm. the second son of John Archer Houbton, esq. M. P. for the county of Essex.

In the Crescent, Manchester, aged 76, Elizabeth, widow of the late Uriah Bristow, esq. apothecary, of St. John's-square, Clerkenwell.

In New Bond-street, Mr. Rob. Birchall.

In Globe-road, Mile End, in his 35th year, David Jones, esq.

Dec. 20. Wm. Brock, esq. of Hackney.

In Palace yard, aged 74, Mr. Heald, upwards of half a century at Messrs. Drummonds, bankers, Charing Cross.

In his 80th year, W. Partridge, esq. of Monmouth.

John, eldest son of John Disney, esq. of the Hyde, Essex.

Dec. 21. At Castle Upton, near Belfast, in her 81st year, Grace Mary, wife of F. Whittle, esq.

In Troy-tow, Rochester, aged 63, J. Donald, esq. late Collector of Excise for the county of Kent.

At Paris, Marshal Serrurier.

In Eastgate, Lincoln, Bridget, relict of the Rev. R. P. Hutton, B. D. formerly Rector of Doddington, near Lincoln, and Domestic Chaplain to the late Lord Dela-

val. She was in her 90th year, and the oldest surviving native of Newark.

Dec. 22. In Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, Charlotte, widow of the late R. Ollehar, esq. of Hinwick House, Bedfordshire.

Suddenly, Mr. Cæsar Peacock, printer of "The York Conrart."

At Chelsea, Mrs. Jean Stewart, late of St. Martin's Lane, in her 57th year, and 41st of her widowhood, much respected by all her friends.

Dec. 23. The wife of Wm. Porden, esq. of Berners-street.

At Peatonville, aged 24, Mr. Thos. Willan, of the Colonial Audit Office, youngest son of the late Rev. Rob. Willao, of Cardington, Bedfordshire.

At Buckland, Herts, in his 14th year, Wm. Authony, only son of the Rev. J. H. Michell, Rector of Buckland.

In York-place, City-road, Jemima, wife of Thomas Yallop, esq.

At Richmond, Surrey, in her 82d year, Mrs. Cock.

In Canonbury-place, Capt. Ray Taylor, late of the Hon. East India Company's Bombay Marine.

Aged 73, Mr. Matthew Talbot, for upwards of 30 years Secretary of the General Infirmary, Leeds.—His mind was richly stored with biblical knowledge; he had made several translations of the Holy Scriptures from the original Hebrew and Greek languages; and was the author of a work of vast labour and of great utility, entitled "An Analysis of the Holy Bible," as well as of some unpublished works.

Dec. 24. At Bath, of a rapid decline, Mr. Ralph Dowson, of Warrford-court, Throgmorton-street.

At Putney, in her 89th year, Mrs. Eliz. Athawes.

In Lower Connaught-place, Mr. Henry Bond, of New Bond-street; having been married only four months.

At Stoke Newington, aged 68, Jasper Capper, a member of the Society of Friends.

Aged 81, George Bagster, esq. of St. Pancras.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 45, Charlotte Catharine, wife of Capt. Jas. Walker, G. B. of the Royal Navy, and daughter of the late Right Hon. Gen. Sir J. Irvine, K. B.

Harriet Anne, daughter of the late Jas. Willett, esq. of Brightelmstone, Sussex.

At his house in the Commercial-road, aged 63 years, George Faith, esq.

Dec. 25. At Hertford, in her 71st year, the relict of the late John Dimsdale, esq.

At Great Ealing, Middlesex, George Hopewell Stephens, esq. Rear Admiral of the Red.

Aged 22, James, eldest son of Thos. Borradaile, esq. of Streatham Common.

At Edgeworth, Gloucestershire, in his 63d year, the Rev. Anthony Freston, Rector of that place.

In the Abbey, Abingdon, aged 35, Sam. Sellwood, esq. Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

Dec. 26. Mr. John Hargrave, of North-
umberland-street. King's Messenger.

In Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, John Haig, esq.

At Worcester, aged 88, Mrs. Lavie, mother of Mr. Lavie, of Frederick's-place, and of Capt. Sir T. Lavie, K. C. B.

In Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, in his 75th year, much respected, Mr. William Clarke, an eminent law-book-seller, having resided on the same spot 52 years.

Frances, fourth daughter of Hen. Richmond, esq. Commissioner of the Customs.

In Nottingham-street, aged 62, Wm. Hicks, esq.

At Hackney, in his 81st year, the Rev. J. Creighton.

Dec. 27. Aged 16, Francis, second son of Francis William Sanders, esq. of Lio-colo's Inn.

Suddenly, the wife of Richard Waring, esq. of Lewisham.

Dec. 28. Mr. Wm. Norman, many years Registrar of Lottery Tickets in the Stamp Office Department.

Aged 72, Alexander Sutherland, esq., an eminent apothecary of Great Queen-street, Westminster; and father of Dr. Sutherland of Great George-street.—His death was awfully sudden, being found dead in his bed without the least previous indisposition.

At her father's at Harnden, in Kent, aged 16, Margaret, fourth daughter of Henry Wise Harvey, esq. His eldest daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. George Hiltso, Royal Navy, died aged 26, at Caoterbury, February 25th last, leaving one infant daughter.

Dec. 31. Mr. Henry Widnell, aged 87, many years carpet manufacturer, No. 12, Holborn.

Latently. To Sloane-street, Mrs. Isabella Elmsly, relict of Peter Elmsly, esq. the well-known and justly-respected bookseller in the Strand, whose death is recorded in vol. LXXII. p. 477.

**A GENERAL BILL OF ALL THE CHRISTENINGS AND BURIALS,
FROM DECEMBER 15, 1818, TO DECEMBER 14, 1819.**

Christened	Males... 12574	Females 11726	In all 24,300	Buried	Males... 9671	Females 9537	In all 19,208
Whereof have died,	5 and 10	826	40 and 50	2095	80 and 90	666	
under 2 years	4779	10 and 20	631	50 and 60	1918	90 and 100	144
Between 2 and		20 and 30	1577	60 and 70	1600	100 0	102 0
5 years	1771	30 and 40	1990	70 and 80	1230	101 0	103 1

Decreased in the Burials this Year 477.

DISEASES.		CASUALTIES.	
Abscess	82	Teething	502
Apoplexy and Suddenly	178	Thrush	118
Asthma	799	Worms	3
Bedridden	1		
Cancer	81	Broken Limbs	1
Childbed	229	Burnt	27
Consumption	3839	Drowned	97
Convulsions	3076	Excessive Drinking	6
Croup	91	Executed *	10
Diarrhœa	2	Found Dead	10
Dropsy	684	Fractured	3
Dropsy in the Brain	417	Frightened	4
Dropsy in the Chest	143	Killed by Falls and ve-	
Dysentery	2	ral other Accidents	65
Epilepsy	1	Killed by Fighting	1
Eruptive Diseases	4	Killed by Lightning	1
Erysipelas, or St. Antho-		Murdered	2
ny's Fire	6	Poisoned	2
Fever	1093	Scalded	2
Fever, (Typhus)	57	Strangled	1
Pistula	6	Suffocated	2
Flux	13	Suicides	33
Gout	41		
Hæmorrhage	57		
Hooping Cough	750		
Hydrophobia	2		
Inflammation	1243		
Inflammation of the Li-			
ver	71		
Insanity	241		
Jauddice	81		
Measles	695		
Miscarriage	3		
Mortification	599		
Old Age and Debility	1850		
Palsy	202		
Venereal	14		
Rheumatism	10		
Rupture	44		
Scrophula	28		
Small Pox	712		
Sore Throat and Quinsy	19		
Spasm	42		
Stillborn	673		
Stone	24		
Stoppage in the Stomach	18		
Suddenly	310		

* There have been Executed in London and the County of Surrey 28 ; of which number 10 only have been reported to be Buried within the Bills of Mortality.

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Salop.—Sheffield
Sherborne—Shrewsb.
Stafford—Stamford 2
Suff. Surrey—Sussex
Tascon—Tyne
Wakefield—Warwick
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Embellished with Perspective Views of PYRTON MANOR HOUSE, and HOUSE at MILTON
(the supposed Residence of the Family of the Poet), both in Oxfordshire;
and of the CONSANGUINITARIUM, at LEICESTER.

* * * The Wood Engraving in this Page (by Mr. Hughes), now used for the first time,
represents accurately the present appearance of ST. JOHN'S GATE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, at CRESSON'S HEAD, 26, Parliament Street, Westminster:

. MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

The Rev. *Egerton Leigh*, Archdeacon of Salop, and Rector of Upton on Severn, died at Bath in 1760. The dates of his preferments, his epitaph, and any biographical notices, would much oblige N. S.

PHILOLOGISTS lament that in our public buildings some of the columns, enrichments, &c. seem to be injudiciously introduced; not from appearing beautiful in an architectural drawing of the elevation, but from the objects when finished (by the best artists), being commonly seen from the ground or pavement, by which they appear too much foreshortened and imperfect. This remark may apply to Statuary in many instances,—the female figures in the Cupola of the Bank Rotunda, the pillars in the New Reduced Office, &c.

S. R. H. S. suggests, "that in the opinion of some very intelligent friends; several of the life-boats throughout England are at present very much neglected, and unless some effort be made at several of our ports, the advantages of that admirable invention will be lost!"—We hope this is not very general.

E. remarks, in reference to a passage in our last Volume, p. 304, that the earliest mention of a *windmill* he has met with, is the grant from Odo de Dammartin to the Priory of Taurigge, Surrey. This is supposed to be about the time of Richard I. i. e. between 1189 and 1199. One is mentioned in Walton on the Hill, Surrey, 25 Edw. I 1295.

A CORRESPONDENT says, "In your Obituary, vol. LXXXIX. ii. p. 378, you style the Rev. K. Davis late Rector of St. Saviour's, Southwark. That church never was a rectory. The two officiating Clergymen are styled Chaplains. If the deceased ever officiated there, it must have been as Curate, as he certainly was not a Chaplain. The present respectable gentlemen of the church, the Rev. W. Mann and Dr. Harrison, have filled these stations for several years past."

W. P. communicates the following fact relative to the cure of cancers: "A lady in years above 50, of a very full habit, yet ever moderate in diet, and of a mild quiet disposition, married, and only once a mother, was about 20 months ago considered by superior surgical opinion, affected in the breasts with incurable cancer.—She is now perfectly well,—the enlargement gone, and her natural cheerfulness seen again in every feature. The remedy has been a decoction of Dandelion Root: it is very bitter, and was taken in such quantity as the stomach would bear: the roots were not scraped."

F. I. would be glad to learn "what became of the daughters of Lucy, second daughter of John Knyvett of Norwich, esq. by her two husbands Thomas Holt and John Field: by the first she had Elizabeth-Anne, and by the second Lucy, and Catherine.—Did any of them marry, or leave issue?"

A. Z. observes, "I find it stated in your Obituary for Dec. 1814, that the first Lord Coleraine purchased the estates of Driffield and Kemsford, co Gloucester. This is a mistake. In Bigland's Gloucester is the following mention: 'John or George D'Onugier, or Hooger, a merchant in London, purchased the manorial estate (of Dreffield), extending over the whole parish, of Sir John Pretymann of Lodington, in the reign of Charles the First, in 1631.' Sir R. Atkins says, in his Hist. of Gloucester, p. 212, 'There is an Inscription in the Church (of Dreffield) for John Hooger of London, merchant, who died 1654; another for George Hooger in 1688; the burial of John Hooger in 1654, is the first entry of the name of Hooger in the Dreffield Register. The present Lord thereof (the manor of Dreffield) is Sir George Hooger, &c. He was High Sheriff for Gloucestershire in 1693 or 1695, and Justice of the Peace in the time of Queen Anne.' It is probable that John and George Hooger, both being Turkey merchants, purchased this estate jointly; and the death of John happening so soon after, may have occasioned the doubt whether John or George was the purchaser."

G. C. R. asks,—"Have all persons crests and mottos; and if they have, can they change them to any other without giving notice, or receiving a grant from the Heralds' College?—What family of the Chesworths bore 'per pale Gu. and Ar. a pale engrailed (another plain) Or,' and what crest and motto did they bear?—In history we frequently read of illegitimate children assuming their father's name; though more frequently their mother's,—can they assume either?"

Mr. T. Wilberforce is evidently, from his query, no adept in judicial astrology.

We are obliged to Mr. GRIMES for his communication, which came too late to be used in the place intended. It shall be reserved for some future opportunity.

A Memoir of the late Mr. Richard Miles, the eminent numismatic Antiquary, in our next; with Mr. Trevelyan's Poem on the Ten Commandments, &c. &c.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JANUARY, 1820.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,

Christ Church,
Oxford, Jan. 20.

THE "Memoir of Dr. Cyril Jackson," inserted in your last November Magazine, contains some reflections upon Bishop Bagot, formerly Dean of Christchurch, which have occasioned surprize and pain to many of your Readers; to those especially who were educated at that College, while he presided over it.

A general assumption is adopted in the "Memoir," that "the discipline under the Bishop's *lax* administration was considerably impaired;" and it appears to be supported by several particular intimations; namely, that in 1783, when he quitted the Deanery, his successor had "to put altogether on a new footing the course of Public Instruction, and the detail also of Private Tuition; to reinstate the public Lecturers in their functions; to revive the various Collegiate Institutions, Rules, Customs, and Exercises," enumerated with much detail in the "Memoir;"—most of which (as it should seem) had at that time (1783) fallen into neglect and disuse.

These are no light imputations upon the character of a person to whom a grave public trust had been committed, and who had hitherto enjoyed the reputation of having discharged it conscientiously and honourably.

No man personally acquainted with the Bishop does not know, that the very turn and temper of his mind excluded the possibility of remissness and "laxity" of conduct. An anxious persevering earnestness was, to a very remarkable degree, the predominant feature of his natural character; influenced, wherever duty was concerned, by the most scrupulous sense of religious obligation. And to his intense, unremitted, and faithful vigilance, in the execution of his ar-

duous duties at Christ Church, to the sacrifices of his comforts, and often of his health, there are many yet living and grateful witnesses.

It may be therefore fairly presumed, that the discipline of the College was not "impaired" by any culpable administration of it under a ruler of this description. The delineation is taken from actual knowledge, and it is faithfully made.

But, for the Bishop's entire exculpation, it is not sufficient to rest on mere presumption, nor is it necessary to do so. Your present Correspondent, happening to have been himself conversant with the transactions of the time, is able to meet the circumstantial details also of the "Memoir," so far as Bishop Bagot is affected by them; and to oppose to the imputations, which are plainly implied, a statement of facts which remain within his own recollection, and which can be in great measure confirmed by local documents yet in existence.

For the sake of clearness, it should be stated previously, that Dr. Bagot was appointed to the Deanery of Christ Church in the beginning of the year 1777. Dr. Markham (*sanctissimum profecto nomen et nobis omnibus carissimum*) being promoted to the Archbishopric of York; that during the three preceding years Dr. Bagot had holden the office of Sub Dean, and with it (in consequence of the Dean's absence with the princes) the whole effective government of the College; and that he quitted the Deanery in June 1783, when he was succeeded by Dr. Cyril Jackson.

These dates being premised, and the Reader's indulgence being craved for unavoidable egotisms and local allusions, we may return to the details before mentioned. It is unquestionable, that into the system of Private

vate

vate Tuition Dean Jackson did introduce, from time to time, very considerable improvements; and they were, like all his other measures, judicious and useful. But it is not so clear, in what sense he is said to have renovated "altogether the course of Public Instruction, and reinstated the Public Lecturers in their functions."

The facts will be found to be these. The Public Lectures are classed in three departments; Divinity, pure Mathematics, and Logic, with its kindred subjects. The establishment of a Lecture in Divinity is perhaps coëval with the foundation of Christ Church. For the last fifty years, at least, it has (except with accidental intermissions) been read constantly during every term, and attended regularly. In 1783, and for some time antecedently, Dr. Randolph (afterwards Bp. of London) had the office of Divinity Reader. The two other departments of the Public Lectures were established under the auspices of Dean Markham, and had become (in addition to the Tutor's usual courses of private instruction) an effective part of the general system in 1774. From that time to the present, they have gone on with little variation. They have always been delivered, one or the other of them, daily, during Term; the attendance of the young men, according to their standing, having been constantly required, and their progress, from time to time, the subject of regular inquiry;—not less so during Dean Bagot's time than it has been ever since. When it is recollected, that through the whole period of his Deanery, down to 1783, all these Public Lectures were in the hands of Bishop Randolph and of Dr. William Jackson (afterwards Bp. of Oxford), it does not appear that in that very year the Lectures could be renovated, or the Lecturers "reinstated." It may be added, that, very soon after Dr. Cyril Jackson had become Dean, both these distinguished men quitted this, together with their other collegiate employments, in consequence of promotion; but that the same courses of Public Lectures were carried on by their successors for many years after, and under Dean Jackson's direction, upon the same plan as before.

A history nearly the same with the foregoing may be given of another essential part of the Christ Church discipline; namely, of the system of

Examinations at the close of every Term, usually known by the name of "Collections," and which are stated; in the "Memoir," to have been "revived" in 1783. The Institution is really ancient; but it was in the latter part of Dean Markham's time that it assumed the efficient form which it has ever since continued to retain.—Your present Correspondent, together with numerous contemporaries, had for fourteen times to stand before the Examination Table, while Dean Bagot sat at the head of it;—and they all found it expedient to beware of going there unprepared.

Whether, after 1783, "the Annual Speeches of the Censors became invested with additional dignity and weight" (see *Gent. Mag.* Nov. page 460), it is not for the present Writer to decide. It is certain that, for some years immediately preceding that date, Bishop Randolph and Bishop Jackson had held the office; and (whether it were owing to their eloquent exhortation, or to any other cause) it is certain also, that the University Prize for Latin verse came into Dean Bagot's College for five successive years: the victors being, in 1777, Lord Colchester; in 1778, the late Mr. Sawkins; in 1779, Lord Grenville; in 1780, Marquis Wellesley; and, in 1781, the present Dean of Christ Church.

In the domestic exercises, likewise, which are specified in the "Memoir," viz. in the weekly Themes and Verses, and the annual College Competitions, in Latin verse and prose (not forgetting the elegant Lent verses), all the foregoing names, together with many others, their contemporaries in Dean Bagot's time, were continually conspicuous. Nor did the succeeding race degenerate from the fair example.

All the material points of the "Memoir," which appear to affect Bishop Bagot's reputation, have now, it is presumed, been satisfactorily explained. If any, having the same tendency, remain unnoticed, it is because they are obviously trite and trifling: for the singular conceit of restraining the youth from "going to bathe," or other public diversions,* and the whimsical grouse of "Tutors, Porters, and other Servants," co-operating in a "System of Police," (page 456, col. 2), cannot be serious.

* *Bathe* was a typographical error for *baths*.

It must, after all, appear extraordinary, that upon a subject possessing so much intrinsic matter for eulogium, recourse has been had to the weak topics of comparison and contrast. Dr. Cyril Jackson's high character did not require that others should be lowered, for the sake of increasing its elevation. It did not need the expedient of displaying its lustre by darkening the objects which surrounded it. The virtues which commanded the devotion of all who came within his sphere, and the transcendence powers which he so long dedicated to the service of Public Education and to the support of Orthodox Religion, offered from within themselves copious sources of just and appropriate panegyric. But it should not have been forgotten, that Bishop Bagot also deserved well of his College and of his University, and of the Church of England.

SUM CUIQUE.

P. S. As the Writer of this Paper has rested the proof of his facts chiefly upon his personal testimony, his name is communicated to Mr. Urban herewith.

Mr. URBAN, *Hunmanby, Jan. 13.*

I HAVE great pleasure in transmitting the Lines requested in your Magazine for Dec. 1819, p. 487, by the grateful Pupil of Deau Bagot, whom Cowper classed with Louth, in a distich of high compliment, in one of his rhymed compositions.

Si mihi, si liceat traducere leuiter ovum,
Non pompam, nec opes, nec mihi regna peto:

Vellem ut Divio pandens mysteria Verbi,
Vitam in secretis rure quietus agam.

Curtatis decimis modicoque beatus agello,
Virtute et purâ sim pietate sacer.

Adiut et Grævæ comites Latæque Camæna;

Ea faveat, lepidâ Coniuge, castus Hymen.
Quid restat? Taudem mihi, Cura Dolorumque, valete:

Hoc tantùm superest discere, posse mori.

The greatest part of his wishes were granted; and he had, happily for himself, the unwonted moderation to acquiesce in them. He did not desiderate more than enough. I take leave to attempt a hasty version:

Oh might I gently wear my life away,
Not moll'd with wealth, or powers imperial
away; [nook,
But rather, in some sweet sequester'd
Uttering bright comments on the Holy
Book;

With modest glee, and tithes paid, un-
compell'd,

And got in title only 'Reverend' held.

And O the Greek, the Roman Muse, be
mine,

And mine a Wife—worth more than all
the Nine!

What more? I bid you, Care and Pain,
good bye—

Remains but—last great task—to learn
to die.

Before I dismiss this venerable subject, I cannot help noticing, that the classical compliment paid to Dr. Jackson's memory in the last Westminster Prologue (see it in vol. LXXXIX. ii. p. 600), obviously refers to the preceding lines. F. WRANGHAM.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 14.*

AS a proof that, notwithstanding the national jealousies which at all times subsisted, and will, I fear, ever subsist, between the English and the French, the best understanding prevails amongst the celebrated Writers of both Nations; I send you the inclosed, which I request you would have the goodness to insert in your valuable Magazine. The original Letter has been in my hands, and I make myself responsible for its authenticity. M. F. H.

Mr. Thomas Taylor, the Platonist, sent by a Mr. Johnson, who is related to the Duke of Wellington, his Translations of Jamblichus's Life of Pythagoras, and of Select Works of Plotinus, to Mons. Boissonade, Greek Professor of the University of Paris, accompanied with the following Inscription:

"Viro eruditissimo Boissonado,
Δις τοις τοῖς μίσις μου,
Σὺν μεγάλῳ τιμῆς τε καὶ τιμῆς,
Μίσις

Thomas Taylor."

On the receipt of which the Professor sent him the following Epistle:

"Tayloro, viro eruditissimo,
J. F. Boissonade.

Johnsonas vir clariss. mihi Jamblichum et Plotinum à te elegantissime vernacula lingua versos tradidit; pro quo munere gratissimo, gratias tibi, ut par est, ago maximas. Ni me fallit Bibliopola quidam Lipsiensis, qui non paucis abhinc annis, vauis me promissis delusit, spero fore ut possum tibi brevi, Proclum in Cratylum a me è codicibus editum offerre, arduum et tenuissimum, pro splendidis illis, eruditissimisque voluminibus, quibus me tam benigne ditavisti. Vale, vir eruditissime, mihiqve favere perge.

"Lutet, Sept. 19, 1816."

* * * The

. The following extract from a Letter written in 1795 by Mr. Twining to his late brother, the Rev. Thomas Twining, at Colchester, has been transmitted to us. It is so applicable to the present times, and contains so much good sense, that we have great pleasure in laying it before our Readers. EDIT.

“London, Nov. 27, 1795.

“11th head. The Meeting in *Palace-yard*.—Could Mr. Fox and the Duke of Bedford possibly imagine, that from such a Meeting the sense of the inhabitants of Westminster was to be collected? Mr. Wilkes was once told, by his adversaries, that they would take the *sense* of the *Ward*.—‘do,’ replied Wilkes, ‘and I will take the *nonsense* of the Ward, and beat you 10 to 1.’—This subject leads me naturally enough, to my 12th head, the *Times*.—I am most sorry to see such times! but if I were to indulge myself in expressing my sorrow; if I were to say all I think, my Letter (pretty long already) would swell beyond, far beyond, Letter size; and yet I cannot remain wholly silent.—To be as brief then as I can. I think I may make a *new division* of the inhabitants of this island. I may divide them into the *Supporters*, and the *Opposers*, of the two Bills, now before Parliament. I consider the *Supporters* of the Bills, as persons wishing to preserve the Constitution of this Country; and to secure us from that scene of horror which must attend its overthrow.—I consider the *Opposers* of the Bills, either as persons *intending* and *anxiously wishing* to promote general confusion, or as persons willing to *risk* even such confusion, *in order to get into place*.—Though I think I am right, as to my general description of the *Opposers* of the Bills, yet I am willing to admit, that there are, amongst them, many, who do not deliberately *mean* to do what is wrong, but who are completely deluded. The conduct of these people should be added to the crimes of those who delude them. Is it possible, that any person wishing to live in peace, and wishing to preserve the Constitution of his Country, can think that the Meetings which have been held for some time past, should be still held; and that the opinions which have been spread so industriously, should continue to be spread. Now

it is evident, that the laws already in force; interpreted by juries as we find they are—are insufficient to prevent these Meetings, and to stop the open communication of these opinions. According to my notion, any Constitution that would not admit, upon any account whatever, of any alteration, would be a bad Constitution; it would be a bad Constitution *for such beings as men*. I have adopted the present and popular meaning of a Constitution; a thing made up, one would think, of a given unalterable quantity of *rights*, *privileges*, *liberties*, &c.; whereas the *Constitution* is rather, I imagine, composed of, *King*, *Lords*, and *Commons*: who have a right to alter the quantities of *rights*, *liberties*, &c. When certain rights, privileges, and liberties, were secured to us, by our ancestors (whether by Charter, or the Bill of Rights, or any other way, it matters not), the object was, that we should be the better, *i. e.* the happier for them. If those ancestors could have foreseen, that their descendants would, at some distant day, use a part of those rights and liberties to confound all right, and all liberty: that the *best* part of the Constitution would be employed to overthrow the Constitution itself; and that thus, what was intended to *form*, would actually *destroy* our happiness; if our venerable ancestors could have foreseen all this, would they have secured to us so many rights and so much liberty? Certainly not. But, unfortunately, we see what they could not foresee. These things strike me so forcibly, that, unless the present Bills pass, without their being so modified and weakened, as to render them ineffectual; I consider that the adversary must prevail! God only knows—for I am serious when I think of these matters—how they will end! Opinionous, which, if the weak law does not call them so, sinner reason must call, seditious, are preached, publicly, every night; and they are devoured with avidity.—At this very moment, I firmly believe, that nothing but the military keeps us quiet. There is a vast force in and near town. Well! But if the Bills do pass, what then? There, again, the prospect is uncomfortable; for even in *Parliament*, the doctrine of resistance has been preached! and much industry and ingenuity have been

been exerted, to prevent the Bills from answering the end intended, if they should pass. I hope, however, that Mr. Pitt will be firm, and successful. That way, we have some chance, the other we have none at all.—It is not unusual, to have a cause injured by injudicious friends."

MR. URBAN, Jan. 15.

IN addition to Dr. Watkins's Account, and that of your correspondent L. G. page 488, of your last Volume, respecting the late Queen; I take the liberty of communicating the following anecdote, if you think it worthy of insertion. Wanstend-house, the present residence of W. L. Pole, was offered, and preparations made, for the reception of the Queen, but why she did not rest there I know not. A little time after her marriage she visited the house with the King.—Upon his Majesty being received at the entrance of the grand saloon by the groom of the chambers, he took him by the arm, saying, "you and I, Sir, will go together, and let the ladies enjoy their own conversation."

He conversed with this gentleman in the most affable manner, and finding that he had been in France and Italy, made many enquiries respecting them, and the persons who were there at the time of this gentleman's travels. On taking leave, he told him, if he would come to St. James's he should be glad to see him, and assist him, and turning to the Queen, "It is well," said he, "Charlotte, you did not stop here in your way to the palace; for that would have been thought a mean residence after seeing this elegant mansion." F. B.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 16.

IN your Magazine for December, 1819, p. 543, you have inserted some verses "On seeing a beautiful female at the British Museum, gazing on the Grecian Lady."

Permit me to send you Mr. Fosbrooke's fine apostrophe on this Bust, as it occurs in his "Critiques on the Towleley Statues," published in a periodical Miscellany many years ago, and to the mass of the publick probably unknown; perhaps by others forgotten.

"No. 35. A BUST OF AN UNKNOWN GRECIAN LADY, represented in the character of Isis. It is gracefully

terminated by the flower of the *Nymphaea Lotus*, upon which it appears to rest.

I have placed the above in capitals, to express my admiration of this precious relic of antiquity, worthy to be classed with the Apollo and other celebrated works. I think, that the murdered Winckelman, even amidst the pangs of a dying convulsion, would have given a smiling glance upon this illustrious chef-d'œuvre. If ever there was a face, which blended respect and love, it is that of this juvenile matron. We Northern Barbarians regard beauty with the gluttony of an epicure, and "Zounds, what rare dishes! Gods, how I could eat ye," would be the gross sentiments, were here to be seen the still celebrated beauty of the girls of Sparta, aided by the sweet music of the Oriental voice; but the Grecian Lady preserves a look of dignity, which deprecates desire. Be it, that the Medicean Venus was the beauty which Prometheus created, there is still a physiognomy, depending chiefly upon the eye, and its adjacent parts, possessing a dignity, sweetness, and vivacity, which is far beyond the chill tame uniformity of faultless beauty. Such is this exquisite bust. Perhaps it was made at the particular request of thy beloved, lovely and amiable fair one! and the sweet assurance of his heart, and the conscious pride of thy triumph, sat glorious upon thy features, and exhibited that blessedness of tranquil delight, which pervaded thy full soul! Perhaps love and fortune were united in thy happy history, Grecian Lady! Perhaps, at the moment, when thou wast sitting to the sculptor, the whisps of love were poured into thy enraptured ear, by the admiring monarch of thy heart."

There is a considerable resemblance in the form of the face of this bust, and its attitude, to a singular statue of Isis, re-engraved by Montfaucon (vol. II. part ii. B. i. c. vi. § 4.) from Boissard. As to the Lotus flower, it was the primitive symbol of the passive means of production personified under the denomination of this goddess. (Dallaway's Arts, p. 300.) The Bust is at first sight not so striking, as it has appeared to Mr. Fosbrooke, perhaps not an object of interest to any person unacquainted with sculpture.

ture; but the minute investigation of a connoisseur discovers in the physiognomy all the soul, thought, and dignity, which Mr. Foshrooke ascribes to it. It is this strength of expression more than beauty, and that strength indicative of the softer emotions, which is its characteristic. It is somewhat discoloured by the vapour of the fires, which are obliged to be kept in winter. ICONOPHILUS.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 24.

"THE Christianity of the New Testament impregnable and imperishable," by Mr. Evans, you are pleased to review in this most favourable manner: "This well-timed Discourse of a conscientious Dissenter may be read with pleasure by all who sincerely 'profess and call themselves Christians,' whatever may be their shades of difference, or their respective denominations. The authenticity of the sacred Scriptures, and the sublime truths which they inculcate, are, or ought to be, alike interesting to all; and they are ably supported by Mr. Evans; who in his Preface observes, 'When the *Enemy* is at the gate, internal dissensions cease. Fervently it is hoped, that the friends of REVELATION, relinquishing an excessive attachment to minor articles, both of faith and of practice, and insisting on the facts of the New Testament, in which all agree, will unite more closely together in the hallowed bands of love and charity.'"

Sincerely rejoicing in hope that time, and a better knowledge of things, may produce some approximation to the heartily to-be-wished-for event, Universal Charity, a beneficed Clergyman of the National Religion is yet at a loss to know how the complex machinery of Dissent can be brought under obedience to the "unity of the spirit in the bond of peace." For now that the licentious cry of undefined liberty has been appeased by a relaxation of some of the Christian laws enacted for the establishment of general peace and good-will amongst men, what has been the consequence? In one instance, the wretched Carlile has availed himself of the opening, and attempted to disgorge that odious stench with which the fiend-like malice of a *Prince*, had filthily stuffed the nostrils of the

world. This has given the alarm to Mr. John Evans, who not only fearfully affirms, "that when the *enemy* is at the gate, internal dissensions cease, but fervently hopes, that the friends of REVELATION, relinquishing an excessive attachment to minor articles both of faith and practice, and insisting on the facts of the New Testament in which all agree, will unite more closely together in the hallowed bands of love and charity."

As far as the essentials of religion truth are preserved and conducted in the National Church, no doubt can be entertained of her safety, in the want of any real knowledge of Christ Jesus her Lord. When the public service of the Church on every Lord's day leads men to the attentive consideration of the multiplied portions of Holy Scripture; such as the Psalms, the Lessons from the Old and New Testament, the Epistles and Gospels, and many other extracts from the Bible, can these be said to be minor articles, about which such variety of distracting opinions are floating in the world. Are they not rather the most essential instruments by the means of which faith is secured, and practice encouraged? The inexplicable noisy bustle of opinions, under the sanction of which Dissenters agree to differ, must then be upon those minor articles to be found in the Book of Common Prayer as the compositions of men. But in this point of view, the Church ought surely to have the credit of good sense, in understanding what she prayeth for, during the whole of her religious service. And when all and every prayer is directed to the great Creator of all things, through the merits and mediation of a Redeemer, can the service be termed otherwise than reasonable? And has it not been so understood for centuries past? To her Forms, therefore, must be attributed all that discordancy of opinion which has so long, and so hostilely invaded the peace of the Church, and at length also that of the conscientious Dissenter. The alarm is now gone forth, that the *Enemy* is at the gate, and a serious wish is entertained that all denominating Christians might unite closely together in the hallowed bands of love and charity. To this truly Christian hope, Churchmen will most assuredly consent.

J. W.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Hollyport, Jan. 1.*

THE maxim has, I believe, been frequently acknowledged, nor do I expect it to be disputed, that a circumstance trifling in itself, may by an alliance to a great subject, become a matter of interest to the world.

Under this impression, the following extract from the Register Book of Marriages at Pyrtton in Oxfordshire, relating to the patriot Hampden, may not, perhaps, unjustly claim a place amongst more valuable information communicated in your widely-circulated Publication; and I think will not be unacceptable to your Readers; especially as the knowledge of such trifles is frequently of infinite service to the Historian, in affording facts of undisputed authority, by means of which to ascertain the date or truth of others more momentous.

"1619, John Hampden of Hampden, Esq. and Mrs. Elizabeth Symeon, daughter of Mr. Edward Symeon, of Pyrtton, was married the 24th June, in the 17th year of King James."

The family of this celebrated man still reside at their mansion in the village from whence they have assumed their appellation.

The Symeons, who are of interest only as having been connected to the former, lived at the Manor House in Pyrtton. Whether they were possessed of the manor or not, I am not informed. The house is still remaining; it is antient of course, but in a fair condition, and is occupied by a very respectable family of the name of Badcock, as a farm-house.

The sketch sent herewith (*see the Frontispiece to the present Volume*), shows its present state. I understand that it has been modernized within the memory of some people now living.

There is an antient Bust in the Hall, supposed to be that of the Patriot; but I think the features are coarser than any likeness I have seen of him.

The village of Pyrtton is about four miles from Chalgrove Field, where Hampden was wounded; he was brought to Pyrtton immediately in his way to Hampden, till proper conveyance was procured for him.

Yours, &c. HENRY WALTER.

GENT. MAG. *January, 1820.*

Mr. URBAN, *Milton, Jan. 2.*

I SEND you some account of Milton in Oxfordshire, a place which, from associations connected with it, is not wholly unworthy of the attention of the Antiquary. The principal part of my information I have derived from the manuscripts of the Rev. Thos. Delafield, a former vicar of this place, a gentleman to whose antiquarian researches this part of the county of Oxford is deeply indebted. Upwards of 20 quarto volumes in his own hand-writing, supported by authorities, and adorned with well-executed drawings of the arms of the families mentioned in them, now remain in the Bodleian Library, a monument of his industry and perseverance.

Milton, or Middelstone, as it is styled in Domesday Book, is divided into four hamlets; of these Great Milton alone possesses a place of public worship, though it appears from various evidences, that a chapel of ease formerly existed at Little Milton. "There joyneth to Great Milton, Little Milton," says Leland, "and there is a chappel of ease dedicated to St. Jamies;" and as a further proof, in a small plot of ground in Little Milton, called the Chapel heys, fragments of human bones have frequently been dug up.

The circumstance, however, which must give the greatest interest to the history of this place is that of its being the residence of the ancestors of our immortal Poet of the same name. It is much to be lamented that there are no records precisely fixing what part of his family lived there, or how many descents removed from him. The Registers do not any where contain the name of Milton, but that deficiency may be easily accounted for, from the circumstance of the family having probably quitted the parish previous to their commencement, which was in the year 1550. The Poet, we learn, was born in Breadstreet, in 1603, at the house of his father, a scrivener, while his grandfather was the keeper of Shotover Forest, which at that time extended very near to Milton. It is probable, therefore, that the grandfather and his ancestors, then and previously, were possessed of the estate and mansion in that parish. The house which has been always assigned as the paternal

nal residence of the Miltons, is now standing; and in size and consequence appears well adapted to a gentleman of moderate fortune at a time when that description of gentry were more common than at present.

I have herewith sent you a small Drawing of this house (*see the Frontispiece of the present Volume*); although this cannot be proved to have been the residence of the family, yet the traditions to that effect are so strong and numerous, that there can be little doubt of the truth of the essential fact.

The remains of antiquity in this Parish are not very considerable. Dr. Plot, in his Natural History of Oxfordshire, has described a British coin of Prasutagus, the husband of the heroic Boadicea, which was dug up at Little Milton, (C. 10. S. 6. Tab. 15. No. 21.) and we learn by Stev. Antiqu. Abridg. that a certain grange of the Benedictines at Abingdon stood on the South side of the Church at Great Milton, about or previous to the year 1272; which is further corroborated by Leland, who says, "at this place I have heard say, there was many years since a Priory of Monks, a cell, as one told me, to Abbingdon Monastery. The house of the Priore was by likelihood where the farmer's house is now, hard by the churchyard, for there appears great foundations of buildings; some say that Monsieur de Zouche's house was where this farm-house is, and the voyce is that Zouche had the Priore land given him."

The earliest possessors of this parish, of whom we have any authentic account, are the De Zouche's, whose residence was that mentioned by Leland, who, further speaking of this family, says, "in the Church of Milton is an high tombe of freestone, with the image of a knight and ladye, with an epitaph in French, declaring that Rich. de Zouche and Helene his wife lie buried there." This tomb has long since disappeared, nor can any account be obtained of its removal. From this family descended William de Zouche, who left two daughters his heirs, of whom Elizabeth married Thomas de Camois, who in her right succeeded to the manor, together with that of Wheatly, an adjoining parish. They had issue a son, Richard, who died in the life-time of his father, leaving

issue a son, named Hugh, who at length succeeded to the estates, and was summoned to Parliament from the 7th year of Richard II. till the 8th of Henry V. 1421. This Manor was then styled *Lamois Manor*. An anecdote may be recollected of one of this family, who, in the reign of Edward I. sold his wife by a regular indenture of bargain and sale. This Manor subsequently passed to the Danvers's, from them to the Bray's, and afterwards to Sir Michael Dormer. This gentleman, the son of Geoffrey Dormer, a woolstapler of Thame in this county, was elected Lord Mayor of London in the year 1541; and was succeeded in this property by his son Ambrose Dormer, who died in the year 1566. His eldest son Michael received the honour of knighthood, and erected the sumptuous monument at the East end of the South aisle of the Church. The alabaster figures of the knight in complete armour and that of his lady, are recumbent upon an altar of the finest marble; pillars of the same material support a canopy over their heads, the sides of which are adorned with different escutcheons of the family, and four sculptured figures of Death, of about a foot in length, are disposed at each corner. The whole is executed with considerable taste and skill. The son and heir of this gentleman was Sir Robert Dormer, Sheriff of Oxfordshire in 1628, who died Aug. 17, 1649. The eldest son of Sir R. Dormer was Wm. Dormer, Esq. who rebuilt the family residence, situate in the hamlet of Ascot, with great splendour, but which was burnt to the ground by an accidental fire, which took place while the workmen were completing the interior. This William Dormer, says Wood, went to Uxbridge Fair in 1663; and on his return died at High Wycombe, "having (to use his own quaint expression) then and before taken too much of the creature, whereupon he was brought to Milton and buried." He married one of the daughters of Edmund Waller, Esq. of Beaconsfield (the Poet), and had by her four children.

Sir Michael Grene purchased the Manor of Great Milton of Sir Michael Dormer in the year 1588; and the terrier, attesting a composition of immemorial standing between the vicar

vicar and the farmers of the rectory, was drawn up in the year 1632, and signed among others by this gentleman. He sold this Manor in his lifetime to the Lord Keeper Coventry. With the exception of Chilworth, the united manors of this parish are now the property of John Blackall, Esq.

Yours, &c.

E. E.

(To be continued in our next.)

ILLUSTRATIONS OF CAMBRIAN HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES.

Cebren yr Ellyll.

A FEW years ago was to be seen on the road-side near Nannau, in Merionethshire, the seat of Sir R. W. Vaughan, Bart. M. P. a large hollow oak, known by the name of the "Spirit's blasted Tree" (*Cebren yr Ellyll*). The event which gave rise to so ghostly an appellation, is preserved by tradition among the mountain peasants in this part of Merionethshire, and founded on a deadly feud that subsisted between the celebrated "wild, irregular Glyndwr *," and his kinsman Howel Sele, then resident at Nannau. When Owen took up arms against the English, his cousin Howel, who possessed great influence in the country where he lived, declined to embrace a cause which, though perhaps laudable, and somewhat conformable to the rude spirit of the times, he foresaw would be unsuccessful, and bring down upon his country increased rigour and oppression. His refusal provoked the choleric Chieftain, and laid the foundation of an enmity which, though not immediately conspicuous, was not the less inveterate. I transcribe from Pennant the result of their quarrel:

"Owen and this Chieftain had been long at variance. I have been informed that the Abbot of Cymmer Abbey, near Dolgellon, in hopes of reconciling them, brought them together, and to all appearance effected his charitable design. While they were walking out, Owen observed a doe feeding, and told Howel, who was reckoned the best archer of his day, that there was a fine mark for him. Howel

bent his bow, and pretending to aim at the doe, suddenly turned and discharged the arrow full at the breast of Glyndwr, who fortunately had armour beneath his clothes, so received no hurt. Enraged at this treachery, he seized on Nannau, burnt his house, and hurried him away from the place; nor could any one ever learn how he was disposed of, till forty years after, when the skeleton of a large man, such as Howel, was discovered in the hollow of a great oak, in which Owen was supposed to have lured him in reward of his perfidy."

This oak, the terror of every peasant for miles round*, remained in its place till within these few years, when one morning, after a very violent storm, it was discovered, to the great regret of its worthy proprietor, blown to the ground, and its superannuated vitality destroyed for ever. All that could be done with it was done. Sir Robert had it manufactured into work-tables, cabinets, drinking-vessels, and, to extend its circulation still further, into snuff-boxes; these are distributed among the Baronet's friends, and highly are they valued by their fortunate possessors, not only as the gifts of a gentleman almost idolized in Merionethshire, but as the relics of so venerable and remarkable a parent.

Margaret uch Evan.

If female worth deserves to be recorded, surely the accomplishments of Margaret uch Evan should not be passed over unnoticed. Few ladies in North Wales have attained so much renown as Margaret of Penllyn, whose abilities were by no means circumscribed by etiquette, or confined within the sphere of the general occupations of a woman. Passionately addicted to the joys of the chase, in her kennel were always to be found some of the choicest dogs in the country; and that she might not experience the torments of that fashionable monster, *Ennui*, she wauld, to use a vulgar phrase, "turn her hand to any thing." She was a boat-builder, shoemaker, joiner, and blacksmith, by

* The present very respectable proprietor of Nannau is a descendant of Owen's, whose family name was Vychan, now modernized and softened into Vaughan, and not Glyndwr. He was so called from his patrimony of Glyndwrddwy, near Corwen, in Merionethshire.

* "And to this day the peasant still
With cautious fear avoids the ground;
In each wild branch a spectre sees,
And trembles at each rising sound."

Cebren yr Ellyll, or The Spirit's blasted Tree, a Legendary Tale, by the Rev. G. Warrington, inserted in the Notes to Scott's "Marmion."

turns; could manage a horse or a boat with admirable dexterity, and at sixty years of age, was the best wrestler in Caernarvonshire. Among her milder and more feminine accomplishments were those of musick and witchcraft; the former was limited to a performance on her national instrument the harp, and the violin; and we cannot be surprized that she was accounted skilful in the latter, when we consider the simple beings among whom she dwelt, and her various occupations. The late Mr. Hutton, who visited North Wales, thus describes Margaret and the simple manners of the natives of this retired spot of the principality:

" 'Mong the rocks of Llanberis *, where
foot comes not nigh, [eye,
No eye sees their summit except a bird's
Nor aught in the prospect appears to the
sight, [delight;
But water and mountain, yet they give
Quite silent for miles thro' these regions
you go, [blow.

Except when the surly wind chooses to

" But few are their neighbours, and
fewer their quarrels, [barrels;
And fewest of all are good liquors
In stockings and shoes are no mighty sums
spent, .

In building, or gaming, or eating, or rent;
Instead of regaling in luxury there,
We see life sustain'd with the most simple
fare;

Their health and their harmony are not
disjointed, [appointed.
For, as they expect not, they're not dis-

" Robust are the females, hard labour
attends them,

With the fist they could knock down the
man who offends them;—

Here liv'd Peggy Evans, who saw ninety-
two, [too;

Could wrestle, row, fiddle, and hunt a fox
Could ring a sweet peal, as the neighbour-
hood tells, [there been any bells;

That would charm your two ears—had
Enjoy'd rosy health in a lodging of straw,
Commanded the saw-pit, and wielded the
saw;—

And tho' she's deposited where you can't
find her, [her."

I know she has left a few sisters behind

Megan had many suitors; and, as
if determined to maintain the superi-
ority which Nature had bestowed
upon her, she gave her hand to the
most effeminate of her admirers.

* Llanberis is a small village at the
foot of Snowdon; near it there is a vale of
great picturesque beauty, which takes its
name from the village.

Pride of Ancestry.

Giraldus Cambrensis, in his "*Cambriae Descriptio*," observes, that the Welsh possessed in an eminent degree an unbounded pride of pedigree; his words are:—"Genealogiam quoque generis sui etiam de populo quilibet observat, et non solum avos, atavos, sed usque ad sextam vel septimam, et ultro procul generationem memoriter et promptè genus enarrat in hunc modum: Resus filius Gruffini, filii Reai, filii Theodori, filii Ænem, filii Oeni, filii Hoeli, filii Cadelli, filii Roderici Magni, et sic deinceps *."—This feeling, always laudable when confined within reasonable bounds, is, in some degree, perceptible among the modern inhabitants of Cambria; but to such an excess has it been carried since Giraldus visited our country, that it has become a matter of derision to our more enlightened neighbours, the English.

A few years ago there lived at Dolgelley in Merionethshire, an individual who, although moving in a low sphere of life, was extremely tenacious of the celebrity of his illustrious progenitors. This was Robin Edwards, "Guide General to Cader Idris and the Waterfalls," whose character will be better exemplified by the following copy of a paper, delivered by him to such strangers as visited his neighbourhood for the purpose of viewing its numerous beauties:—

" Robert Edwards,

second son of the celebrated Tanner, William Edwards, ap Griffith, ap Morgan, ap David, ap Owen, ap Llewelyn, ap Cadwaladr, great-great-grandson of an illegitimate daughter of that illustrious hero,—no less famed for his irresistible prowess when mildly approaching under the velvet standards of the lovely Venus, than when he sternly advanced with the terrific banner of the bloody Mars,—and Sir Rice ap Thomas, who was the son of Anne, alias Catharine, daughter of Howel ap Jenkiu of Ynys-y-maengwyn, thirteenth in descent from Cadwgan, a lineal descendant of Bleddyn ap Cynfin, Prince of Powis. Since his nativity, full four and eighty times hath the Sun rolled to his

* "Rice ap Griffith, ap Rice, ap Tudor, ap Einion, ap Owen, ap Howel, ap Cadell, ap Roderic the Great, and so on." This is part of the pedigree of the Royal House of South Wales.

summer

summer solstice*. Fifty years was he host of the Hen and Chickens, Penny-front, twenty of which he was Apparitor to the late Right Reverend Father in God, John, Lord Bishop of Bangor, and his predecessors; by chance made a Glover, by genius a fly-dresser and angler; is now, by the all-divine assistance, conductor to and over the most tremendous mountain Cader Idris; to the stupendous cataracts of the Cayue and the Mowdach; and to the enchanting cascades of Dol-y-melynlyn, with all its beautifully-romantic scenery; Guide-general and magnificent expounder of all the natural and artificial curiosities of North Wales; professor of grand and bombastical lexicographical words; Knight of the most anomalous, whimsical, yet perhaps happy, order of hair-brained inexplicables."

Poor Robin, with all his eccentricities, is now gathered to those fathers he so enthusiastically venerated. I remember him well, and am greatly indebted to him for many an hour's amusement during my boyish days; he was a famous story-teller, and abounded in all the traditinary tales known in Merioneth, and almost every other shire in North Wales; the rehearsal of which afforded him great delight, and gave full scope to the garrulity and circumstantiality for which he was noted. But his glory consisted in conducting a party to the "most tremendous mountain Cader Idris," and to the neighbouring waterfalls. Then, arrayed in his best suit, his head decorated with a large equilateral cocked-hat, and his diminutive person bestriding a poney as dwarfish as himself, he proudly led the way; and, I suspect, experienced as much satisfaction as his renowned ancestor Bleddyn ap Cynfyu ever did when riding to the field at the head of his numerous and brave vassals. He was a harmless, and, in his way, a very entertaining personage; his memory will not speedily be forgotten by those who have had the pleasure of his amusing company. He died in 1810 or 1811. R.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Boston, N. America,
Nov. 16, 1819.

I SEND you a drawing of a Medal which has been in my family a

* The paper, of which the above is a copy, was printed in 1806; in the March of that year, he completed his eighty-fourth year.

long time. I can trace it back to one of my ancestors who came to this country about 70 years ago, and probably brought it with him from England at that time. It is of silver, about the size of a shilling, but much thinner, and is engraved, and not struck with a die, as those medals intended for circulation*.

Observing the eagerness with which your Correspondents search out every thing relating to your deceased worthies, I have sent you a copy of the Inscription inserted by Mr. Bowyer, the celebrated Printer, in the books he presented to Harvard University; of which mention is made by Mr. Nichols, in his "Literary Anecdotes:"

"Collegio Harvardensi,
novi orbis decori et ornamento,
veteris admirationi,
Academiis Britannicis virtuti
et moribus non tam semulo
quam exemplo,
monusculum hoc donat
Guthrieus Bowyer."

A TRANSATLANTIC READER.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 12, 1819.

AS your Magazine may be justly considered the true Antiquarian Repository, I make no apology for sending you a notice of the discovery of a great number of human bones which were some time ago dug up in the vicinity of Aylesbury. Some workmen employed in digging gravel in the Northern part of the parish, discovered within a few yards of the course of a small brook which separates it from the neighbouring parish of Brieton, and very near to the turnpike road leading from Aylesbury to Winslow, the remains of several skeletons. They were found lying in various directions and postures, some with the heads towards the East, others the contrary way, and, in a word, as if thrown promiscuously into holes which had been hastily dug to receive them. Some of them were within three feet of the surface, others four or five; but according to the information given me upon the spot, none at a more considerable depth. The number of skeletons amounted to thirty-eight; and as the labourers

* The Medal is that of James I. and his son Henry; is engraved in Gent. Mag. for June 1788, and explained in vol. LIX. pp. 799. 803; LX. 218; and LXI. 321. Edit,

proceed

proceed in getting up the gravel, it seems probable that many more may be hereafter discovered. The bones are for the most part those of adult subjects; and from the appearance of the teeth, with few exceptions, scarcely past the middle age. Some locks of hair were observable still hanging to one or two of the skulls; and at least in one of them the brain had not wholly lost its figure or consistency. These latter were imbedded in the dark-coloured stiff clay, which obtains very generally in and about the vale of Aylesbury, and is known by geologists under the appellation of *oak-tree clay*. Where the bones had lain in the beds of gravel, they generally appeared drier and more decayed. Some few of the bones evidently belonged to tall men, but afforded nothing very particular for reference to their stature. The meadow in which these relics have been found, abounds with green patches, irregularly distributed about its surface; and there are evidently enough to be traced, several holes or pits which have not yet been examined. With the exception of a small buckle found lying upon the neck of one of the skeletons, and a piece or two of an horse-shoe, I could not ascertain that any thing whatsoever, which might have been supposed to be buried at the same time with the bodies, was discovered.

Very various conjectures were made by the visitors who, attracted by curiosity from time to time, inspected the progress of the discovery. Some were at first inclined to suppose that there had formerly been a place of execution near the spot: but that idea was, I believe, soon abandoned, in consequence of the number as well as the appearance of the bones. The most probable account is,—that these were the bodies of soldiers slain during the civil wars of Cromwell. History, it is true, has not preserved many particulars of the contests to which, at that eventful period, we may venture to refer the loss of so many lives; but it is quite too much to suppose that these bones have lain here ever since the Saxon times, a period of more than twelve hundred years having intervened since the reduction of the town of Aylesbury by that people, under *Cuthwulf*. The spot in which they have been found is about a mile

Northward of the parish church; the ground immediately contiguous has been of late years considerably raised, in order to form and improve the line of turnpike-road which formerly was in wet seasons frequently overflowed by the neighbouring brook. Over that brook (which by the bye is the original, though here inconsiderable, stream, that, after a course of a few miles, is dignified by the title of "the river Thames") is a small bridge of two arches, forming one of the principal approaches to Aylesbury; and, very probably, a spot where it may have been thought proper to station an advanced guard for the protection of the Southern bank; and to intercept an enemy in advancing towards the town.

According to Lord Clarendon's account, Aylesbury was garrisoned for the Parliament during 1644 and the succeeding year; and although, as Mr. Lysous truly observes, "it does not appear to have sustained any siege from the Royal army," it was deemed of great importance, and in all probability must have been exposed to the occasional loss of many of the troops stationed there, as well as very likely to have been the means of destroying numbers of assailants in those predatory excursions which there is good authority for believing to have been at the time very common in this neighbourhood, although not particularized by the historians of that period. Boarstall or Borstal House (situated upon an antient domain, now belonging to the family of Aubrey), then one of King Charles's garrisons, was a perpetual annoyance to the Parliamentary forces at Aylesbury. In the spring of the year 1644 Boarstall was one of the smaller garrisons which it was thought advisable to abandon. It was accordingly evacuated by the King's forces, and the fortifications destroyed. Immediately the Parliamentarians, who "had experienced much inconvenience from the excursions of their neighbours," took possession of it, and greatly annoyed the Royal garrison at Oxford, by intercepting provisions, &c. whereupon Colonel Gage undertook to reduce it, which he is related to have effected with great gallantry. Lady Denham, the then proprietor of the mansion, having fled away in disguise; and "the gar-

rison left there by Col. Gage, nearly supported itself (says Lord Clarendon) by depredations in Buckinghamshire, particularly in the neighbourhood of Aylesbury." It also appears that the King fixed his head-quarters at Buckingham for some time, in 1644. Hence it seems but reasonable to suppose that severe conflicts might have taken place in the vicinity of so important a post as this of Aylesbury, although not particularly described or handed down to us in the page of History: and that the bones now discovered may be more reasonably referred to that period than to one so much more remote, as the days of our Saxon ancestors, is confirmed by their general appearance, freshness, the mode in which they were buried, the particular spot where they have lain, and every other circumstance connected with the subject, which has come to the knowledge of

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN, *Thaxted, Jan. 3.*

ON reading your Magazine (Supplement), vol. LXXXIX. part i. p. 604, I find your Correspondent G. B. wishes to be informed where the law which awards the punishment of death for killing a game-cock is to be found, and also of the nature of the crime for which Turpin was tried and afterwards executed.

As to the law, I cannot give any information; but I have in my possession a Newgate Calendar, in which the account of Turpin's life and villainies are fully given; by which it appears, that after living some time in a cave on Epping Forest, and having committed a murder, he went to Long-Sutton, in Lincolnshire, and stole some horses, for which he was taken into custody, but escaped from the constable, and went to Welton, in Yorkshire, where he went by the name of *John Palmer*, and assumed the character of a gentleman. While there he shot a cock belonging to his landlord, on which a neighbour told him that he was doing wrong, and Turpin threatening to shoot him too if he waited while he loaded his gun, his neighbour informed his landlord of what had passed; he was taken into custody, and carried before a Bench of Justices then assembled at Beverley, and being unable to give

security for his good behaviour, was committed to Bridewell.

The Magistrates, after making inquiries into his mode of living, and finding him a suspicious character, removed him to York Castle, where he had not been a month, when two persons from Lincolnshire came and claimed a mare and foal, and likewise a horse, which he had stolen in that county. When he had been imprisoned some time it was found out (through letters that came to him) that his real name was Richard Turpin, the noted highwayman. He was brought to trial, convicted on two indictments (the account does not say for what crimes, but I presume for stealing the horses as above), received sentence of death, and was executed at York on the 10th of April 1739. M. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Kilbourne, Jan. 4.*

AS your pages are peculiarly devoted to the illustration of every thing that is curious in Antiquity, some of your Readers may be able to explain the origin of the following custom.

On returning from the country, I happened to sleep at St. Alban's on the night of the 31st of December last, and was awakened early the next morning by a confused noise of boys and girls in the street, crying for sale "*Poplady's! Poplady's!*"

Enquiring at breakfast-time the meaning of those words, I was informed, that it was a very ancient practice in that town, to cry and sell in the streets and in the Baker's shops, on New Year's Day, a species of cake or bun, called *Poplady*, one of which was brought to me. It was a plain cake, like the *Cross Buns* sold on Good Friday; but instead of being circular was long and narrow, rudely resembling the human figure, with two dried raisins or currants stuck in to mark the eyes, and another to represent the mouth, the lower part being formed somewhat like the outer case of an Egyptian mummy.

As the Abbey of St. Alban's is celebrated in Monkish story, it is probable that this cake is a relic of Romish superstition; perhaps a variety of the *Yule Cake*, which we are told, in *Bed's Popular Antiquities*, was some-
as made in confectionery to represent

represent the infant Christ or the Virgin Mary. But whence the name of *Poplady*? Can it be a corruption of *Pope Lady*—the female *Pope*—alluding to the fabulous tale of *Pope Joan*, recorded by *Platina* in his *History of Sovereign Pontiffs*?

If you, Sir, or any of your Correspondents can throw any light on this curious, though ridiculous custom, it will oblige, S. P.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 1.

WHILST other modern improvements in Art and Science stand recorded in the Reports of the respective Societies whose peculiar objects they are, the improvements made during the present reign in the art of Coinage are suffered to pass by unregarded; possibly because they are too artless for the Society of Arts, too little scientific for the Royal Society, and too little like profitable trading concerns to attract the notice of the Board of Trade.

To extend the knowledge of them, permit me the use of a few of your columns to be occupied with a chronological account, extracted from the only work which has hitherto condescended to notice them *at large*.*

Nothing of importance was done until the year 1769, when the Act to continue duties for the encouragement of the Coinage of money was made perpetual.

As the expediency of originally passing this Act was, in the minds of those who considered the subject, extremely problematical, making it perpetual, and thereby satisfying all doubts upon the subject, must be allowed to be an improvement, from which might be augured the rapid progress which the coins afterwards made towards perfection.

At the commencement of the present reign, in the year 1760, the gold coins were known to be considerably diminished by filing, &c. No steps, however, were taken to prevent the practice until the year 1774†, when a general recoinage of gold was determined upon, and the practice of weighing gold coins (a practice borrowed from the wisdom of the Chinese) was established by statute, which condescended to borrow so much from that people, but was at the same time aware that it would not become the wealth of such a nation as ours, to imitate their economy in not coining the more precious metals.

Tables of the weights at which the gold coined at different periods was to be current, were published by authority, to the great convenience of the filers and sweaters, who were taught by them how far they could legally go. This was undoubtedly an imitation of the Parliamentary wisdom in the reign of King William III. when a proper time was graciously allowed to the clippers of the silver coin, in which they could exercise their talents with full effect, and safety‡.

In the year 1783 the counterfeit copper money was complained of as a great grievance by the inhabitants of *Westminster*. This very naturally produced a statute to forbid the counterfeiting of the current coin of *Ireland*, to the great relief of *London* and *Westminster*§.

In 1787, the want of silver money occasioned an effort to supply it, which by great exertion was carried on to the amount of about 80,000*l*. It was undoubtedly judicious not to extend it beyond that sum, as the great recoinage in King William's reign, which was conducted upon the

* "Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain, by the Rev. Rogers Ruding."—The late Lord Liverpool, in a Letter to the King, speaks in high terms of some of them, that is, of the recoinage of gold, and the plan of weighing it in common traffick. The more modern improvements he unfortunately did not live to see. Judging, however, from what he actually did approve, there can be but little doubt that these would likewise have been honoured by his support.

† This delay was doubtless intended to furnish Government with a stronger case than it would have had in 1760, from the progress, which the clippers, &c. might make in the deterioration of the coins.

‡ See the Statute 7 & 8 William III. Chap. 1.

§ Upon mature deliberation, a coinage of copper was determined upon, and issued in July 1797; the impatience of the people, who are not accustomed to deliberate, but to act from their immediate imaginary feelings, having in 1784 commenced a coinage of private tokens.

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CONNAUGHT BARRACKS, AT KESHMINTER.
With Four Houses in front, built by the Governor on his place of his Death.

REPRODUCED FROM THE
 ORIGINAL DRAWING
 BY THE
 GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

same principles, had almost totally disappeared, and therefore it was not prudent to risk much with a possibility of the same effect being produced.

In 1797 the mint being found unequal to the conduct of a copper coinage of large extent, Mr. Boulton, of Birmingham was authorized to coin for Government. By this plan the fortune of an ingenious man was made, and the monies were allowed relaxation from their labours of stamping the head of his present Majesty upon the neck of the King of Spain, in order to give his dollars currency here.

It was afterwards found to be expedient to put the dollars also into Mr. Boulton's Mint, in order to efface entirely the Spanish impression, and to convert them into Bank Tokens*.

In the following year the subsisting Committee of the Council for coins was dissolved, and a new Committee was appointed, whose first determination went to sanction the currency of Mr. Boulton's heavy copper coinage with the lighter Tower half-pennies. About twenty years afterwards they changed their opinion, and all the Tower halfpennies were called in for the purpose of recoinage.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 1.

IN vol. LXIII. p. 1046, you have recorded the endowment of an Establishment in the Borough of Leicester, by the late John Johnson, esq. and named by him the *Consanguinitarium*. And in vol. LXXXIV. p. 296, the Institution is farther noticed, in an account of the death of its philanthropic Founder.

I request you to insert a View of this comfortable place of refuge; which is a handsome stone-building, consisting of five houses, in Southgate-street, near the Water-house pump. (See Plate II.) It is partly screened in the view by four neat

dwelling-houses, which bound the street, erected on the spot where Mr. Johnson was born. Each of the almshouses has a room on the ground-floor, and a chamber over it; the rooms are neat and convenient; and the windows glazed with beautiful stained glass. To each inhabitant is given a printed copy of the Rules and Orders*.

N. R. S.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 2.

THE Coinage of a Nation may be called, not unaptly, its *Livery*: it wears the badge of office, and from its splendour or meanness, may be judged the wealth or property of the State. Collectively, it is the servant of the whole community to which it belongs, but individually, each piece of coin is the servant of the possessor. Every body has its services, from the prince to the beggar; and as every one employs it, so every one, according to the use he may be supposed to make of it, ought to contribute towards its formation. As it sustains a most important public function, so it ought, in all nations, to have a salary assigned to it.

When nations are once possessed of a material that all men covet, it soon becomes obvious, that a convenient form is required for its circulation, and coins called *money* have been invented for that purpose. The prerogative of coining money, and fixing its denomination, is properly vested in the monarch or ruling power, and the denomination being once fixed, ought, on no pretence whatever, to be changed, because it would violate all contracts; all the transactions of fair dealing between man and man being founded on the *invariability* of national currency. Yet there have been princes, who, mistaking price for value, have sometimes altered the one in hopes to obtain the other; but Providence has placed this beyond the power of man. A King may, by his prerogative, raise the denomination of a piece of coin, but that cannot in the least increase its value, if its weight continues the same.

* These are printed in Nichols's History of Leicestershire, vol. I. p. 528.

A com-

* These Tokens were declared by Dr. Darwin to be inimitable, from the superiority of their workmanship, and the power of the coining machine; and I do believe, that, by the help of a statute to protect them, and of steel gauges to detect the counterfeiters, they have not been imitated to any very large amount.

A commercial people having no mines of their own, and not having by conquest exacted bullion from other nations, can obtain it only by having had something to sell, or having performed some service; hence it is, that the coin of such a nation, is exclusively the property of the people, except only such part of it as the executive Government may periodically require for the exigencies of the State, which again reverts to the people in ceaseless rotation. The coin that each man honestly possesses, be it little or much, is decidedly and distinctly his own; he has given value for it; and he will not part with it but on the same terms. Into such a nation coins must have crept by slow degrees, and being once formed and designated by the ruling power, it becomes the duty of the executive, to preserve them as near as possible in the same state as at their first issue, which can be effected only by that prerogative, which first established their quality and weight, forbidding their circulation after they have become deficient; which determination of the ruling power involves a question of great magnitude.—“Who is to sustain the loss of exchange from old and light, to new and heavy?” The answer of State policy must be, that it should fall upon the individual in whose hands it happened to be found. This, at first sight, will appear not consistent with strict justice, and it can be defended only by the nature of the case;—the deficiency when it does happen must fall some where, and how can it possibly be fixed under easier circumstances than amongst the many who will then have to share it? It is a servant who has become disabled, and his cure will cost but little; whereas if the light coins were suffered to continue in circulation, it would encourage further depreciation, and at last, if called in for re-coinage, it must be at an expence to be borne by the nation collectively, and thus occasion a careless observance of deficiencies; but if the charge falls individually, every individual will endeavour to guard against it, and thus become conservator of the coinage. Under such circumstances it will always be maintained in elegant purity; the executive power

will be relieved from the necessity of raising supplies for any deficiency in the old coins; and the nation relieved from what is of far greater consequence, the inconvenience that unavoidably must attend a sudden withdrawing and re-issuing a nation's currency. Where there is a settled salary raised for a constant coining, there will always be a supply for that which is continually withdrawing, neither loss nor gain being suffered on either side, nor any charge whatever made at the time of coining.

The practice of seigniorations is, to impose a seignorage to defray the expense of coining; but this certainly is both impolitic and unjust;—impolitic because it tends to prevent coining at home, and holds out encouragement to foreigners to imitate it abroad; and unjust, because it throws the charge upon him who brings his bullion to be coined, and thereby performs a public service, and who uses each piece but once; for the moment it escapes from his hands, it enters into the service of the public, every one using it according to his dealings. When its career is stopped, it can be no great hardship to throw the loss upon the possessor, whose traffic will enable him to sustain it; but it would be the very height of injustice to throw upon him, at the same time, any loss that might be occasioned by a previous seignorage.

Thus the *creation* of coins (if I may so express myself) would become the charge of the whole nation; the *renovation* of them would be sustained by its commerce.

Where coinage is so established, it can scarcely ever happen, that a solvent debtor should not be able to find sufficient full weight coins, to satisfy the demands of his creditor; but if at any time it should so happen, it seems a principle of justice that he ought to have the power of doing it by a full weight of bullion. So on the other hand, it seems equally consistent with justice, that at any time when coins have become diminished below the standard of their currency, the creditor should be left to his choice to refuse the coin and demand the weight in bullion.

There are but three metals which the world has agreed to receive as universal

universal equivalents, and of which coins are made; namely, gold, silver, and copper. But copper, though most used, and most useful, in small payments for the internal traffic of a nation, is not acceptable to foreigners, and therefore has not obtained sufficient consideration as a legal tender. Silver has been until lately the principal money of all commercial states; but as both that and gold are universally acceptable, and the mines are more productive of silver than gold, the latter has become the superior metal, and hence has arisen a question as to their relative value. On this subject much discussion has taken place, and endeavours have been made to fix a standard between them; but how can that be fixed by art, which is ever varying in nature? The mines themselves vary sometimes in the quantities produced, and nations vary at different times in the quantities they possess. Kings may, and ought to establish a relative price between the coins made of each metal; but their relative value is fixed by the dispensations of Providence alone. Should the silver mines become less, and the gold mines productive, then relative value must change, and silver might become the superior metal. The only way that nations can take is to abide by the standard prices they first fix upon, and leave commerce, by the exchange of the two metals, to adjust their value; it will be time enough for particular Governments to interfere, when general acceptance may, by reason of plenty or scarcity, have taken another bias:—if nature ordains a change, Governments will be forced to comply. However, there is not much to be apprehended on this score; for centuries have passed away, and no very material change has taken place in the production of the mines. The gold and silver coinage of some nations is as fourteen to one; of some, as sixteen to one; and of others (the greater part) as fifteen to one, which seems to be about the average. Those countries which have fourteen to one, must expect to receive their foreign debts in silver; while those of sixteen to one will be paid in gold; and thus are the metals always tending toward a common equilibrium. A little more than fifty years ago, the relative value of silver to gold was as nine to one in China:

consequently silver was continually travelling from Europe and South America to Asia, till, at length, the proportion has become nearly the same.

In the present state of the world, when commerce is so much extended, circumstances may occur, in which a nation may not only fabricate her own national coins, but also find it convenient to imitate those of far distant nations, in order to tempt them into some particular branch of commerce. Thus the rude pagoda of the Indians, might be made in the same mint that has produced the most exquisite specimens of European coinage, and where it is done with fidelity, no evil can arise from it, though it ought to be prohibited to be done by individuals with as much caution as is used in national currency. It was said in France that during the last Bonapartean war, a vast quantity of twenty franc pieces, with the head of Louis the Eighteenth, was coined in England, in order to procure sustenance for the troops then serving in countries where that coin circulated, and to the honour of Great Britain, they were found to be equally valuable in weight and purity, and are now equally acceptable even in France itself. However, an example such as this, points out to all nations the absolute necessity of making and preserving their currency to the full amount of its several denominations; for, if their currency is depreciated, foreigners will either pay them their debts in their own depreciated coins, or forge an imitation of them; in each case the debt will be discharged at a loss to the native and gain to the foreigner.

Nations who had heretofore accumulated large quantities of coin, may, by reason of a great dearth of bread corn in their own land, or in support of a foreign war, be compelled to spend the whole of their coinage, and thus be reduced to the necessity of substituting an artificial currency; and the promise to pay must, for a time, supply the place of actual payment. When thus reduced, nothing but time can restore to the people their nutrient standard; they can re-obtain it only by the same means by which it was originally gained;—if the nation has mines of its own, it must wait the supply that the mines afford,

afford,—if their war should be successful, they may recover a part of their expenditure; if they are a mercantile people, they may re-establish another coinage by the profits of commerce, and must wait for its operations, which, though slow, are certain; for commerce must inevitably obtain bullion, and consequently coins; and these will be retained by the people, if famine or war does not make a new draught. The balance of trade must always be in favour of a trading people, because they import more than they export; for goods will not be sent if they cannot pay for them, and they cannot pay for them, unless they have obtained money by former exports.

A LOMBARD.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 3.

HAVING been for some years greatly addicted to the perusal of our ancient English Authors (as well those who disperse their thoughts in lofty rhyme as in humble prose) I have acquired a partiality for antiquated words and phrases; and perhaps (as a direct consequence), some degree of astonishment that other Readers either do not understand, or do not relish the use of them as I do—and I was particularly struck on finding, by a late perusal of the *Utopia* (edited by the learned and agreeable bibliomaniac Dibdin), that even this deep-read Antiquary has been sometimes thrown out in his conjectures; and that, in places where I thought there was little difficulty either in the passages themselves, or in supporting and illustrating them by examples of frequent use amongst contemporary authors; not that I have in every case of doubt been able to find a corresponding or even synonymous word, or have at all times discovered the precise meaning of the word or phrase made use of. But I have been surprized, as well with respect to some of the words observed upon by Mr. Dibdin, as by others, that the frequent usage of the same word has not familiarized it to them.

To begin with the second volume of Mr. Dibdin, p. 5. In his note upon the word "*jeopardous*", used by Sir Thomas More as an adjective, he says, that such use of it is of rare occurrence among our old Authors. Now, I not only find the same adjective

adjectives, and used in other places by Sir Thomas More (vide his *General Works*, p. 1403.) but I find the same adjective *jeopardous*, as likewise the adjective *jeopardless*, and the verb *jeopard* in the following places (and in many others infinitely too numerous to be set down), vide *Erasmus's Paraphrase on the Testament*, 1 Corinthians 18, 21, and 22 (reverse of each page). The *Bishop's* and *Cramer's Bibles* are quite full of those words; but see only 5 Judges, v. 18. 3 Daniel, v. 28. 13 John, v. 37 and 38. 15 Acts, v. 26, and 27 Acts, v. 9.

The *Ship of Fools* (by Cawood), p. 15, 16, has "within his mouth is venim *jeopardous* and "vile," and in the same translation the verb *jeopard* frequently occurs. "For he he '*jeopardeth* his life,' is in *Munday's Banquet of Dainty Conceits* (9 Harl. Misc. 244.) "The waye of Honestie is uneasie, painfull *jeopardouse*," &c. is in *Taverner's Adagies of Erasmus* (1569.) "*Jeopardie* him person for to slee the Kyng" is in *Lydgate's Bochas* (1558), p. 43.

Page 6. Here I agree that the word "*translating*" is now rarely used in the sense of removing or taking away (the translating of a Bishop from one See to another excepted), but I must refer your Readers to *Bailey and Ash*; and to the following passages, "The portion of my people is translated;" vide *Bishop's Bible*, Micah 2. v. 4. "Because of unrighteous dealing a realme shall be translated," &c. *Ditto* 10. Son of Sirach, 8. "The bones of our father shoulde be translated out of their places." *Do.* 2 Baruch 24. "He *translateth* the mountains or ever they be ware," *Do.* 9 Job. 5. And "Covetousnesse will translate the hearts of men to infidelitie," is in *Fenton's Christian Policy*, 1574.

Page 11. The word *Pullen* or *Pullen* will be found in the *Life of Esop*, B.L. "He bought capons and many other *pullen*." Vide also *Bailey and Ash*.

Page 16. The word "*skills*" was in more common use than Mr. Dibdin supposes. "Jesus did make plain the things which he spoken for two *skills*," &c. Vide *Erasmus's Paraphrase*, 10 John, v. 71, 72. "It is little force to thee—it *skills* thee nothing." Vide *Fisher on the seven penitential Psalmes* (1558), sheet N. 4.

"It

"It *skills* not whether you din'd or no." Gull's Hornbook, by Decker.
 "It *skills* not if the four knaves lie on their backs." Gull's Hornbook.
 "It *skills* not greatly who impugns our doom." *Shakespeare's* Henry VI. Part II.

The word "*Knowledge*" is used as a *verb-active* in the same sense as *acknowledge* in many of the early translations of the Bible, viz. Coverdale's, Cranmer's, the Bishop's, Taverner's, and Matthew's, and even by Wicliff in his Testament (1380). It was in such common use in early days that the accession of the syllable "*ac*" seems almost unnecessary. It is in Coverdale's Translation of Erasmus, in *Musculus's* Common Places, in Bishop Fisher's Sermons, in Becon's Sermons, in Marbeck's Notes, and in the *Golden Legend*.

Page 39. I think that both Johnson and Bailey give us the illustration of the word *swing* as here used—"The power of money is no other than the unrestrained tendency of it," &c. Vide Johnson's *fifth* illustration.

Page 46. I do not think that the mode of expression—he *dotes* for ago—*very* uncommon. The word *for*, in the sense of *because*, is explained by Mr. Dibdin himself in the preceding page; and Addison is quoted both by Johnson and Bailey in the first example, "An old woman begins to *dote*," &c.

Page 66. Johnson is certainly mistaken when he asserts that *wain* is a contraction of *waggon*. Both the words are genuine Saxon, and I should contend that *wain* is the *older*, and is still a prevailing provincial word. What is more antient in English astronomy than Charles's wain? "He maketh the *waynes* of Heaven." 9 Job 9. Bishop's Bible. See also Magna Charta, t Hen. 3. Article 15. Blackstone's edition, "Villanus eodem modo *amercietur* salvo *waynnagio* suo si incidit in misericordiam nostram;" thus translated by Rastell, &c. "any others villain than ours, shall be likewise amerced, saving his *wainage*, if he fall into our mercy."

Page 141. *Recklessness* is Saxon for *carelessness* and not for *rashness*. Vide the *Articles* of the Church. See also Ash and Bailey, and an hundred Divines.

Page 167. *Wiped*, in the sense here put, is not an expression peculiar to

master Raphe Robinson. You will find it both in Ash and Johnson, rendered—to cheat, to defraud, and it is so used in the second volume of Erasmus's Paraphrase. St. James, fol. 26. "If Fortune blow backward, he shall ether bee *wyped* be-aydes all his goods, and be banished to goe on begging," &c. Bailey quotes it (in the same sense) from Spenser.

Page 169. The usage of the verb "*to crack*," (to boast or vapour) is by no means peculiar to Robinson. *Every Divine*, from Latimer and Hooper to Beveridge and Tillotson, uses it in the same sense. In the controversy between Bishop Jewell and Harding, it is many times repeated. Sir Thomas More uses it in other parts of his works; and *Shakespeare*, more than once or twice, "What *cracker* is this same that deafs our ears," King John. See also the Bishop's Bible, 51 Jer. 55, "and made great *crakes* with your words."

Yours, &c. OBSERVER.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 4.

IN your last Volume, Part II. p. 493, there is a Letter on the utility of Evening Lectures, signed "A Member of the Church of England." I have, for a great length of time, felt deeply interested in the vast importance of the more general adoption of this measure; and cannot but deplore in common with many others, the consequences that have resulted from the long-acknowledged want of it; being confident that the numbers who dissent from the Church, whether upon the plea of doctrine or discipline (but more particularly the latter), have been greatly increased by this deficiency in the service of the Established Church. Your Correspondent has related the gratifying effects of an Evening Lecture, in a place which he has lately visited. With your leave I will take another course, and briefly observe upon the state of the city wherein I live, and where, I am sorry to say, there is no such practice. With fourteen parish churches, and two chapels for Dissenters, the place is tolerably well supplied with accommodations for the population, which is about 12,000 persons. At nearly all the churches the morning service is regularly read,

and

and a sermon preached every Sunday. At ten of them the evening service is read between the hours of two and four o'clock in the afternoon, mostly without the addition of a sermon; and only at two churches are there Lectures, which are preached at four o'clock in the afternoon; and though well attended, would, I have no doubt, attract a much greater congregation, if the service began at six or half-past six o'clock. At both the Dissenting Chapels (which together are capable of containing 2000 persons), there is worship in the morning, afternoon, and evening; and though one of the Chapels has been rebuilt lately, and the other considerably enlarged, they are in the evening crowded exceedingly.

The inhabitants of several of the parishes, have endeavoured, without success, to obtain the establishment of an Evening Lecture in their Churches; many of the objections mentioned by your Correspondent have been urged,—“the expense of lighting,” “the danger of imitating the *Methodists*,” and “the possibility of affording greater facilities to youth in forming improper connexions,” with other equally frivolous and unimportant objections, have in most cases silenced the application. The result is, that many hundreds of young persons in this place are left to idle away the precious hours of the Lord's Day in loitering to and fro in the streets, or employing their time in a manner infinitely more dangerous to their morals.

If, Mr. Urban, this was the state of one place only, there would be much to regret; but when we know the same may be said of almost every village, and by far too many towns in the kingdom, when the sublime service which our ancestors in their wisdom designed for the evening, is read so early in the afternoon, as to be almost a continuation of the morning service; when these things, I say, are almost general, some new regulation does indeed seem to be necessary.

In answer to one objection alleged by your Correspondent, “that the Service of the day is sufficiently fatiguing, without additional or superfluous duty,” I would ask, why not read the Evening Service in the evening, instead of the afternoon? And then, with the addition of a sermon,

you have all that constitutes what is commonly called an Evening Lecture. If any pious Clergyman (and of such, I trust, our venerable Establishment can boast, and proudly boast, of many), would make trial of this alteration, an extended audience would soon satisfy him that he had conferred a real blessing on his flock; and a perseverance in so excellent a practice would ensure to his Church a still increasing, rather than a diminishing congregation.

Should your Correspondent be inclined to favour us with some further remarks, I hope he will convey them in a spirit that will better become “A Member of the Church of England;” and that he will not again apply to the teachers of those who differ from us, the epithet of “Religious Mountebanks.” Such language as this is neither becoming in a Churchman nor a Christian, and more especially when indiscriminately applied to a class of men, amongst whom, he cannot deny, are to be found many eminent for their piety and virtue.

A LAYMAN, AND A MEMBER OF
THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Mr. Urban, *Somers' Town, Jan. 9.*

IN your last Volume, Part ii. p. 488, J. G. refers to the account of the late Queen's journey from Harwich to London, on her Majesty's first landing in this country, as given by Dr. Watkins. Some of the circumstances of this journey are yet fresh in my memory. I was at that period at Tolleshunt Darcy, within a few miles of Colchester; and with other boys strongly invited by our friends to see the fine sight of a new Queen passing through that town. Doubtless, the route of the Princess, with all the particulars, is to be found in your pages; but the reason of her being taken to spend the night at Witham, in the house of Lord Abercorn, although unprepared, and as I recollect, in the absence of his Lordship, was obviously the more equal division of the journey, which would indeed have been considerably broken by another stage as far as Chelmsford. The Princess's first stage was to Colchester, where she took some refreshment at the house of Mr. Enneu, the then town clerk, and where Mr. Great, the grocer, a descendant of either a high or low Dutch family of the

the name of Von Grot, long settled in Colchester, had the honour of presenting her Highness, on his knees, with a box of candied Eringue roots, one of the staple articles of that antient town.—To proceed with my gossip, Mr. Urban, the late respectable Dr. Clubbe of Ipswich, son of the Rev. Mr. Clubbe, author of the "Antiquities of Wheatfield," in turning over the pages of which, you and I have had a laugh in days long past, served his apprenticeship to the brother of this Mr. Great, who was an apothecary. Much about the time of which I speak, Mrs. Enneu sustained a loss of that kind, very ill relished by those who are fond of good eating—she had all her turkies stolen, and that, as was guessed, by no ordinary professional thief.

I have mentioned Tolleshunt Darcys;—in the adjoining parish church, Tolleshunt Knights, about the year 1761, I saw, as I recollect, in the North wall, a very antient monument of soft stone. Upon this tomb reclined at length a knight armed *cap-a-piè*, with two figures at his feet, traditionally said to be his two spaid bitches. As the story went, this knight aided by his two spaid bitches, waged a furious combat with his holiness the Devil, on a certain dispute as to the future site of a house called Barn Hall; the Devil insisting that it should not stand where the building was commenced, and in consequence, pulling all down by night which had been reared by day. Though the knight fought bravely, he does not appear to have been equally *tam Mercurio quam Marti*; for, making an unpardonable blunder in certain responses, which, by the laws of the combat, he was necessitated to make, the subtle Devil vanquished, and declared he would have him, whether he were buried *by sea or by land, in church or church-yard*: and so, in order to outwit the Devil, he was buried in the church wall. Now, as I have not been at Tolleshunt Knights from that time to the present, I wish much to know whether the knight lies snug and safe in the church wall still.

Seriously, I should be glad to be informed by any of your Correspondents in that part of Essex, whether this antient monument, which was in tolerable good preservation, although

without the slightest vestige of inscription, in 1761, be still in being, or whether it has undergone the usual fate of such in our country churches?

Yours, &c. JOHN LAWRENCE.

Ancient Anecdotes, &c.

from VALERIUS MAXIMUS,

by Dr. CAREY, West Square.

(Continued from vol. LXXXIX. ii. p. 509.)

AT a time when Valerius wrote this collection of "*Memorabilia*" (the early part of the first century of the Christian æra), so cautious were the citizens of Marseilles to guard against hostile surprises, that no stranger, who approached their city with a sword or other weapon, was permitted to enter the gates, until he had delivered it into the hands of certain officers stationed there for that purpose, who kept it in their custody during his stay, and returned it to him at his departure.—*Lib. 2, 6, 9.*

The antient Gauls, under a firm belief of the immortality of the soul, often lent sums of money, which were not to be repaid, until the lenders and the borrowers met in the other world.—*Lib. 2, 6, 10.*

In one of the Thracian tribes, the birth of a child was a subject of lamentation; and a funeral was attended with cheerful rejoicing.—*Lib. 2, 6, 12.*

It was a custom among the Lycians, that, during the period of mourning for a deceased relative, the men should wear the feminine dress, in order that the shame of appearing in that unmanly garb might the sooner induce them to lay it aside, and, together with it, their unavailing regret.—*Lib. 2, 6, 13.*

In the year 501 (U. C.*) the Consul C. Cotta, having occasion to absent himself from his army while engaged in a siege, appointed an officer, a near relative of his own, as temporary commander in his stead. During his absence, the besieged made

* (U. C.)—Although, to the Classical Reader, this needs no explanation, it may be proper to apprise the English Reader, that the numbers accompanying the (U. C.) are the dates of the years from the foundation of Rome, which I shall, henceforward, thus briefly mark, in particular cases, where the dates may be of importance in estimating the manners and customs of different ages.

a furious *sortie*, set fire to the besiegers' works, and nearly succeeded in storming their camp. In resentment of which disgrace, the Consul, on his return to the army, ordered his unfortunate vicegerent to be severely scourged; degraded him from his rank, and condemned him to serve on foot as a common soldier.—*Lib.* 2, 7, 4.

The Dictator Postumius Tubertus (U. C. 329) punished his own son for having, without orders, quitted his post, to engage the enemy. Although the valiant youth returned victorious from the combat, the father ordered him to be beheaded; [and, if I be not very much mistaken, the punishment of decapitation, in the Roman army, was always preceded by a severe application of the rods.]—*Lib.* 2, 7, 6.

The Consul Manlius (413 U. C.) exercised similar severity against his own son, who, being personally challenged by the commander of a hostile party, had privately gone forth to encounter his challenger, had gallantly defeated and slain him, and returned laden with his spoils.—*Lib.* 2, 7, 6.

While the Consul Calpurnius Piso was carrying on the war against the fugitive slaves in Sicily (U. C. 620), a body of Roman cavalry, under the command of C. Titius, suffered themselves to be surrounded and ignominiously disarmed by a party of the enemy.—As a punishment for their disgraceful and un-Roman submission, the Consul condemned Titius to stand at head-quarters from morn till night, bare-footed, with his vest ungirt, and his gown curtailed; and this penance was continued during his whole remaining term of service; with the additional aggravation of an exclusion from all society, and a prohibition to enjoy the comfort of bathing, which, by a Roman, was deemed almost as necessary as his food.—Nor did the Consul confine his severity to the unfortunate commander of the troop: he further punished the whole corps, by dismounting them, and transferring them to the companies of slingers, the least respectable portion of a Roman army.—*Lib.* 2, 7, 9.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, *Platistow Acad.* Jan. 4.

PERMIT me to inform your Correspondent C. L. who wishes to

know "the best mode of producing germination in exotic seeds*," that in the year 1793, M. Humbolt discovered that metallic oxydes favour it in proportion to their degree of oxydation. This fact induced him to search for a substance with which oxygen might be so weakly combined as to be easily separated, and he made choice of oxygenated muriatic gas mixed with water. The seeds of cresses soaked in this gas showed germs at the end of six hours; but not in common water till the end of thirty-two hours. The action of the first fluid on the vegetable fibres is quickly announced by a great number of air-bubbles, which cover the seeds, a phenomenon not exhibited by water till at the end of from thirty to forty-five minutes.

In 1796, he resumed the subject in a new series of experiments, and found that, by joining the stimulus of caloric to that of oxygen, he was enabled still more to accelerate the progress of vegetation. He took the seeds of garden-cresses, peas, French-beans, lettuce, and mignonette, equal quantities of which he put into pure water, and the gas at the temperature of 85° Fahrenheit; the cresses exhibited germs in three hours in the gas, but not in water till the end of twenty-six hours. These experiments have since been repeated by several distinguished philosophers. Professor Pohl at Dresden, caused to germinate in oxygenated muriatic acid, the seed of a new kind of *Euphorbia*, taken from a collection of dried plants, 120 years old. Jacquin and Vander Schott, at Vienna, threw into this acid all the old seeds which had been kept 20 or 30 years at the Botanic Garden, every previous attempt to produce vegetation in which had been fruitless, and their intent germinating powers were for the most part stimulated with success; even the hardest seeds yielded to the agency of this acid. Among others which germinated were the yellow *bonduc*, or nickar-tree (*guilandina bonduc*), the pigeon cytius (*cytius cajan*), the *dodonaea angustifolia*, the climbing mimosa (*mimosa scandens*), and some new kinds of the *homaea*. See *Encyclopædia Londinensis*, article Germination. E. BACH.

* See vol. LXXXIX. li. p. 518.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 30.

THE inclosed Letters are the two first of a series, written from the Continent, by a gentleman of York, to a near relation. Besides containing many important facts and observations, they form a very suitable appendix to Letters of a similar kind, written about a century ago, which you lately introduced into your valuable Magazine*. If from the specimen which I have now sent, you are of opinion that they will answer your purpose, and be a source of entertainment and instruction to your Readers, I am permitted by the Author to promise you the remainder.

Yours, &c.

GODFREY.

Dover, July 30, 1818.

On the 25th July, we applied at the French Ambassador's office, in London, for passports. Having obtained them, we proceeded to Herries's Bank, St. James's-street, and supplied ourselves with a competent number of their bills of credit, which are convertible into cash by their correspondents at upwards of 150 of the principal towns on the Continent. At Thomas's, near the Royal Exchange, we procured a supply of gold and silver coin, for immediate use. In 1814, I only received 18 francs for a one-pound note, or 15s. in the pound; in 1815, 20 francs, or 16s. 8d. in the pound; I now obtained 23f. 60c. or 19s. 8d. in the pound.

LETTER I.

Calais, July 31, 1818.

We left Dover Harbour at five minutes past nine, and entered Calais Harbour at five minutes before twelve. The day was fine, and the wind (S.W.) fair. The packet-boat was the *Chichester*; the passage 10s. 6d.

On landing, we left our passports at the proper office, and our luggage was taken to the Custom-house to be examined. If I had had any new cotton stockings, they would have been seized.—We then proceeded to Quillacq's Hotel, and have ordered dinner. We are to procure new passports in lieu of those granted in London, which fast will be forwarded to Paris: upon the new passports there is a stamp duty of two francs.

This country smells of tobacco and burnt wood, as usual. The Pillar on the Pier was erected on the spot where the King landed from England, in April 1814:

LETTER II.

Cambrai, Aug. 3, 1818.

As a specimen of French dinners, I will tell you what we had at Quillacq's, premising that the table was a deal board, set upon cross sticks—soup, soles, mutton maitre d'hôtel, veal fricandeau, potatoes, chicken and artichoke, pastry, cheese, cherries, gooseberries, and plums: this was the dinner for two; the tables d'hôte are on a larger scale.—The Duke of Wellington had announced his intention to sleep at Quillacq's on Friday night, and was expected at half-past eleven. I sat up considering whether I should go to bed (which I felt much inclined to do), or wait the arrival of the Conqueror of France. Whilst I was laid on a large sofa, debating the matter, considering that I might sleep *any night*, but could not see so great a man *any night*; on the other hand, what better should I be for having seen him? besides, he might not come, or might be behind his time, &c. I found my sitting up was not agreeable to the waiter, who every now and then made errands into the room to see if I was wanting to retire. At length, at eleven o'clock, he came into the room, blew out the two candles on the table, and was proceeding to blow out a third on the side-table; and on my calling out for him to leave one candle, he replied, 'Tout le monde va se coucher.' This being the case, I was obliged to retire; for as all the world was going to bed, it was out for John Bull to introduce his bad customs of turning night into day. I could not, however, but suspect that my anxiety to see the Duke, and my having so repeatedly inquired about his arrival, might determine the waiter to baulk me; as the Duke is no mighty favourite with Frenchmen. The next morning, at seven, I went down to the pier, and saw the Duke's carriage embarked aboard the Lord Duncan packet. He was to sail at high water (between ten and eleven). The wind, at W.N.W. was directly against him, and his passage would probably occupy seven or eight hours at least. The sailors were disputing about

* See vol. LXXVIII. ii. 401; LXXXIX. i. pp. 29, 122, 204.

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about the number of tacks to be made, and the course to be steered, in order to get him soonest over. The Duke slept on the ground-floor of our hotel, in a room looking into the garden; his sitting-room was adjoining his bed-room. He got up between eight and nine, and at nine breakfasted with four or five officers; but the curtains were so much closed, that as we walked in the garden we could distinguish nothing. We determined not to leave Calais till we had seen him.—About half past nine the master of the packet came to summon him. The Duke soon after came to the door, and looked up at the sky for a minute; he returned to his room, and in about five minutes set off to walk to the pier, in company with the officers. He said to Colonel Campbell, who was near him, 'Is that your carriage, Campbell?' pointing to one in the Court.—The Duke is about 5 feet 7 inches high; has an enormous nose; is a cheerful smiling man, and without the gravity which the portraits of him represent: he is about 50: he was dressed in a blue frock coat, white trowsers, and short boots. He appears stiff, as if he wore stays: the French say he has armour under his clothes, which I don't believe; but though not an ostentatious man, he seems a little of the dandy in his dress.—We experienced great politeness at the Custom-house relative to the examination of our luggage. There was in the same room with us at the hotel, a tall genteel young Englishman, who had lost his portmanteau: he sent for some of the finest ready-made shirts; but they were extremely coarse, so short, that they would scarcely reach below the waist, and besides very narrow.—After we had seen the Duke, we set off for St. Omer, in a cabriolet, calculated to contain two persons, and drawn by two horses: this we hired of Mr. Quillacq. The charge for one direct to Paris is 120 francs, but by a circuitous route, which ours is to be, 150.—At the first place of changing horses, the only ostler or stable attendant was an old woman.—The harness as usual was chiefly ropes.—Mount Cassell was visible a great part of the road. We arrived at St. Omer to dinner, at the Ancienne Poste, kept by an English woman. We found a great number of English officers,

with their wives and families at St. Omer; there being two English camps within four miles.—A little girl, with a small harp, played and sung in the streets very delightfully. We had a good dinner; but met with a disappointment in not being able to procure horses forward: there had been a great review the day before by Lord Wellington, which had drawn together the English families from Boulogne, Cambrai, &c. and all the horses were engaged in conveying them back again. Being informed that one of the camps was only *six quarters of an hour distant*, we set off to walk towards it, accompanied by a lad, as guide. We passed a fine old Jesuits' Church, now converted into a hay chamber or store house. On the road we overtook two Irish women, who were swearing at each other in the English fashion. What must the French think when they hear us complain of their profligacy of manners! the husband of one of the women, a soldier, told us he was a native of Limerick: he said his wife complained much of the expence of living in France; a ration, which in England would cost 4½d. here costs 6d. In England, when the regiment marches, the wives and families of the soldiers, bag and baggage, are conveyed with it; but here, they must go at their own expence, and the French impose on them; she also complained that cotton for the children's frocks, &c. was much dearer than in England.—The grand Review yesterday commenced at three in the afternoon, and was to have continued till night, with several sham fights, representing actions in Spain, and the battle of Waterloo—but the rain came on, and the Duke stopped the Review in about half an hour after it had begun. After we had walked about two miles we came in view of the encampment—a great number of white tents, on an eminence about two miles further; and as we found we should see a similar encampment at Cambrai, we did not proceed further. There are ten regiments in the neighbourhood of St. Omer. We were joined on the way back by a Highlander, a soldier in the 71st, who has been 32 years in the army. He is a native of Inverness. The grand theme of his discourse was the superiority of Sir Ralph Abercrombie and Sir D. Baird, under whom

whom he fought in Egypt, over our modern Generals, and the greater hardships he then experienced, than in modern campaigns. On one occasion in Egypt they were two days without water; and his colonel repeatedly laid himself on the ground in a dry pond, and endeavoured to suck moisture for his lips from the mud. Lord Hill he describes as the soldier's friend, and the grand favourite of the army. "As for the *ather man*," (he said) "he would not care to hang a soldier on the sput, if he found him *taking any thing from a Frenchman*."—As our road was on rising ground, we had an advantageous view of the venerable Churches of St. Omer. In the evening, we sauntered about the beautiful abbey of St. Bertin: it remains in the same dilapidated state as in 1815, but is no longer used as a military storehouse: the inside is now quite open.—Several young English officers dined in the same room with us. Cricket parties, the gaming-table, and a hall at Lady Clark's, formed the principal topics of conversation: they spent a quarter of an hour in settling a point which regt. wore the handsomest caps, and what officers had the best seat on horseback, &c.—The next morning we proceeded to Aire, nine miles, to breakfast. We passed some handsome churches on the way. At our Inn (the Old Post) we were charged for breakfast 5 francs (viz. for coffee, and milk, and eggs) but on our offering 4, the landlady was quite content, and at our departure wished us a good '*royage*.'—This is a strongly fortified town, and has a noble market-place, and a handsome town-house. The Church of a Convent in the town has been turned into a storehouse, according to the usual revolutionary custom. Between nine and ten the great bell of the principal Church tolled for mass; the tone was very deep, and the vibrations after the bell was struck, varied from a minor third to a second from the key note.—In front of the entrance of the Church, appeared Christ on the Cross, on mount Golgotha: as the blood spouted out of his side, a little cherub caught it in a cup. The representation was on so large a scale, as to be visible to a considerable distance. The congregation consisted of about 1000 persons. The Church is a fine build-

ing, in the modern gothic stile, with a handsome tower. The organ was a large and good one, but much out of tune. About 20 priests assisted at the mass: the Epistle and Gospel, instead of being read in Latin from the altar, were read in French from a pulpit in the nave. After each was read, the Priest read in French an exposition of the Epistle and Gospel respectively. Each exposition occupied from ten minutes to a quarter of an hour; and as far as I could collect, was plain and intelligible. The people were also very attentive. After this was done, the banns of marriage were published, and all the priests proceeded to the altar, where mass was continued by chanting the Nicene Creed, the priests afterwards making collections through the Church, &c. The chaunting was as untuneable as possible, and all in *canto fermo*, or unison. Throughout the whole country, between Calais and Cambrai, there is no pasture land, but all grain. We have not seen any oxen, and very few sheep; wheat, which is the principal grain, is an abundant crop; oats are thin, and beans are totally hurt up and destroyed. The drought here is more excessive than in England; there were a few showers on Saturday afternoon, after which the weather took up again, and to-day is without a cloud. The thermometer has seldom been higher than 70. It is a much richer country, in point of fertility, than any part of England of the same extent; and in general consists of gently sloping hills, which are so distributed, that the face of the country is usually visible to a considerable distance, and not, as with us, shutting up the view. But about Douay and Cambrai it is as flat as Flanders.

August 3.—We have been dining, indifferently as to our eating, but with a bottle of white Hermitage at dinner, and a bottle of fine Champagne after it; in which we have drank the health of all friends.—If you were here, you would have an excellent opportunity to buy some Cambric for handkerchiefs; I understand it is less than half the price you pay for it in England: if I attempt it, I shall probably be imposed upon.

Yours, &c.

X.

(To be continued.)

Mr.

MR. URBAN, *Tavistock-place, Jan. 1.*
HAVING undertaken to write the "History and Antiquities of the Hundreds of Chippenham and North Damerham, in the County of Wilts," I feel particularly anxious to render the same as accurate and satisfactory as possible. I am therefore induced to adopt this mode of inquiry, from a persuasion that there are many gentlemen resident in, or belonging to the Hundreds of Chippenham and North Damerham, who can render much valuable assistance in such an undertaking, and who will be most likely to contribute such assistance, when they are assured that it is to promote and effect a Topographical History of Wiltshire. It must be known to the gentlemen of the County, that Sir Richard Hoare has announced his intention of publishing the History of some portions of Modern Wiltshire*, after having completed his interesting Work on the British and Roman Antiquities, and that he has invited different gentlemen to co-operate in this laudable undertaking. This is to constitute part of that Work. It has often been remarked with surprise and regret, that this County has been singularly neglected by the Topographer and Antiquary; whilst many other English counties have been amply, and even repeatedly illustrated. Till I published two volumes in 1800, and one more copious, and more Topographical, in 1814, there had scarcely been a volume written on the Parochial History of the County†. I therefore more eagerly come forward on the present occasion, and shall zealously endeavour to illustrate the district above named; because it was the scene of my birth and childhood, because I have some esteemed friends there who have promised to assist me, and because I have already collected a large mass of materials towards the Work. Still eager to render "The History of Chippenham and North Damerham Hundreds" equal in accu-

racy and extent of information to that of any other portion of the County, I most earnestly entreat a free and full communication on any subject connected with this undertaking; and can assure my correspondents, that no labour or zeal shall be wanting on my part to amalgamate the materials, to analyze facts, and to elucidate the Topography of these two Hundreds.

Though I have visited every Parish in these two Hundreds, it is my intention to make a more particular survey of each at the earliest opportunity.

J. BARRON,

MR. URBAN, *Jan. 10.*
WILL you submit the following to your Lombard friend?

Say there is 10,000*l.* circulating medium, and that this belongs to

1 person.....	£.1000
2 persons £.500 each.....	1000
10 persons.....100 each.....	1000
20 persons.....50 each.....	1000
40 persons.....25 each.....	1000
80 persons.....12 10 <i>s.</i> each.....	1000
160 persons..... 6 5 <i>s.</i> each.....	1000
320 persons..... 3 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> each.....	1000
640 persons..... 1 11 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> each.....	1000
1280 persons..... 0 15 <i>s.</i> 7½ <i>d.</i> each.....	1000

2553 persons. *£.10,000*

£.2000 is borrowed of this sum of 10,000, and lent by the first five description of persons, and taxes are laid on to pay the interest on the 2000*l.* borrowed. What is the effect?—say the taxes are laid on articles of general consumption, malt and tea for instance; who pay these taxes? why say 2553 persons drinking beer and tea; and the taxes being on the number of persons, and not on the property, those that have the least property pay the same as those that have the most; which must, in the end, in the abstract view, soon reduce those that have least, to ruin first, and so on; and thus produce a *pressure downwards*, which is just the case with the country at the present moment.

But it will be said the 100*l.* per annum, taken away from the whole by the taxes on malt and tea, is returned again in the shape of interest, and that the same money circulates. True, it does so; but it circulates in the shape of *an altered property*; and as all cannot have the means of acquiring

* See his "Hints on the Topography of Wiltshire."

† The first, entitled "The Beauties of Wiltshire," a third volume of which, to complete the work, is now ready for the press. The second forms part of "the Beauties of England," but may be purchased as a separate work.

acquiring it back again by industry, as some are old and incapable of it, it goes to *change the basis of property*, till the one of little means, incapable of exertion, loses his all. So much for the benefit of unequal taxation.

Try again;—say, instead of unequal taxation, *tl. per cent. per annum* is taken from the 1000*l.* to pay the interest of the money borrowed; those that lend it pay their proportion as well as the others, and the tax is capable of being continued for a much greater length of time without the poorest losing his all: but still in the event, destruction must come to him, if he have no means of increasing his store.

Let it also be recollected, the higher the taxation, the higher the price of every thing must be; then see with what increased force taxation presses upon all who have fixed or limited means of existence,—such as rent-charges, life-annuities, salaries, &c. and those descriptions of persons are not few in this country; putting aside the necessity of increasing the price of labour, to procure a bare existence.

What is then to be done? the old maxim of two evils choose the least, *equalize your taxes*. This will not cure, but will long keep alive.

What has been written may be fallacy; but it appears to me to be truth.

FORTESCUE.

Mr. URBAN, *Dudley Vicarage,*
Jan. 12.

IN addition to the communication of Viator (see volume LXXXIX. Part ii. page 412), concerning Spence, the following, perhaps, will be deemed of some importance, on account of leaving Shenstone for their author, in whose hand-writing I possess them, prefixed to two volumes (once his property), intitled "Fugitive Pieces on various Subjects, by several Authors. Printed for R. and J. Dodsley, 1761."

"Joseph Spence, M.A. took this degree 2d Nov. 1727; was Fellow of New Coll. Oxon; was elected Poetry Professor 11th July, 1728; which he held ten years. He quitted his Fellowship on being presented by his College to the Rectory of Great Horwood in Buckinghamshire. He never resided at his Living, but made an annual visit to Horwood, and did many acts of charity to the Poor

there. He resided mostly at Byfleet in Surrey, in a small villa given him for life by his pupil, the (then) Earl of Lincoln. "In June 1742, he was made Professor of Modern History at Oxford, and 24th May 1754, a Prebendary of Durham. In June 1758, he made a visit, in company with Mr. R. Dodsley, at the Leasowes. From thence, after staying a week or ten days, he and Mr. Dodsley proceeded to Durham, and then went on a tour to Scotland; of which Mr. Spence wrote some account to me. On their return, Mr. Dodsley made an afternoon visit to a distant relation at Duffield in Derbyshire, a Miss Eliz. Cartwright, a handsome, decent, and accomplished young woman; with whose conversation and manners Mr. Spence was so charmed, that he took a memorandum of her in his pocket-book, and left her a genteel legacy in his will. In 1764, Mr. Dodsley died while on a visit to him at Durham, and was buried by his friend in the Cathedral there, August 26, 1768. Mr. Spence was unfortunately drowned in a canal in his garden at Byfleet. He was found flat on his face at the edge, where the water was too shallow to cover his head. He most likely fell down in a fit.—He was of a spare and feeble constitution, very temperate in his hours and way of life, cheerful and entertaining in conversation. His features bore some resemblance to the celebrated Mr. Locke, but had more sweetness and benignity of countenance.—His works are numerous; besides the well-known "Polymetis," in folio, he left some MS vols. now in the possession of the Duke of Newcastle.—In *this* volume," (i. e. the first volume of Fugitive Pieces), "Crito, and the Arcount of the Emperor of China's Gardens, are by his hand. In the second volume, the Parallel between Magliabechi and Hill was written by him also. He is commemorated by Mr. J. Ridley in his Tales of the Genii, under the anagrammatic appellation of Phesoi Ecneps, or Dervise of the Groves."

Under the title of the third piece in the first volume, by Wm. Hay, Esq. on "Deformity," Shenstone has written, "The Author was born at Glenburne, near Lewes in Sussex, and died 19 June, 1755." Under that of the fourth piece, intitled "Lucina sine Concubitu, addressed to the Royal Society,"

Society," he has written, "By the celebrated Dr. Sir John Hill, who was born about the year 1716, and died in Nov. 1766." Under that of the first piece in the second volume, intitled "A Vindication of Natural Society," he has written, "By Mr. Burke." Under that of the second piece, intitled "The History and Antiquities of the antient Villa of Wheatfield, in the County of Suffolk," he has written, "By the Rev. Mr. John Clubbe, Rector of Wheatfield, and Vicar of Debenham."

Yours, &c.

LUKE BOOKER.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 13.

I AM pleased to see that Mr. Fosbrooke's "Monachism" has been ably reviewed in the last Quarterly Review. The critique having for its object a professed recommendation of Protestant Nunneries, the Reviewers have omitted, as well as the author, to name, among others, who have ardently engaged in attempting to form such establishments, a fair Authoress, who has often been complimented in your pages, Mrs. Whitford, the writer of "Constantia Neville, or the West Indian," &c. The work alluded to is "Thoughts and Remarks on establishing an Institution for the Support and Education of unportioned respectable Females," 1809. Mrs. Whitford, who seems to have had a very large experience in the dilapidation of elegant families, appears to have had an asylum for such sacrifices to misfortune in view, and her plan seems to have been pious and wise; the establishment is suggested to be national, and of the religious principles of the Church of England,—the situation, Yorkshire,—education, Scotch. She has quoted Bishop Burnet's favourable arguments, and the Rev. William Tooke, that a similar institution, founded by the Empress Catherine, exists in Russia; with a great deal, we think, of peculiar female knowledge urged in support of it.—She justly observes, that a respectable asylum of this nature would spare from association with vulgar illiterate persons, that description of single women to whom limited incomes have fallen, from the families having been broken up by the death of the fathers.

My opinion is certainly favourable to such institutions, though neither

Certhianian severities, nor the "hairy gown," nor "mossy cell," are requisite; yet a calm sequestered seclusion, with a certain degree of order, regulation, and conformity, would be the best of all for those who, from melancholy disappointments, misfortunes, or tired of the world's woes, seek a final dereliction of life, to avoid insult, ignominy, and affliction.

With the pathos of Mr. Fosbrooke, we may indeed say,

"Alas! there now are no Elysian bowers To sepulchre among the living dead,

A lost thing, when life's day in tempests lowers,

And Grief the painted wings rends of the *Economy of Monastic Life*, p. 542.

There are these objections; this is not exactly the age when religious retirement could be accompanied with those particular associations which, in the eras of Catholicism, gave it almost a romantic dignity, and shed over it "a dim religious light" of peculiar sober serenity. Such a description of existence could never be pleasing to those who had been educated in present times; the days when this "sweet simplicity of life" had its pure controul, are very decisively elapsed. If there should be any such modern Institution, it must be very exclusively confined to persons of some superiority of soul and education; and, as Mrs. Whitford observes, those who have

"That peace which goodness blossoms ever," Solitude can never be recommended without evil consequences to such as possess vulgar, restless, and vacant habits, instead of the "finer movements of the soul," taste and sentiment.

I am glad to see Mr. Fosbrooke's "British Monachism" very well spoken of by a respectable Work, and one which has appeared to me, perhaps fancifully, rather retreating on most occasions from concession of merit. There is a view which may be taken of the utility of that Work, which is rather peculiar to myself; its power of exhibiting the irrational tendency to nonconformity, and this in a very philosophical manner, by discovering the wretched pride, prejudices, and superstitions of older times; and which is singularly imitated at present, on a much meaner scale, by certain casts of religious thinkers,

thinkers, whose habits of reasoning, and capacities of understanding, would receive much benefit from a little more knowledge, and a little less enthusiasm. The history of Monks discovers to us all the infirmities of human faculties, and that peculiar kind of insanity which we take to have religious excesses for its hobby, and has been so universal in exciting every extravagance, from monastic pomp and pagantry, downwards to its inferior mock-bird in suspicion, gross ignorance, and paltry disgusting attributes, the sectarianism of this country. What I think of a puritanical hierarchy is, that it would resemble the Romish Church in every thing besides its splendour and majesty, that it would debase physical superiority, indeed as the fascinating and admirable author of "Woman" has observed, "Literature, Science, the Arts; all that agitates or embellishes life, all that makes human existence superior to that of the beasts that perish, would be lost, confounded, trampled on;" and this the "British Monachism" convincingly shows.

There is one sect of this country, the Quakers, exceeding all others in practical virtue and good sense, to whom I would not be deemed to allude, or include in my heartfelt commiseration. V.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 16.

THE following extract from "Felix Farley's Bristol Journal" is so congenial with the general tenor of your Magazine, that I doubt not your readers giving it a wider circulation. M. GREEN.

"The sitting of Parliament which has just passed, will form one of the most important periods of our history. It has been short but eventful; the energy and the wisdom of the Government, backed by the good sense and firmness of Parliament, have rescued us from great danger, and warded off most serious calamities. Never did six weeks produce a greater change in the feelings and situation of the country. What was our condition when Parliament assembled? In extensive districts the laws of the land were nearly suspended, property was violated with impunity, life was threatened without disguise, the operations of industry were interrupted, the transactions of commercial intercourse at a stand, the proprietor was menaced, the Magistrate reviled, defied, and resisted.

A general panic pervaded the whole country; and even in those parts where the storm did not rage, there was a swell upon the face of the waters, which to an experienced observer conveyed too certain marks of a near and tremendous danger. While the Reformers were daily assembling thousands of men at given times and places, in order to accustom the country to the light, preparatory to an explosion, just as we break in a horse to stand fire by flashing an unloaded pistol before his eyes, they were nightly training their adherents to military evolutions, and preparing in secret the arms which were shortly to be put into their hands. Elated by their increasing numbers, and confident in their growing strength, they disdained any longer to conceal their objects, and began openly to proclaim their purposes, and audaciously boast of the certainty of their success: like the beasts of the forest, which creep up to their prey while they think it can escape, but when near enough to be sure of their victim, start forth in the full display of their terrors, the more effectually to arrest its flight, and paralyze resistance! Fortunately we had an Administration neither blind to the danger nor afraid to do their duty; wise enough to see the necessity of assembling Parliament, bold enough not to precipitate the meeting, and, during the interval, to stand themselves in the breach. The measures resolved upon were prepared with moderation, but with firmness; when proposed, they seemed to every dispassionate man what his himself would have suggested, if it had been his business to frame them. They appeared to grow naturally out of the peculiar character of the danger against which they were to provide, and they were voted by triumphant and unexampled majorities. The good consequences are already felt: confidence begins to revive; the seditious and the traitorous are crest-fallen; the well-affected and loyal are re-assured; they feel that their Legislature will stand by them, and, protected by the shield of the Law, they are encouraged to place themselves in an attitude of self-defence. These are the glorious moments of the British Constitution; it is in a crisis like this that the lover of his country should fall down and worship."

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 20.

I WISH to call the attention of our readers to the Lectures on Britany delivered by Mr. Charles Whitlaw, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, whose system is peculiarly interesting. They are accompanied with transparent Paintings of the various subjects on which his lectures.

Elegant

Elegant and correct delineations of the classes, orders, genera, and species of the LINNÆAN SYSTEM OF BOTANY, and his Natural Orders of Plants, are displayed on a magnified scale, so as to be seen by a large audience. The facility with which students, by his mode of teaching, may comprehend the Linnæan System, and the impressions of the hieroglyphic resemblances, strike the inquiring eye, carry home to the mind ideas lasting as life, and give them just conceptions of the great power and wisdom of the Creator, in the construction and government of the world, and so admirably displayed in the vegetable kingdom, who, from a few simple and primary elements combined in peculiar proportions, educes all that variety and profusion of substances which the vegetable kingdom exhibits.

Mr. Whitlaw, in his last Lecture, concluded his remarks on the great importance of the study of Botany, by an observation from that great and illustrious luminary of science, Francis Bacon, who, having explored and developed the true foundations of human knowledge, with a sagacity and penetration unparalleled in the history of mankind, and having dared to disengage himself from the fetters of academical authority, denounced as vain and idle the visionary speculations of the schools, and boldly pointed out the necessity of a complete and thorough revolution in all pre-established methods of study.

Recommending the more tedious, but yet more successful method of analytical and inductive investigation, and proclaiming truth to be but the image of nature, the great Linnæus has observed, "That existence is surely contemptible which regards only the gratification of instinctive wants, and the preservation of a body made to perish: it is therefore the business of a thinking being to look forward to the purposes of all things, and to remember that the end of creation is, that God may be glorified in all his works."

Mr. Whitlaw has travelled sixteen years as a practical Botanist in the West India, Spanish America, the United States, and Canada. He has lectured on Botanical subjects in most of the Colleges in the States and Canada.

BOTANICUS.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 17.

FROM the formidable impressions, which the Examinations for Degrees in the University of Oxford have made upon many parents, I am induced to submit to you some hints. Whether they are adopted, or not, is a matter in which I have no concern. I mean no disrespect to the learned body which has instituted these examinations, nor do I question the manifest propriety of such an institution. I merely speak, from reflection, that it is a hard case for many parents to expend vast sums in the education of sons, who, when they apply for degrees, are *plucked* (as failure upon Examination is denominated) for no other reason sometimes, but, because the Examination crowds too much into one process.

From the time of Aristotle, division of labour has obtained credit for being a grand source of improvement. At present the Examination is divided into a *Little-go* and a *Great-go*; colloquial appellations of the facetious great children, sucking at the bosom of Alma Mater. Such cant terms are common in the language of the Brazen Age. I mean not, however, to offend their beardless manhoods by this humble squib: on the contrary, I solemnly believe that they form the finest and cleverest body of youths in the kingdom; and, as the Examination is a dose of physick, which they are obliged to take, I only wish to render it more palatable.

Instead, therefore, of mixing the Examinations, I think it would be an improvement, if they were divided into three stages, as follows:

Second Year's Standing. The Examination in the Classics, which I found upon this principle, that being the nearest to departure from School, there is less oblivion of the proficiency brought from thence.

Third Year's Standing. The *Literæ Humaniores*.

Fourth Year's Standing. Term before the Degree. *Divinity*.

These, I believe, are the chief points of study; and it certainly accords with reason, that the focus of mind being directed to one object at a time, a greater solidity of knowledge will be acquired, with infinitely more ease to the students. It is an old rule, that if you mean to do things well, you should never do but
on

one thing at a time. This is an axiom of business, of which the wisdom is not to be disputed.

When I was a Member of the University, and I was a contemporary with Lord Liverpool, Mr. Canning, &c. the public Examinations were not exonerated from the stigma of Vice-sinus Knox. But literary merit was still solicitously regarded by the im-culcation of "Original Composition," upon the plan of *Ideas*. For men, who are to plead at the Bar, or write Sermons, nothing can be more instructive or appropriate; and, with a view to professional qualifications, the old plan is of infinitely more consequence than chewing Greek roots, and preserving Herodotus and Thucydides in spirits. I am sorry, therefore, that the old plan of estimating merit by composition is consigned only to the stimulus of the Prizes; but I do not blame the stress laid upon Classical acquisitions, because a great part of the Clergy, being obliged to keep schools for their support, during their early manhood, such acquisitions are highly important. Besides, the Dissenters, in general, substitute a smattering in Natural Philosophy for Classical Proficiency; and, were it not for the Universities, it is doubtful whether Classical Knowledge, beyond the mere parrot-like acquisitions of an upper-class school-boy, would be preserved in the nation. Latin, too, is a substitute for universal language.

AN OLD MASTER OF ARTS.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 14.

I BEG to communicate to you an ancient superstitious custom, still obtaining at Tretyre, in Herefordshire, upon Christmas Eve. They make a Cake, poke a stick through it, fasten it upon the horn of an ox, and say certain words, hegging a good crop of corn for the master. The men and boys, attending the oxen, range themselves around. If the ox throws the cake behind, it belongs to the men; if before, to the boys. They take with them a wooden bottle of cyder, and drink it, repeating the charm before-mentioned. I strongly suspect, from the ox and the cake, an allusion to some sacrifice to Ceres; and the *Confarreatio*, the Harvest-home, being a ceremonial appertaining to that goddess; but I have no

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means of referring to the new Edition of the "*Antiquitates Vulgares*," or time to examine the custom archæologically. A. B. and C.

Mr. URBAN, Barton-street, Jan. 21.

AS you will probably have many Thermometrical accounts transmitted to you this month, allow me to add one, accurately observed on a self-registering Instrument, exposed to the open air in Barton-street, Westminster, denoting the lowest degree in the present winter.

	Degrees.	Deg.
Dec. 11, 1819,	13	Highbury, 11
Jan. 1, 1820,	16	
— 5,	16	
— 13,	14	
— 15,	9	Eltham, 4
		Stratford, 1
		Tottenham, 1
		Blackheath, }
		below Zero! }
Yours, &c.		J. A.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 20.

AS the object of your Correspondent C. (*Mag.* for Nov. last, p. 410) in favouring your readers with an account of the family of Clare, with a pedigree thereof, was to correct the anachronisms and inaccuracies of former writers in your volumes, he ought to have been careful lest the same complaint should be made against his statements, which he has brought forward against those of others. I am afraid, however, that some parts of C.'s pedigree will not bear a strict scrutiny; at least, they appear to me to require some further explanation; and, in order to give your correspondent an opportunity of affording such explanation, I shall state the doubts which have arisen in my mind upon the perusal of his letter, &c.

In the first place, C. states, that Fitz Gilbert de Clare, son of Fitz Gelfrey, Earl of Eu, which Fitz Gilbert was called De Clare, from his Seignory of Clare, or Clere, in Normandy, having had a grant of lands on the river Stour, (not Storn) in Suffolk, built a Castle there, which he called Clare, from his own name. Upon reference, however, to Domesday Book, it appears that, in the time of K. Edward, "*Claram tenuit Aluricus*"; it seems, therefore, doubtful,

doubtful, whether the Clare family took their name from their residence in Suffolk, or not; if they did, the coincidence of names is certainly singular.

In C.'s Pedigree, Richard Fitz Gilbert, and his two immediate successors, are called Earls of Tunbridge. I cannot find such a Peerage in any of the books to which I have access. Richard had a grant from the Crown of Tunbridge, where he built a Castle, and from thence was often called Richard de Tonebridge: his son Gilbert was also frequently called de Tonebrige. Instead therefore, of *Earls* of Tunbridge, the more correct designation would perhaps have been *Lords* of that place.

Gilbert de Clare, younger son of Gilbert de Clare, is surnamed Strongbow. This, surely, is incorrect. It was his son Richard, who, from the length and strength of his bow, obtained that surname.

The occurrence which is stated to have been the cause of the loss of its honours to this family, was surely not productive of such an effect. The honours were conveyed out of the family, in consequence of the failure of male issue, and went to those families which intermarried with the heirs general of the Clares. These losses, therefore, could not complete the ruin of the family, which had previously come to a natural end, at least in its main branches; nor could such losses have been increased by joining the Lancastrian party in England, which had no existence for many years after the death of the last male heir of the family, which happened in 1295, 24 Edw. I.

I should be glad to know the authority which C. has, for deducing the Norfolk family of Clare, from this of Clare. I dare say, he will be at no loss to produce it; but in the Pedigree of the former family, in Blomef. Norf. vol. xi. 8vo edit. p. 234, &c. such a descent is not hinted at; and there exists no similitude in the arms, which we might have been led to expect would have been the case, had they been descended from the same stock: nor do Clare's arms at all approach those of Fitzwalter, or Baynard, with both which great families, according to C. they claim a common origin.

Your correspondent C. will not, I hope, imagine that these observations are made in the spirit of opposition or controversy; but that they are intended to further the object which he, as well as myself, has in view, the elucidation of facts.

Yours, &c.

D. A. Y.

Mr. URBAN, London, Jan. 10.

AN Association was formed in the City of London, in the year 1799, for the distribution of provisions, or other articles of the first necessity, at reduced prices, to the Poor. For several winters the Committee have adopted the sale of Coals at 9d. a bushel, and Potatoes at 14lb. for 3d. as a mode of relief, the most acceptable and efficacious; for, while it affords material assistance to the industrious and necessitous, it holds out no encouragement to the idle and profligate. Subscribers, moreover, are supplied with a certain number of tickets every month which they may distribute themselves to worthy objects, and thus become their own Almoners, while they promote the views of a most useful and extensive charity.

During the last Season, from January to April, 356 chaldrons of coals, and 72 tons of potatoes, were distributed, affording relief to not less than 2500 poor families, consisting of about 12,500 individuals, residing in various parts of the Metropolis. The expense to the Association amounted to 738l. 9s.

The Committee commenced the delivery of Coals and Potatoes, at the City Public Kitchen, New-street, Blackfriars, on the 20th ult. for the present winter. As a very heavy expenditure attends the distribution, and as the disbursements last year exceeded the subscriptions, it has been deemed necessary earnestly to solicit the liberal Contributions of the affluent and charitable, in aid of an institution which renders such important benefits to the Community.

Signed, on behalf of the Committee of the Association for the relief of the Poor of the City of London and parts adjacent,

R. CLARK, Chamberlain of London, President.

[By whom Subscriptions are received.]

Mr.

MR. URRAN, Newcastle, Jan. 8.

I HAVE read the Observations of T. W. on the Colonization of the Cape of Good Hope, with considerable interest. His recommendations correspond with my own ideas in many respects; but, although I concur and accord with T. W. and the Government or Administration of this country, in the general plan of making a Colony there; yet it has very often struck me as very imperfect in the manner in which it continues to proceed; that they have taken no steps, no measures for their being better acquainted with that country, although we have now had it in our possession for nearly twenty years. The Travels of Lieut. Patterson, of Vaillant, and of Mr. Barrow, are of no further information than to say, that it is a most extensive country, inhabited literally by nothing else than wild beasts, save here and there a few Dutch Boors; that the climate is capable of producing *Wine, Wheat, and all the Necessaries of Life*; that there are great tracts of country called *Karroo*, that produce nothing, and are perfectly sterile; and that they lie north of the coast from Algoa Bay, or end of Seldannah Bay, by the Cragee River, or near to the Drahensteen; and get wandering away to *Graaf Rennett*, as if it was at hand, or as near to the Cape Town, as Windsor or Oxford are near to the capital of England: *Graaf Rennett* is near 600 miles from the Cape Town.

The first thing that should have been set out with, as a temptation to those who might wish to emigrate there, should have been the publishing of a large Map of each division of that extensive country, for the information of those who had ideas of going there. This Map should have been done by our own Engineers: it would have been of double use, not only in making us acquainted perfectly with the boundaries of the course of the rivers, but we should have been generally informed, as to its geological productions, where the valuable mines lie, their possibility of being brought down to the coast and conveyed to Great Britain, &c. &c. And this survey would have not only employed our young engineers, who are wasting their time in coffee-

houses, but it would have given them bread, and instruction in their profession: it would give information to every one going there, to pick out the situation suitable to his own ideas, and corresponding with his line of life, or profession, whether a vine-planter, a corn farmer, a grazier, miller, or any other profession or calling; one of the necessary links of the chain for the formation of a Colony.

The various productions of so extensive a country as the Cape of Good Hope, must naturally be great. We are informed that there is iron in such productive yielding as to be equal to the highest produce of the mines of Sweden; that they yield nearly 80 per cent. This is equal to the greatest produce of that country. Now, as that article abounds within our own colony, is it not worth while to have it pointed out where it lies, the probability of its being brought down to the coast, the making of a road, or, if there can be any chance of its conveyance by water, if only a part of the way? These things point out (what I have before observed) the great call and necessity of having a large and accurate set of Maps of that Colony immediately published.

It will be further of great utility in pointing out the great line of Roads, and the several changes necessary to be made; for in all countries in the state in which the Cape is, the roads lie without interest as to the several productions. They have been made and followed, for the convenience of a very few, without recourse to the general service of a great population and commerce.

Would it not be doing this country an essential service, if the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge were to send some of their learned travelling fellows out there, to investigate the natural productions of that great country? We could depend more on their information than on the many travellers sent by France, Denmark, or Germany. Besides, it is a reflection on Great Britain to have such valuable countries as the Cape, and Demerara, and to be ignorant of their produce and value, whether as to science or commerce. It was always the first thing the French Government began with, on taking possession

session of a new Colony, to set the Engineers to work, and have an accurate survey thereof, with an accompanying memoir of every thing that might be of use, or was curious in Natural History.

Yours, &c.

G. A.

Mr. URRAN,

Jan. 9.

THE multiplication of small Farms with a view to affording the publick a better and cheaper supply of Poultry, and the smaller agricultural articles, having long been a popular sentiment amongst us, I have the pleasure of announcing to you that a New Agricultural System, divested of the disadvantages to which small farms are subject under the established agricultural regime, has been conceived and arranged, and is now in a forward state of preparation for bringing before the public, with a view of ascertaining their sentiments upon it. As the narrow limits allotted to each miscellaneous article in a Magazine do not admit of going into details of a comprehensive subject, the essence of it may be briefly stated to be, that by affording a larger scope of employment to human labour, to be advantageously excited through newly invented mechanical means, in lieu of having recourse to the usual expedient of employing agricultural horses in the tillage of the soil, the great excess of it now in the market may be turned to a beneficial account, both as to enabling the individuals themselves to acquire the comforts of life through the means of their industry; and relieving the public from the present heavy pressure of their poor-rates proportionally; and, at the same time, affording a more abundant supply of provisions to the public markets, from the double cause of thus converting to the use of the human species that portion of the produce of the earth which has hitherto been consumed by useful but devouring agricultural horses; joined to the enlarged production of the soil, which will infallibly be caused, according to the laws of nature, by the elements of luxuriant vegetation,—water, sun, manure, and the pulverization of the soil,—being advantageously brought into chemical action, in unison with each other. These constitute the leading features of its various recom-

mendations, as the public generally are concerned in the question.

As enlarging the sum of agricultural comforts and happiness, according to the multiplication of these kinds of tenures, it is to be observed, as relates to the tenant, that a double produce being obtained from the same land, at a double expence of cultivation, will yield him three times the profit it formerly did; which may be thus briefly explained:—Taking the old calculation that a farm ought to produce three rents, the one for the landlord, another for the expences of its cultivation, and the third for the maintenance of the tenant's family; if we take this gross produce as being 30*l*. this gives 10*l*. to each item; but this being doubled produces 60*l*. so that allotting to the landlord his 10*l*. and allowing 20*l*. as the doubled expence of cultivation, these two sums being added together make but 30*l*. leaving the remaining 30*l*. as the profit to improved cultivation, instead of his former 10*l*. upon the old plan.

To realize these ideas will be the grand object of our endeavours, which we propose to attain by three distinct means: first, by a superior cultivation of the soil, as before expressed; secondly, by a quicker succession of crops, and by an improved method of making the most of them; and thirdly, by breeding and feeding, by improved methods, a more profitable description of stock than sheep and oxen, namely, pigs, poultry, rabbits, pigeons, and even game, if legislative countenance be given thereto, off the land. Upon which last head, as it differs from the established agricultural opinions almost universally diffused throughout the land, we propose to join issue with them upon the question, whenever they think proper to give notice of trial.

How greatly the landed interest of the country is interested in the establishment of these measures will be manifest enough, on merely a slight consideration of them; for as it is the characterick of all the different kinds of small stock enumerated, that their natural fecundity is such that a few well-selected parent pairs of each would soon multiply their species into any extent of stock which it might be desirable to keep: the expence of this, therefore, would be so small, compared with that of stocking a farm

of

of the same size with the larger animals, and furnishing it also with all the necessary paraphernalia of dead stock, waggons, carts, harness, ploughs, drays, and agricultural horses, that the competition for the occupancy of these farms, where the returns are also so comparatively quick, will be brought within the reach of thousands who were before excluded from aspiring to the tenantry of even a small corn and cattle farm, from the want of the necessary capital to manage it. The interests of the soil will also be consulted in these arrangements beyond all former example; for here will not only be the greatest part of the heavy green crops proposed to be raised consumed upon the land, which will therefore furnish abundant manure accordingly for reproduction in future years; but this quantity, great as it is already from its own resources, will be constantly in the way of being augmented by the addition of the rich articles brought in from other lands, for the purpose of fattening off the stock for market; a principle which will render corn farms tributary to them in this important article for procuring heavy crops from the soil, which will be again assisted by another of still more importance, as the irrigation water proposed to be plentifully supplied, and constantly at hand, to use at discretion, will of itself be in the nature of another standing manure heap constantly furnishing its contents. So that with all these inherent and extrinsic advantages, aided by the further consideration, that the outskirts of an estate may virtually be rendered of the value of homestead land, by being converted into poultry farms. What is true as to the competition likely to be excited by inviting circumstances for their tenantry, will also be so for the purchase of them upon the same principles, whenever the party may wish to convert them into money. Nor have the interests of the capitalists also been forgotten amongst these numerous arrangements of combinations, as novel as they are important; but on the contrary, a wide field for speculation will be opened to his view, by which he will be enabled to employ the telescope of his understanding to determine for himself how far he may, or may not, employ his money to greater

annual advantage, in investing it in the new species of hydro-landed property proposed to be created, than either the funds, mortgages, or personal securities will yield him. Suffice it for the present to state generally, that if the lands in Great Britain and Ireland were improved so as to average only a shilling per acre in water rent, for money laid out upon them to pay the monied men advancing it five per cent. for their money invested therein; this would absorb about sixty millions pounds sterling, laid out in their permanent improvement, and the enrichment of their respective neighbourhoods, in the first instance; but as the money thus disbursed is not annihilated, but only changes hands by being thrown into circulation, by being paid to labourers and artificers as the wages of labour and the purchase of materials; and as the annual revenue accruing to the monied interest thereby created, and, figuratively speaking, springing out of the earth, would be three millions sterling, it follows that when the first year's interest was received, there would then be 63 millions of money in the monied market, looking out for objects on which advantageously to employ itself; in the next year something more than 66 millions; and so on, progressively, according to the nature of compound interest: so that one batch of improvements, as of the estates in a whole parish together, for instance, will necessarily be the precursor of succeeding ones.

TIMOTHY TELEGRAPH.

Mr. URBAN, JAN. 10.

"IT is with mental endowments, as with other rich gifts of providence; the inhabitant of the luxuriant Southern climes, where Nature has done every thing in the way of vegetation, indolently lays hold on this very plea of fertility which should animate his exertions, as a reason for doing nothing himself; so that the soil, which teems with such encouraging abundance, leaves the favoured possessor idle, and comparatively poor; while the native of the less genial region, supplying by his labours the deficiencies of his lot, overtakes his more favoured competitor, by substituting industry for opulence, he improves the riches of his native land beyond that which is blessed

with

with warmer suns, and thus vindicate Providence from the charge of partial distribution."

On such a subject, the season which now presents itself, affords topics for enlargement.—In taking a brief survey of the various climates of the earth, we find the doctrine verified wherever we stray: the volcanic eruptions themselves are not exempt from the effects of that diffusion of good which Providence every where scatters with unsparing bounty—the barren land is taught to smile by exciting the necessarily increased efforts of cultivation; and when we return home, and contemplate around us the competitions of poverty and industry; opulence and power; we see them so wisely intermingled, and so benevolently exercised, that one seems but to hold his extended opportunities, as a trust, for the more limited means of subsistence or enjoyment. The more severe the changes of weather may be, the more have we seen the spirit of beneficence prevail; compassion no longer remains quiescent as a sentiment to adorn the modern system of *sympathetic education*, but is happily exemplified in deeds of charity: old dependencies, which during the past tranquillity of ease and prosperity have been noticed only with complacency, have now been sought out, and aided by effectual relief—even former animosities have been forgotten, and given place to Christian conciliation—and the hand, hitherto withdrawn, has been stretched forward with promptitude, and loaded with the proffered gift! The commemoration of the nativity and the epoch of a new year, has been greeted in every Society and Club with voluntary contributions for its poorer members—and the festivities of the rich and powerful have been accompanied with appropriate comforts to the dependent cottagers!

Whenever we can apply any of these stations to ourselves, we reap some satisfaction in the hope that we have extended our usefulness in society as well as our best efforts:—That all should succeed so effectually as to obliterate the claim of the poor, or to remove for ever the cry of the destitute, is a chimerical notion, which will never be realised in human affairs;—for on the contrary,

the difference will ever be the means of calling forth the otherwise dormant charities of our nature, and placing us in a condition of trial and probation of the talents entrusted to our management; and the more judicious be the extension of the use, the more extensive and powerful will be the government acquired: I say judicious, because an indiscriminate use of the talents committed to man, is an act of charity disapproved by the parabolic example of Him who was made ruler of a certain number of cities in proportion to the number of talents which he had gained with the trust confided to him: But although these reasonable benevolences are to be much commended, yet they are the transient occurrences of the time—something more is requisite to keep up the spring of active society, and to occupy the minds and hands, and fill with joy the chambers of the industrious; for disaffection and murmur are the froward offspring of want of employment. The great difficulty of answering to this imperious call has not yet been subdued; public works are the chief resource, and many may be invented, if they are not absolutely necessary, as a means of supplying the present "aching void;" one suggestion has already been offered by the Regent for clearing Dartmoor, and another by the Irish labourers of draining some of the bogs in Ireland—others may be found of improving and making new roads—of scencring embankments—of draining low and watery lands—making useful openings of streets in a crowded metropolis—cutting down hills, and filling up valleys in public roads—opening communications by canals, &c. and numberless other sources of employment which would be highly acceptable to the national and local welfare, and amply occupy the laborious, and pay them all for their toil—it may be fairly alleged, that "no absurdity is more gross, than that of there being no track of employment. Is there a parish in the Kingdom where the arable land is clean, at least kept clean? we know of none!"—*Gent. Mag.* LXXXIX. ii. p. 333.

Besides all these resources of employment, individuals may, besides their own fair proportion of the rate for

for employment of these works, extend it in some smaller way by engaging a few of their neighbouring labourers, in doing acts of similar work in their garden grounds and fields, in hedging, ditching, and fencing—and if it were not altogether quite necessary, yet they would esteem it well spent at such a time, that they had thus contributed to soften the hardness of complaint, and ameliorate in some degree the condition of their poorer neighbours—would they not inwardly rejoice if they could thus see themselves instrumental in “making the forest blossom as the rose?”

It is thus, that in the hardest times and seasons, the poor need never despair of help, nor the rich be destitute of the sources of employment for them: it is thus that their mutual dependence is maintained; and that the spirit of Christianity may be exemplified amongst us, so that we need not bear of any “complaining in our streets.” A. H.

P. S. These remarks, or some of them, may be submitted to the attention of the Committee for the Protection of the Houseless and Indigent.

Mr. Urban, Jan. 1.

IN my “*Athenæ Oxon.*” I noted some few particulars touching Simon Birckbeck, some time vicar of Gilling and curate of the Chapel of Forcet near Richmond in Yorkshire. I send you herewith the Inscription engraven upon his tomb in Forcet Church, which, for brevity’s sake, I then passed by, and also a Letter by our author to Dr. Isaac Basire, chaplain to my Lord of Durham.

“*Hic jacet.*

Simon. Birckbeck.

Socius. colleg. reginæ.

in. Oxon. bachelaur. sac.

Theolog. pastor. Eccles.

de. Gilling. et. Forcet. et.

filius. Thome. B. de. Horn.

bie. in. Westmerl. Armig.

Resurgam.

1656.”

“To the worshipful his much-respected Friend Mr. Besaire, Chapelyne to the Lord Bishop of Durham, at Auckland; give these:

“Sir,—I thank you heartily for your kind entertainment, and your communicating unto me your labours, books, and

lettres, from those I learned men. Oh that I were acquainted with that learned Vossius! he might haply *Centuriarum* quarundam mearum obscuritatem illustrare Vossianâ face, et lacuna adimplere è fonte suo.* I desire you lend me your Dayle touching the Fathers. I hope by the means of a neighbour gentleman, who understands some French, to ains at his meaning; it shall be faithfully and safely returned with thanks, that or any other treatise you send me. Mr. Laton shall undertake, and be my pledge. I have Philip de Comines in French, which you shall have, if you like it. Good Sir, accept of this small token *minutam sed (apud nos) melioris notæ monetam*, this haife crowne in King Edward’s coin; accept it as *benivolentia tessera*. Good Sir, instead of *Nestorian*, put *Macædonian*, page 197, in my Lord’s copie, your own, and Mr. Steward’s.—Thus committing you to God’s gracious protection, I rest your truly affectionate friend,

“Simon Birckbeck.

“Forcet, this xxth of November, 1634.”

Touching this said Simon Birckbeck, I find the following entries in the Parish Register of Forcet:

“Bridgett, wife of Mr. Simeon Birckbeck, vicar of Gilling, buried 6 Feb. 1644.

“Mr. Simon Birckbeck, vicar of Gilling and Forcet, buried 14 Sep. 1656.”

As I am now old, and others have taken in hand to put forth my *Athenæ Oxon. de novo*, who are in every point equal to the task, I shall from time to time give my Editors an assisting hand by your means. I have lately had an opportunity of perusing divers original letters, fairly penned, and neatly pasted into sundry folios, which make marvellous additions to my *Athenæ*, but at present I am sore let by the heaviness in my head, occasioned, as my Diary, at p. 7, will tell you, by *Mutton*, a horse belonging to Thos., the University carrier, which rode over me as he was going to be watered, and bruised my head very much indeed.

I am, good Mr. Urban,

Your verie good friend,

ANTH. A WOOD.

Mr. Urban, Dec. 14.

I WOULD beg you to inform my initial namesake, T. M. who inquires (vol. LXXXVIII, ii, p. 386) after “*The Secret History of Whitehall, in two Parts, &c.*” that I have a copy

* His book called the Protestant Evidence, arranged *rentuistim*.

of that work, which he will also find mentioned in *Censura Literaria*, vol. III. 252; with the title-page of which, as there given, mine exactly agrees, but not the number, or mode of reckoning the pages, so as to indicate its having consisted of two volumes in one, pp. 144, and 110. For mine is in one volume, lettered on the back, *Secret History*, vol. I. but imperfectly; the ends of the words and figures apparently cut or rubbed out, and the whole over other words erased, the impression of which remains. It is paged throughout in three successive series of eighty each, one of sixty-four, another of eighty, and the last of one hundred and ten; which finishes the book, without any notice of "the tragical history of the Stuarts" annexed. Neither does this division of the pages correspond with one that there is of the Letters also, of which the work consists. The first series of which ends with Letter LXXIII. 'of King Charles II.'s Death,' at page 23 of the last series, of eighty pages, and in the middle of a sheet; Letter I. of the second series, beginning on the opposite side of the same leaf; so that it could not have been divided into two parts there: and if, as seems to have been the case, the second part did consist of the last 110 pages, where, however, there is again no suitable division in the contents of the Work (it being between two Letters, both relating to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes). The first part in my copy contains 384 pages, instead of 144.

The editor of "*Censura Literaria*" observes: "It has been remarked, that Coke's, and Daniel Jones's Volumes (who, in his Preface, speaks of his own as a necessary supplemental part to the former, and from the appearance of the defaced lettering, I suspect my copy to have been bound in a set together, with some other, as well as to Sir William Temple's Memoirs)—contain a sort of secret history, engaging to an Englishman, naturally inquisitive, curious, and greedy of scandal." Of which certainly some curious specimens might be selected; one of the Letters is of Mrs. Carewell's coming into England, not immediately to be recognized, as the family name of the Duchess of Portsmouth; but any

farther information respecting it, or, through you, the loan of the book itself, I should be happy to offer your Correspondent for his own satisfaction.

And if the *Canter.* editions of the Greek Tragedians shall continue so rare as your Correspondent A. E. S. and others have represented in your Magazine for November and December, 1816, and March, 1817; I have also at yours, or his, or any Bibliomaniack's service, "The *Æschylus* of 1580," a genuine Plantin copy, not certainly clad in verd antique, but in plain and good condition (apparently a second binding), which I accidentally met with, and eagerly caught at, a short time since, amongst a parcel of old books of similar size and appearance, not for six, nor four guineas and a half, but for one and two shillings each; though I shall not now part with it for less than its present market price, as it is really and intrinsically a very choice little article.

T. M.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 18.

ALLOW me to offer a few remarks on a species of Immorality that exists amongst the higher orders.—Since the Peace, there has been a copious introduction into this country of obscene models and paintings, which their purchasers (principally the higher class) have not been contented with keeping in their studies, libraries, &c. but have been actually placed or hung up in their drawing-rooms, bed-chambers, and halls.—Indeed it is now no rare thing to see the young females of the family, even while gentlemen are present, admiring a new-purchased Adonis or Hercules in a complete state of nudity. Thereby making them progressively insensible to that nice regard for modesty which is the characteristic of our fair countrywomen. I hope you will not think I am speaking against the introduction of the works of art into this country, but merely against their being so publicly exposed even to our youth. Great praise is due to the Society for the Suppression of Vice for their prompt exertions in preventing the exposing for sale those infamous French snuff-boxes.

Yours, &c. A CONSTANT READER.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1: *The Fourth Volume of Wood's Athenæ and Fasti Oxonienses, with a Continuation to the End of the Seventeenth Century*, by Philip Bliss, Fellow of St. John's College. Lackington and Co.

THE Three former Volumes of this useful and laborious Work have been noticed in vol. LXXXV. i. p. 139. ii. 233. LXXXVII. ii. 425. And it is with much satisfaction that we see the original production of Anthony à Wood most ably edited by Mr. Bliss; and perceive that he is actually proceeding with a new volume, for which it would not be easy to find a more accurate or a more diligent Compiler. But he shall speak for himself:

"I cannot suffer this last portion of Anthony à Wood's laborious undertaking to appear before the public, without offering, in my own person, as editor, a few words of acknowledgment and apology:—of acknowledgment for the indulgent manner in which the additional notes to the original work have been generally received; and of apology to the purchasers for the delay which has taken place in the publication of the present volume.

"Those persons who are conversant with literary undertakings, similar to this *ATHENÆ OXONIENSIS*, will have no difficulty in ascribing the late appearance of this volume to the laborious task of forming a general Index; they will also allow for the length of time absolutely necessary to perfect so extensive, so troublesome, and yet so indispensable a portion of the work; and I may be permitted to hope, as I certainly believe, that all who have occasion to refer to it, will find it at once so ample, and of such important utility, as fully to compensate for any disappointment they may have experienced from the delay.

"An apparent incongruity will be discovered in the latter part of this fourth volume, which requires some explanation. When I first came to the account given by Bishop Tanner, from Wood's papers, of the writers living at the time of our author's death, it was my intention to have added further particulars of their lives, with a continued list of their publications; and it will be seen that I proceeded upon this plan for some few pages: it was then remarked to me by a friend on whose judgment I place implicit reliance, that, to preserve the unity of the work, the lives of those persons who died after the year 1699, should be reserved for the *New Athenæ*, by

which means the original chronological arrangement would be fully and most properly adhered to. To this proposition I at once acceded; and the more readily, because I found, that had I continued my additions, I must have extended the old work to *five*, instead of *four* volumes, as originally proposed. The reader will therefore perceive that the additional notices after col. 475 and 882, extend only to those persons whose deaths occurred previously to 1700: the others are reserved for the new portion of the work, which will, by this arrangement, be uniform and continuous. In the mean time the reader has a complete history of the Oxford writers for two centuries; he possesses every word contained in the two former editions of Wood's *Athenæ*, with some new lives, and a large number of additional notes and anecdotes; together with a reference (it is believed) to every name that occurs throughout the four volumes.

"I shall now naturally be expected to say something on the subject of the *New Athenæ*; and it affords me the highest satisfaction to state, that by the liberal conduct of the proprietors of the work, and their ready acquiescence in all my wishes, I shall be enabled to prosecute this arduous undertaking without delay. Although I have already made very considerable collections for this purpose, I am not ignorant that a great deal remains to be done; that it will require much time, and no small labour, to render a work composed of such various materials, and derived from such different sources, of general interest and utility. Nor is it so much with a view to lighten my own labours, as to ensure accuracy, and increase the value of what I shall offer to the public, that I again venture to solicit assistance, and request communications, from such persons as are in possession of authentic documents relative to our Oxford writers; promising on my part, that I shall thankfully receive their aid, and that I will use their information faithfully, and with all impartiality.

"Nothing remains but that I should repeat my thanks for the valuable assistance I have received from my literary friends throughout the progress of the work now before the public. I am not conscious of having availed myself of any information without acknowledging the obligation at the time; but I cannot suffer this last volume to appear without expressing how much I owe to Mr. Heber. I have to thank him for the loan of two valuable copies of the old *Athenæ*, with manuscript notes; I have to remind him of numerous acts

acts of personal kindness and attention; and although I never can express what I feel for the repeated instances I have experienced of his active friendship, yet it affords me some consolation, that I am enabled thus publicly to assure him, I shall never forget them.

“PHILIP BLISS.”

The Notes and Additions to Wood are numerous and judicious; and amply justify the commendation we have bestowed on the laborious exertions of Mr. Bliss. The present volume is enriched with an excellent General Index.

2. *The History and Antiquities of the Metropolitan Church of York, illustrated by a Series of Engravings of Views, Plans, Elevations, and Details, of the Architecture of that Edifice; with Biographical Anecdotes of the Archbishops.* By J. Britton, F. S. A. 4to. 1819.

TO elucidate the Architecture and History of our Cathedrals, is an undertaking of such magnitude, demanding such energy and perseverance,—we will also add, such a co-operation of men of talent and ability,—that it appears an exertion better suited to the united labours of a Society than to the efforts of an individual. It is, however, highly honourable to an individual, to engage in an enterprise so replete with difficulties, undaunted by apparent obstacles, and zealously striving to accomplish, with unabated excellence of execution, a work which, when completed, will contain an unrivalled mass of architectural information and of graphic beauty.

The pre-eminence of York Minster over our other Cathedrals is generally admitted. Willis expressly says that “every thing of this Church is so very magnificent, that it deserves a particular representation, for words cannot express the beauty and elegance of the architecture of each part.” There is indeed a certain uniformity of style pervading the whole, which renders it more generally pleasing than a structure more heterogeneous in its parts, although at the same time of less interest to the antiquary and to the student of our ancient architecture.

In this latter respect it cannot enter into competition with the rival fabric at Canterbury; which, although far inferior in regularity of structure, in general dimensions, and in the extent

and beauty of its facade, yet from the complexity of its plan, the extent of its crypts, the richness of its towers and chapels, and the number of ancient buildings annexed to the principal edifice, together with the variety of styles and dates that it exhibits, possesses attractions more powerful for the architectural antiquary, and indeed the general visitor, than are to be found in that of York.

Indeed, in these particulars, the latter must yield the palm of superiority to its nearer neighbour at Lincoln, which possesses more architectural beauties and interesting features. These comparative and distinctive peculiarities can only be known and appreciated by a careful and impartial examination of the different edifices; and, as this advantage can be enjoyed but by comparatively few persons, we are more indebted to those authors and artists who enable us to contemplate them with nearly equal effect, and certainly more leisurely, and with opportunity of more exact comparison, in our own libraries.

The History of the Cathedral in the volume before us, is introduced by some preliminary observations relative to the city itself, the existence of which can be traced back, with tolerable precision, nearly two thousand years, although of course but faintly marked. It is rendered memorable by the decease of two Roman Emperors, and the inauguration of a third: nor less so by Edwin having here openly renounced the tenets of his ancestors, and adopted the Christian religion. His conversion was effected partly by the zeal of his Queen, Ethelburga; partly by the exhortations of Boniface, the Roman pontiff, and Paulinus. Tradition also relates that he had been predisposed towards it in consequence of a vision which appeared to him during his banishment at the Court of Redwald, King of the Angles, whose protection he sought against the persecutions of Ethelfrid. This legendary narrative will perhaps excite the scepticism of modern readers: however, it is certain that in consequence of the admonitions of Paulinus, he convened an assembly of his counsellors and priests to discuss the propriety of adopting the new faith, when his determination was speedily fixed by the advice of

Coifi,

Cosin, the chief of the priests, who, so far from endeavouring to support their own religion, was zealous in rejecting it as a vain and unprofitable superstition; and, not contented with a mere abjuration, he manifested the sincerity of his sentiments by openly profaning those very altars at which he had served. In the 11th year of his reign Edwin was baptized at York, in a church erected there by himself of timber, and dedicated to the apostle Peter. This may be considered as the origin of the august and stupendous fabric which has subsequently procured for the city a higher degree of reputation than it could otherwise have obtained. It is not to be expected that we should pursue at length the sequel of the history, as it would not only protract this critique beyond its limits, but anticipate that information which we presume most of the readers of this article will be rather disposed to seek from the work itself.

After relating the death of Edwin, who fell (A. D. 633) in a contest against the leagued Kings Cadwallo and Penda, the writer proceeds to give some account of Osric and Eanfrid, the immediate successors of Edwin, and apostates from the faith; also of Oswald, who re-established the Christian religion. He then continues his history by acquainting us of some of the early Bishops, and of the disputes for precedence which took place between the two arch-episcopal Sees.

We cannot spare much room for quotation, but in order to afford our readers a specimen of the style and of the matter, we shall make an extract from this part of the work.

"The controversy which had been kept up for ages before, with occasional modifications of asperity, was at length to be decided in the reign of the Conqueror, though the successors to the see of York continued to urge their unavailing pretensions for a considerable time afterwards. The King having appointed an ecclesiastic, named Thomas, who was of the same country with himself, to the vacant see of York, the latter refused to profess obedience to Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury. This necessarily revived the contest which had been comparatively suspended for a long time; and both prelates having proceeded to Rome to urge their respective claims before the Pope, he referred them back to the English King, who, in a council which he called at Windsor, A. D. 1072,

pronounced by Hugh, the Pope's Legate, his decree in favour of Canterbury. That see founded its claim to precedence on three propositions, or facts, against which the northern see contended with more of sophistry than argument. It stated that Gregory the Great created the two archbishoprics with powers perfectly independent of each other; and that their respective prelates took alternate precedence according to the seniority of their consecrations, till Lanfranc, ambitious to domineer over the clergy, as his master did over the laity of England, assumed an undue right over the see of York. Referring to the question of antiquity, York sought an argument in the story of King Lucius, to which we shall not a second time advert. But in conclusion that see insisted, that comparing the extent of their respective jurisdictions, she, though presiding over the more limited space in England, had the larger in Britain, as embracing the entire kingdom of Scotland. Besides that, if the bishoprics of Worcester, Lichfield, and Lincoln, of which he had been unjustly deprived, were again restored, she might vie with Canterbury even with respect to English territory. It is not, however, of much consequence or interest to trace the history of these ecclesiastical contentions, which, after all, only serve to shew the folly and weakness of man, when he suffers pride to domineer over reason."

For several years after this event, the Prelates of York were extremely reluctant to admit the supremacy of the rival see, and at length yielded only at the express command of the Roman pontiff.

Having bestowed so much attention on this first chapter, we can only recapitulate the heads of those that remain.

The second relates to the foundation of the present church, and the successive additions that have been made to it. Wilfrid's Cathedral was destroyed by fire in 741. The second edifice built by Egbert experienced a similar fate during the siege of the Norman garrison by the Danes and Northumbrians (1069). Thomas, the Archbishop, soon restored it to even more than its pristine splendour, but in vain, for it was doomed to suffer a third time. Archbishop Roger rebuilt the Choir (1171) but the present one was erected by Archbishop Thoresby between the years 1361 and 1405.

The third chapter, which will, perhaps, be more generally interesting than the others, contains a description of

of the Church, accompanied by critical remarks and references to the Plates. Of the latter we can confidently express our admiration and approbation. Most of the details are exhibited with great perspicuity and correctness; and the general views are very judiciously selected. We would particularize the view of the Chapter House, that of the Church from the S. E., the Centre Doorway of the West Front, and the Entrance to the Chapter House, which are distinguished by the feeling and intelligence that pervade them, and by tasteful execution. An account of the Monuments, and Biographical Memoirs of the Prelates, constitute the remaining chapters, to which are appended several tables that will be found of considerable utility. Certainly, nothing has been omitted that might render the work as complete as possible within the assigned limits. A more extended history would not, we think, have enhanced its popularity; it might justly have incurred the charge of prolixity from those who are not desirous of attempting to rescue from oblivion names and events, upon which not all the ardour of antiquarianism, or the interest of local associations, can bestow a perpetuity of fame.

3. *The History and Antiquities of the Parish of Edmonton, in the County of Middlesex, comprising an Account of the Manors, the Church, and Southgate Chapel, with other interesting matters to which is added an Appendix, containing a Schedule of every Parcel of ancient Inclosure within the Parish, the Name of the Owner, the exact Measure, the Corn Rents payable in lieu of Tythes, and the several Allotments of the inclosed Common, Marshes, and Waste Land, discharged from the payment of Tythes. Selected from eminent Authors, and authentic Documents. By William Robinson, Gent. F.S.A. 8vo. pp. 331. Nichols and Son.*

In our last Volume, Part ii. p. 432, Mr. Robinson was introduced as the Historian of Tottenham. He now appears, in due form, as a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, to record the History of another considerable Township in Middlesex; and it is but common justice to say that he possesses every requisite qualification.

"In reviewing the Topographical recommendations of the parish of Edmonton,

it might reasonably be presumed, even if documents had been wanting to establish the fact, that a place possessing so many local advantages, the beauty of the scenery, the variety of the views, and its vicinity to the metropolis, would not be overlooked by those, whose rank and fortune enabled them to select a suitable residence. It accordingly, became from the earliest periods, the residence of nobles, whose opulence and taste adorned it with mansions, adapted to their dignity and station. These, indeed, have long since so entirely disappeared as to leave nothing behind them but the name. But though no remains at present serve to point out to the eye of antiquarian curiosity, even the spot, which once boasted of these distinctions, yet the memory delights to cherish the idea of former ages, and the imagination, to call up anew the scenes which the hand of time has long since withdrawn. The reader, then, will not be left destitute of this pleasure, in the perusal of the following sheets.

"But whatever chasms time may have left in the ancient history of Edmonton, they are amply compensated for, by the copious information I have been able to adduce respecting its modern state. This circumstance will stamp it with an importance, that cannot fail to render it interesting to every one, in whom this parish can excite any interest."

Among the Embellishments (XIII in number) are some good Portraits; but the plate which is of the most real consequence is a Map of the Parish, which is a copy of the survey made in 1801 and 1802, and corrected by the original.

The History is well digested; and that it contains not merely dry matters of antiquarian research, may appear from the following extracts:

"Norden, in his Speculum, says:

"There is a fable of one Peter Fabel that lyeth in this church, who is said to have beguiled the devill by police for money; but the devill is decent itself, and hardly deceived."

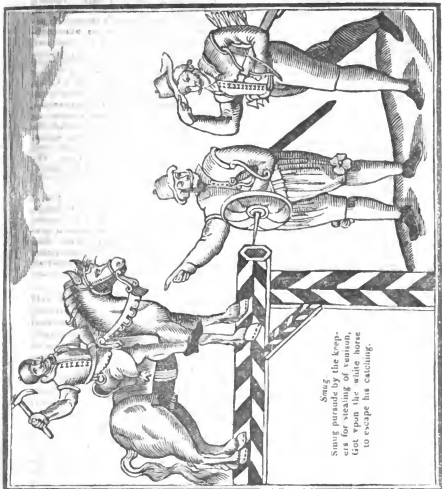
"Belike (says Weever) he was some ingenious conceited gentleman who did use some sleightie tricks for his owne disport. He lived and died in the reign of Henry VII. says the hook of his merry pranks."

"This book, which is mentioned by Weever, is a very scarce pamphlet, and is called 'The Life and Death of the Merry Devil of Edmonton, with the pleasant pranks of Smug the Smith, Sir John, and mine host of the George, about stealing the Venison.'

"On the title-page there is a wood cut, with the figure of a man upon a horse, with

with a hammer in his right hand, which is uplifted: upon which is written 'Smug pursued by the keepers for stealing of venison, got upon the white horse to escape his catching:' there are two other figures, supposed to be the keepers.

"The wood-cut here annexed [for which we are obliged to Mr. Robinson] is copied from the book, and may be considered a curious specimen of wood cutting, of the early part of the sixteenth century.



"The pleasant pranks compose the greater part of the book, which informs us that 'Maister Peter Fabell, otherwise called the Merry Devil of Edmontou (for the many excellent jeasts he did,) was a man of good descent: and a man, either for his gifts externall or internall, inferior to few. For his person he was absolute. Nature had never showne the fulnesse of her skill more in any than in him: for the other, I meane his great learning (including many mysteries) hee was as amply blest as any.'

"Very pleasant, kinde, and free-hearted was hee, to or with his familiars: very affable, and courteous to strangers, and very liberal, full of commiseration and pitie to the poore and needie: both abroad from his purse, and at home from his table. In his time very well knowne to him, and some time (in pastime) very familiar with him, were these men: Oliver Smug, Sir John the merry Parson, Banks the miller, and mine Host of the George: in whose companies many times for recreation, he would spend some hours. In Edmontou

Edmonton he was born, lived and died in the reign of Henry the Seventh.*

"In the dispersed library of the late Mr. Wm. Collins, 'I saw,' says Warton, 'a thin folio of two sheets in the black letter, containing a poem in the octave stanza, entitled, *Fabyl's Ghoste*, printed by John Rastal, in 1553. This piece has no merit; but the subject throws some light on our early drama. Peter Fabell, whose apparition speaks in this poem, was called the 'Merrie Devil of Edmonton, near London.'

"This story was worked up into a play, which was also called 'The Merry Devil of Edmonton;' and has been falsely attributed to Shakespeare;† but generally supposed to have been written by Michael Drayton. There are five editions of it, the first came out in 1608; the second in

* "From a curious Tract in the black letter, 1631, in the possession of J. Perry, esq. and which has been lately reprinted in the Roman letter, preserving the original character, with the wood cut on the title-page."

† "One Kirkman, a bookseller, who, in the sixteenth century, made diligent inquiry after old plays, ascribed this play to Shakespeare. If a judgment may be formed of the author from internal evidence, it certainly will not be assigned to our great dramatic Bard, being in every respect unworthy his genius. There are many other circumstances from which it may be collected, that some other writer must take the merit or dishonour of the performance. Coxeter (in his *Companion to the Playhouse*,) says, that, in an old MS of this play, he had seen it assigned to Michael Drayton; and Oldys, in his MS notes to *Langbaine*, speaks to the same effect. But some other author must yet be sought for, as from the entry in the books of the Stationers' Company, in the year 1608, when it was first published, it appears that the initial letters of the author's name were T. B. [Probably Thomas Brewer—the initials T. B. being on the title-page of the Tract mentioned in note 198, and the last page is signed 'Tho. Brewer.'] It had been acted before that time, being mentioned in the *Blacke Booke* by T. M. 1604, 'Give him leave to see the *Merry Devil of Edmonton*; or, a *Woman Killed with Kindness*;' and that it was a favourite performance, may be concluded from the following lines in Ben. Jonson's prologue to "The Devil is an Ass":—

"————— If you'll come
To see new plays, pray you afford us room,
And shew this but the same face you have
done
Your dear delight—the Merry Devil of
Edmonton!"

1617; the third in 1696; the fourth in 1631; and the fifth in 1655. * The scene is laid at Edmonton and Enfield; and it was reprinted in the *Ancient British Drama* by Miller, in 1810."

4. *Sermons, Doctrinal and Practical, preached in King-street, Brompton, Quebec, and Fitzroy Chapels. By the Rev. T. F. Dibdin, 8vo. pp. 515. Longman and Co.*

CONSIDERING the quarter from which it comes, this book may be pronounced a sort of *miracle* in its way. Here is a plain, substantial octavo volume, published by the Rev. Mr. Dibdin, without head-piece, middle-piece, or tail-piece. Not one single embellishment, upon copper or upon wood, meets the inquisitive eye—as in the other multifarious productions of the Author. From beginning to end it is all pure, solid text; with scarcely the semblance of a *note*—a circumstance also not less extraordinary, considering the quarter whence it proceeds! We are very glad to see such a performance from the pen of its reverend Author. It is right and proper that Clergymen of the Church of England—especially those, who, as in the present instance, have a literary reputation to support—should leave behind them testimonies of the faith which they have preached, and thus disseminate more widely those principles which result from the propagation of such a faith. Mr. Dibdin has, moreover, been the joint Spiritual Pastor of four several flocks; and we are perfectly persuaded that these flocks, to whom he has dedicated his labours, will unite hand and heart in attesting the integrity and ability of their Shepherd.

We are not sure, however, whether, at the very outset of our examination, we are not disposed to pick a bone of contention with Mr. Dibdin. His preface, which he modestly calls an '*Advertisement*,' is undoubtedly both short and sweet; but why should he *apologize* for a publication, which it is clear that he considers as a duty to bring forward? Certainly any thing is better than arrogance and insolence; but we must say that the reverend Author has been unnecessarily, and

* "This edition of 1655 is of little or no value from the number of errors it contains."

perhaps

perhaps unusually, diffident in an account of the motives which have led to this publication. Perhaps he thought that the world was well nigh deluged and surfeited with such performances. Whether he did, or did not, we can conscientiously assure him that there will be always a snug corner, in this wide world, for a volume which breathes so pure a spirit of Christian benevolence, and of orthodox doctrine, as that which he has just produced. This *Advertisement* shall now speak for itself:

"It has been chiefly in consequence of the solicitations of many Individuals of those Congregations, to whom the present Volume is inscribed, that these Sermons now see the light. The Author is, however, abundantly sensible that a compliance with such solicitations may be considered rather as an *apology* than a *justification* for submitting them to the attention of the Public; nor is he less impressed with a conviction that these Discourses are sufficiently *brief, plain, and unpretending*. They aspire indeed to no praise beyond that of sincerity and soundness of doctrine; and as bearing testimony of the Author's affectionate veneration for THAT CAUSE, in the principles of which he has been educated, and in the faith of which he hopes to live and to die."

These Sermons are XXXVI in number, under the following titles:

"1. The Preaching of Christ Jesus the Lord.—2. Doers of the Word, and not Hearers only.—3. The Christian Pastor and his Flock.—4. Observance of the Sabbath-day.—5. On the same Subject.—6. Awake from Sleep, and Christ shall give Light.—7. On the Sacrament.—8. On Christmas Day.—9. Pure and Undeiled Religion.—10. Good and True of Heart.—11. Right Use of Riches.—12. The Wedding Garment.—13. Put on the Lord Jesus Christ.—14. The Death of Israel.—15. The Love of many shall wax Cold.—16. The ten Lepers.—Gratitude to God.—17. Holy Conversation and Godliness.—18. The Death of Absalom.—19. The Truth shall make you Free.—20. It is good to be Afflicted.—21. The Lord giveth, and the Lord taketh away.—22. Deliverance from the Body of this Death.—23. The Force of Truth.—24. Parable of the Ten Virgins.—25. Our Saviour and Nicodemus.—26. Be not conformed to this World.—27. Rest to the Heavy Laden.—28. As we sow we shall reap.—29. Blessed are they that Mourn.—30. On Prayer.—31. We must wait till our Change come.—32. Proper Influence of the Resurrection of Christ.—33. Leprosy of Naaman.—

34. Character of Barzillai.—Of Old Age.—35. Character of Youth.—36. Charity Sermon for the Infirmary at Brighton."

As the Author has called his Discourses "doctrinal and practical," we shall keep this definition in view in our examination of them. The first three Sermons are exclusively doctrinal; and relate to the *Preaching of Christ Jesus the Lord: Doers and not Hearers of the Word*, and the respective situations and duties of the *Christian Pastor and his Flock*. These are very properly, we conceive, brought forward as fundamental points of doctrine; and are each of infinite importance in the scale of morality and religion. The first Sermon, however—which appears to be written with great care and consideration, is almost provokingly short. We could have wished at least for another half sheet upon this interesting topic; and are quite sure that Mr. McCreery, the printer, would have united his wishes to our own. However, as far as it goes, we heartily say 'Amen' to the doctrine contained in it; and hasten to lay before our readers a specimen of the tone of sentiment which it breathes.

"If, however, the anxious believer, or the curious observer, demand an explanation of the proper preaching of Christ Jesus, I reply with beseeching him to estimate every thing by the good or evil fruit produced. That doctrine must be inculcated which *converts*, and not his Apostles only, inculcated: that conduct must be the result of such doctrine, which is assimilated in some degree to the conduct of Christ. Fervent professions, and rapturous exclamations are, alone, the mere effusions of a discomposed state of intellect: they signify nothing, unless they are influenced and supported by an irreproachable life. We must repent of our sins: and the sincerity of that repentance can only be proved by the 'leaving of our sins, and turning our hearts and souls unto God and his laws.' If the wicked will 'turn from all the sins that he hath committed, and keep all my statutes, and do that which is lawful and right, he shall surely live, he shall not die—' said the Almighty by the lips of his prophet Ezekiel! And what does Christ himself observe? 'Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of Heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in Heaven.' Can language be stronger, or precept more commanding than this? 'In Christ Jesus,' says St. Paul, 'neither circumcision

circumcision availeth any thing, nor under-cumcision, but a new creature.' Again; 'if any man be in Christ, he is a new creature;' that is, not his opinions only, but his conduct also is wholly altered;—he goes about doing good; he is meek, patient in tribulation, yet confident and undaunted in his course of action; he renders to temporal powers the things which are due to temporal powers, and unto God the things that exclusively belong to Him. He does not unreluctingly consign to damnation those who may be guilty of venial errors, but he gives hopes to the despondent and energy to the weak. He is not the first to throw the stone at a delinquent; nor does 'he, when prostrate in prayer, thank his Maker for not being like 'adulterers or extortioners,' but, smiting upon his breast, he exclaims, 'God be merciful to me a sinner!'

The thirteenth Sermon, which is also exclusively doctrinal, and relates to the *Putting on the Lord Jesus Christ*, contains a passage which may be well connected with the preceding; and from which, we clearly perceive, that the Author is a decidedly *Anti-Ævangelical*.

"The ministers of Christ's Gospel importune you with the same earnestness to lay aside the carnal appetites, and to be anxious only for spiritual comforts. This doctrine must ever be inculcated by those, who properly appreciate the force and tendency of the Gospel, and to whom the everlasting happiness of a Christian's soul is dear. Let me, therefore, at the outset of these remarks, beseech you to believe, that those to whom the functions of the church, as by the laws of this country established, are entrusted, shew an equal earnestness, have an equal interest, an equal glory, in the propagation of gospel and apostolical doctrines, as any religious sect upon the face of the globe—however that sect may assume to itself an affected holiness, or win upon the minds of un-instructed hearers by the felicities which it holds out to the elect, and by the speciousness of its opinions upon faith, unsupported by works!

"We call upon you, equally with any sect or profession, to put on Christ Jesus the Lord. We preach not ourselves, but the same heavenly preceptor. Yet, my brethren, we should be ashamed to address our flock every revolving sabbath, if our lives did not, to the best of frail human nature's exertions, correspond with our professions, and our doctrine here delivered. Never fail to consider that it was by the exhibition of practical virtues, by the constant, daily manifestation of all those delightful accomplishments, and still more delightful principles, which render man

a being worthy of the God who created him, that our blessed Saviour shone paramount to every preceding and every succeeding human character. It was not, with him, a perpetually recurring maxim or speech—only want or wish, and the thing shall be granted you. It was, on the contrary, act as well as profess; put your hand to the plough, and do not look backwards; do not behold a wounded fellow creature, and pass by him on the other side; but come and relieve him; pour oil into his wounds, and wine into his body; sustain, appear, comfort, attend him; put him upon his breast: in short, take care of him. And, my brethren, we best evince the care we have for your soul's welfare, when we not only pray and preach, but act well; when we carry the ark of the Lord with us whithersoever we go—when we forgive our brethren, and assist in the conversion of infidels and sceptics. If it be only one sect who preach the Gospel, what do the others preach?—If we are said not to be preachers of the word, what is it that we do preach; and from what sources are our texts and observations taken?—The Bible is, I thank God, in this place of worship, as honestly opened, and as honestly expounded, as in any to which Christians resort; and whatever be the deficiencies of these my exhortations, they are abundantly supplied by the discourses of my Associates in the same career.

"These remarks will not be considered irrelevant by those, who know how much opinions of a certain complexion are apt to warp the judgment of hearers, and to counteract the influence which they should feel; for no discerning and reflecting mind will tolerate the supposition, that the ministers of the church of this country cannot be the ministers of the church planted by God and his Son Jesus Christ our Lord."

Indeed, in his first Sermon upon the *Observance of the Sabbath-Day*—for he has two upon this subject—he enters fairly and fully into the meaning, scope, and tendency of the word *Ævangelical*; and we think our readers will thank us for laying the passage before them.

"But while you are thus determined to build on the rock of Christianity, and zealously to imitate those exemplary instances of piety and holiness, take care, my beloved brethren, not to be carried about with diverse and strange doctrines. We are cautioned not to be agitated by every breath that disturbs the intellectual world. Keep your feelings under the guidance of reason and sound judgment. Direct your pursuits to sober and attainable ends: nor mistake every blid impulse for partial inspiration. This it is my duty particularly to enforce, because we live in times when

when religion assumes very many forms; and when the pure, practical precepts of our blessed Saviour are frequently exchanged for those fanciful and chimerical notions which now assume the exclusive and imposing title of *EVANGELICAL* doctrine. Nothing is so apt to mislead as new and extraordinary names which perhaps are not sufficiently considered or understood. The term *evangelical*, to one who has any knowledge of the Greek language, (the word being purely Greek), signifies *well declared, well-sent, or made known*. It may be also called *glad tidings, or joyful news*. St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Luke, and St. John, are called *EVANGELISTS*; because they are supposed to have been especially appointed, or inspired by heaven, to make known the glad tidings of the Gospel, or the doctrine of Christ. Why, therefore, has not the doctrine of the Church of England, as by law established, as full and strong a right to be termed *evangelical*, as that of the seceders from our forms of worship, and our notions of Gospel revelation? Whence take we our texts?—from the book of man, or the book of God? From the latter most assuredly—for the Bible, as comprehending the Old and the New Testament, we solemnly believe, at our ordination, and at all times, to be the Statute book of heaven! We endeavour, to the best of our talents, to explain, to illustrate, and to enforce this sacred gift of God to man; and even aver that good works form the test of a right faith in Christ; for he 'went about doing good.' No one, in our humble apprehension, can be supposed to have learnt Christ properly, who does not shew the *fruits* of his learning by a virtuous and religious life. At the latter day we shall be known by our fruits, as well as by our faith—and not simply by our ejaculations of 'Lord, Lord!'

Mr. Dibdin's decided partiality to that Church, which he has so manfully declared to be at once the object of his attachment, and the rule of his faith—in the Advertisement is more particularly avowed in his second Sermon—upon *Doors of the Word*, and *not Hearers only*—with the following passage from which we shall conclude our present extracts: except that we are here tempted to subjoin the conclusion of his third Sermon upon the *Christian Pastor and his Flock*. However we fear our limits will compel us to be contented with the former only.

"There is a notion which very generally but unjustly prevails, that the *Discourse from the Pulpit*, and not the previous *Church Service*, is to be the principal ob-

ject of attention. But this opinion is palpably fallacious on the two following grounds only: 1st, do we suppose that these prayers were composed as a mere matter of *form*?—that they contain in them nothing which affects our condition, increases our faith, and promotes our spiritual welfare? Have these prayers no connexion with heavenly truths? Is the Bible never opened in the course of their perusal? Is the Gospel never read during their performance? Are they explanatory of no doctrine as revealed in the written word of God? On the contrary, they abound in sacred matter, and a very material part of them is closely connected with scriptural truths. But yet, exclusive of this consideration, and admitting that it is perfectly a *human composition*, what sort of language, and what sort of doctrine, does this composition convey? Read those excellent writers who have treated on our liturgy; and if you cannot be convinced by the force of the liturgy itself, but are nevertheless still open to conviction, let them convince you of the purity and excellence of our Church Service. And it would be well, if, on the Sabbath, and on other days, we devoted only a small portion of our many unprofitable leisure hours, in perusing and meditating upon works of this nature; for let it not be supposed that our duty to God ceases when we quit this place of worship.

"So much for the first ground, in refutation of the opinion we form of the insufficiency of the liturgy. On the second ground let me ask you, supposing that these prayers do not contain in them one sentence immediately from the Bible, let me ask if they are in consequence necessarily inferior to the discourse, or sermon, delivered? If you are willing to be pleased only with *human composition*, surely there can be nothing delivered in this particular place, to be put in competition with what you hear *before* you are addressed by us. None of us can be so vain and presumptuous to suppose that any, the most successful of our efforts, deserve the name of comparison with those rational, pure, pious, and truly religious effusions, which give as it were the sanction of the Deity to those prayers constituting the service of the *English Church*. These latter are, in truth, so happily arranged, and so happily expressed, that it is barely possible to conceive a case of human accident to which they do not apply, or of human infirmity for which they do not administer consolation. They call upon us to make a general unfeigned confession of our sins; and they implore, in consequence, the mercy of heaven to absolve us from their intolerable burden. And are these things, my brethren, not worth attending to? Can we

we be justless bearers of these things, and not strenuous *doers* of the virtues they inculcate? Is it possible that such appropriate exhortation, such pious entreaty, and such benevolent effusions, should be considered as mere words of course only, and to have no sort of influence upon our lives? Do we imagine that these prayers are read only to fill the vacuum of a stated hour? It is in truth much to be feared that this impression has of late somewhat too generally obtained, or why that remissness in a proper attention to the *precise time* when the Service begins? Are we so remiss in our attendance upon other public places? Do we shew the same indifference to attend early, or the same inattention when we are seated, as we are sometimes wont to do in coming to, and conducting ourselves in, this solemn place of Christian worship 'and adoration?—where, 'when two or three are gathered together in their Redeemer's name,' Christ himself has promised to be in the midst of them, and to 'fulfil their desires and petitions'!

The foregoing may suffice as a specimen of the Doctrinal part of these Sermons; although that *upon the Sacrament* well merits particular notice and approbation.

Thus we perceive that, in the midst of all his *Bibliography*, or rather *Archæological* researches connected with *literature* and the *fine arts*—while half the more eminent engravers at home, and several of the first celebrity abroad, are occupied in the two great works*, so long and so anxiously in progress—and which the public may expect at the conclusion of the present year—Mr. Dibdin has found time, as well as inclination, to present the several Flocks which he has addressed, for the last twelve years† from the pulpit, with a printed manual of his professional labours: that they may 'see with their eyes, and examine by their unbiassed judgments, what has been delivered to them by the more captivating, yet more treacherous, channel of the *ear*. We are quite sure, however some of our severer Brethren may carp at what they may conceive to be grammatical slips and unmusical periods—that the Author will fully bear the test of the examination alluded to; and that if he hold not up

* A Prospectus of these two Works, with a list of Mr. Dibdin's previous publications, are printed at the end of the Sermons.

† Each Sermon has the earliest date of its being preached. Some are as old as the year 1807. The more recent appear to be of the date of 1814.

his head as *high*, in this his new career as in that wherein he has been long considered triumphant—his step will nevertheless be as firm, and the result of his exertions as useful.

In p. 272, last line but 9, we suspect the words "afflictious," is an error of the press, for "fellow-creatures."

5. *Three Sermons on Infidelity, preached at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, and at Kenilworth, Warwickshire, in the months of November and December, 1819, and January, 1820. By the Rev. S. Butler, D. D. F. S. A. Prebendary of Lichfield and Coventry, Vicar of Kenilworth, and Head Master of the Royal Free Grammar School of Shrewsbury. 8vo. pp. 48. Longman and Co.*

THESE Discourses (from John, vi. 68, 69) are admirably well-calculated to counteract the mischievous doctrines now in circulation. They are not only learned and argumentative, but so elegantly plain as to be adapted to every capacity; and are introduced by an affectionate address from Dr. Butler to his Pupils, in which he judiciously says,

"From me you will be removed into a wider sphere of society, and will gradually mix with that world of which I am anxious that you should now be trained as useful and virtuous members. If, among the various dangers and temptations it presents, your minds should be assailed by those who would shake your faith, and teach you that the restraints of Christianity are grievous and its evidences imperfect, the warning voice of one whom you have known in early years, and who trusts that you will then reflect on his cares for your welfare with some warmth of affection, may, perhaps, for these reasons, still have weight; and if it can contribute to preserve any of you firm in those principles of religion in which you have been educated, he will reap his exceeding great reward."

A cheap Edition of these Sermons is announced; and we doubt not that they will be widely circulated.

6. *Obedience to the Government a Religious Duty. A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of Frome, County of Somerset, on Sunday, September 19, 1819. By the Rev. Stephen Hyde Cassan, M. A. Chaplain to the Earl of Caledon, and Curate of Frome. 8vo. pp. 23. Longman and Co.*

FROM Romans, xiii. 2, "Let every soul be subject to the higher powers

powers," &c. the Preacher very forcibly inculcates the duty of submission to the constituted authorities of the State, both Civil and Ecclesiastical; and thus concludes:

"We of this country have more especial cause to give thanks to Almighty God, the disposer of all events, "at whose command nations and empires rise and fall, flourish and decay," for suffering our lot to fall under such a constitution as we enjoy; and that these blessings may be continued to us, let us beseech him that those who act here on earth as his vicegerents may ever have his favour and protection, and be endued with such wisdom, strength, and firmness, as may enable them, heedless of popular remonstrances, effectually to beat down sedition wherever it rears his snaky crest, and to crush the monster in its first efforts to spread abroad ruin and desolation." pp. 22, 23.

7. *Memoirs of the Public and Private Life of the Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan, with a particular Account of his Family and Connexions.* By John Watkins, LL.D. 2 vols. 8vo.

BIOGRAPHY is of much importance in developing the characters of public persons, and unfolding the secret springs of complicated events. In the present work the author appears to have risen superior to the influence of party, and has been careful to represent actions as he found them, and to discover the real causes out of which they sprang. The late Mr. Sheridan may be considered as a most prominent character, by the splendour of his eloquence, the brilliancy of his wit, and the versatility of his powers. A genuine narrative, therefore, of the particulars of the life of the Author of the "School for Scandal" could not fail of being highly acceptable to the literary, as well as to the political world.

The first volume is divided into sixteen chapters, besides the introduction, which contains an account of the antiquity of the family of Sheridan, memoirs of Dr. Thomas Sheridan, and anecdotes of Dean Swift; but these we pass over in order to keep in view the principal and chief character of the work.

If it be true what Plutarch, in his *Life of Demosthenes*, asserts, that the "first requisite to happiness is, that a man be born in a famous city," Mr. Sheridan may be said to have been happy even from his cradle, for he

was born in October, 1751, in Dorset-street, Dublin, and baptized on the 4th Nov. in the parish church of St. Mary. His mother had the charge of his early education, and when she placed him under the care of her cousin, Mr. S. Whyte, she observed that she had brought him a subject for the trial of his patience, as he had nearly exhausted hers by his impenetrable dullness. At this time the subject of these memoirs had nearly attained his seventh year, and this anecdote confirms the idea of that constitutional indolence which accompanied Mr. Sheridan through life. In August, 1759, young Sheridan arrived in England from Dublin, and the same complaint of sluggish indifference to learning continued to be made by his mother, who, in a letter to Mr. Whyte, thus expresses herself:

"My son, thank God, arrived safe and well. I can't say he does his preceptor as much credit as George Cunningham does, for his progress has been small, for eighteen months; but, mistake me not: I don't say this, as it is too much the absurd custom of parents, by way of throwing a reflection on their teacher, of whose care and abilities I am perfectly satisfied: it is the interest of the master to do every thing to the best of his power for the advantage of his pupils."

His mother now again took her favourite son under her care, and had the satisfaction of seeing her labours attended with success.

In the beginning of 1762, R. B. Sheridan was sent to Harrow School, then under the superintendence of Dr. Sumner, but his progress was not calculated to remove the unfavourable estimate which his mother had formed of his abilities and diligence. Among his contemporaries at school, were some who have shone with splendour and utility in public life, but these were not his companions; and, in consequence of his indifference to learning, he was regarded by the superior boys with contempt. This treatment, however, would sometimes provoke exertion which indicated native genius that only wanted a proper stimulus and cultivation to become eminent; and this did not escape the observation of Dr. Samuel Parr, who was one of the under-teachers of the school, who, perceiving in Sheridan strong powers of retention and an acuteness of penetration, generously undertook

undertook the task of drawing into exercise his opening talents.

But the departure of Parr for Cambridge was a serious loss to his young pupil, who experienced another affliction of still greater moment by the death of his mother, to whom he was indebted for the elements of knowledge, and whose counsel would, in all likelihood, have been of essential benefit to the direction of his conduct, and the right application of his talents.

Whilst he was at Harrow, his Biographer relates the following anecdote:

"We are told he was made a frequent butt for the ridicule of the other boys, particularly those who were born of great families, or to brighter prospects. One of the most troublesome and impertinent of these youths, the son of an eminent physician in London, took occasion, in the playground, to exercise his wit at the expense of Sheridan, as being the son of a player; on which the latter quickly retorted, 'Tis true, my father lives by pleasing people, but yours lives by killing them.'"

Some of the admirers of Sheridan have attempted the justification of his carelessness at school, by the absurd plea that he did not feel that pedantic attachment to the learned languages which, it is said, too often distracts the attention from better pursuits, and gives to a comparatively useless branch of education, the monopoly of time, talents, and attention.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan was in his eighteenth year when he quitted Harrow School, where he passed undistinguished, except by the commendation of Samuel Parr, but where he neither formed any particular friendship, nor left behind him any pleasing marks of remembrance.

The second chapter contains the Retirement of Mr. Sheridan from public exhibition, Anecdote Observations of Dr. Johnson, Embarrassments, Private Concerts, Comedy of the Rivals, Farce of St. Patrick's Day, Opera of the Duenna, Abidication of Gurrick, succeeded by Sheridan.

After his marriage his chief resource appears to have been derived from writing for the fugitive publications of the day, in which he was assisted by his wife; and many years he has been heard to say, that "if he had stuck

to the law, he believed he should have done as much as his friend Tom Erskine, but (continued he) I had no time for such studies: Mrs. Sheridan and myself were often obliged to keep writing for our daily leg or shoulder of mutton, otherwise we should have had no dinner." One of his friends, to whom he confessed this, wittily replied, "Then, I perceive, it was a joint concern."

It was in the year 1782, upon the fall of Lord North's Administration, that Mr. Sheridan began to shine as a first-rate Statesman, and he never missed an opportunity of exercising his wit, when he could display it with effect.

"At length, on the 20th March, Lord North came down to the House, and declared that he and his colleagues were no longer in power. Mr. Sheridan, on this change, obtained the appointment of Under Secretary of State for the Northern department, which office, however, he held but a short time; for the death of the Marquis, in July, occasioned a breach in the Cabinet of so serious a nature, that Mr. Fox and his immediate friends gave up their places. Various were the reasons assigned for this hasty measure; but though the seceders endeavoured to justify their conduct upon public principles, no doubt can be now entertained that the elevation of the Earl of Shelborne, afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne, to the vacant post of First Lord of the Treasury, was the real ground of separation."

It was in the month of February 1783, that Mr. Sheridan, for the first time, came in contact with Mr. Pitt, who was then Chancellor of the Exchequer. The subject of debate in the House of Commons was the terms of the peace just concluded with Holland; in the course of the debate, Mr. Sheridan animadverted upon Mr. Pitt's language and conduct in having recommended that temper to others, of which he failed to set them an example; and he concluded by advising Mr. Pitt and his friends to reserve themselves for the approaching day of discussion. Alluding to Sheridan's dramatic connexions and pursuits, Mr. Pitt said:

"No man admired more than he did the abilities of the honourable Gentleman, the elegant sallies of his thoughts, the gay effusions of his fancy, his dramatic turns, his epigrammatic points; and if they were reserved for their proper stage, they would, no doubt, receive what the Hon. Gentleman's abilities always did receive,

give, the plaudits of the audience; and it would be his fortune, *sui planus, gaudere theatris*. But this was not the proper scene for the exhibition of these elegancies, and he, therefore, must beg leave to call the attention of the House to the serious consideration of the very important question before them."

Mr. Sheridan in explanation adverted in a forcible manner to this personality, saying,

"He need not comment on it, as the propriety, the taste, and the gentlemanly point of it must have been obvious to the House. But," added he, "let me assure the Right Hon. Gentleman, that I do now, and will at any time when he chooses to repeat this sort of allusion, meet it with the most sincere good humour; nay, I will say more:—flattered and encouraged by the Right Hon. Gentleman's panegyric on my talents, if ever I again engage in the composition he alludes to, I may be tempted to an act of presumption, to attempt, with an improvement, on one of Ben Jonson's best characters, that of the angry boy in the *Alchymist*."

This reciprocity of sarcastic ridicule occasioned much sport at the period, and the whimsical application of Sheridan's dramatic reading fixed upon his opponent an appellation which he did not get rid of for many years.

The latter part of the first volume details at great length the particulars relative to the share that Mr. Sheridan took in the famous prosecution of Warren Hastings, Esq. This was, we think, the period when Mr. Sheridan had arrived at the apex of his political fame; and this portion of the work abounds with numerous specimens of his splendid talents as an orator and a statesman, which commanded the universal admiration, of both his friends and foes.

(To be continued.)

3. *Eveleen Mountjoy; or, Views of Life. A Novel. By Mrs. Robert Moore.* 4 vols. 12mo. Longman and Co.

MRS. MOORE introduces her Novel, by professing to consider that "Works of Fiction, written on Christian principles, may do good, by accidentally falling into the hands of those readers, whose minds are too little under the influence of religion, to incline them to peruse works more worthy of their attention;"—"and certain, that however she may have failed in the execution of her story,

the moral tendency of her work cannot be injurious, she ventures to hope its errors may be forgiven."

To the humble need of approbation thus solicited, the author is fully entitled: her work has strictly a moral tendency throughout, its great object appearing to be that of pointing out the danger and pernicious effects of a neglected education, and the disregard of an early attention to religious principles.

The Story is somewhat prolix, and many of the circumstances forced and unnatural; yet does it bear sufficient marks of ingenuity and inventive fancy to repay the trouble of perusal.

The outline is as follows: Eveleen Mountjoy, the secret offspring of a clandestine marriage, is committed at an early age to the guardianship of her uncle, General Gresville, by her father in his dying moments; whose death is accelerated by his wife having entered into a second marriage, in consequence of a premature report that he had died in India. In the mean time, an estate, bequeathed to Eveleen's father, devolves to General Gresville, from the belief that his brother had died without issue. Eveleen becomes a neglected inmate in the dissipated family of her uncle, until, struck with compunction on her account, he determines to make her some compensation, by uniting her in marriage to his eldest son; but the young heir not complying with his wishes (and being ignorant of their source), she is contracted to a younger brother, and afterwards introduced into the world as a future member of the family. In the gay circles she meets with her mother, who is the wife of Lord Ulverstone, and being still in the prime of life, is endeavouring, by plunging in dissipation, to forget her early sorrows. The mother and daughter, without any suspicion of their relationship, become mutually fascinated with each other, which attachment draws upon Eveleen the displeasure of the Gresville family, and at length proves the means of dissolving her marriage contract.

Upon the death of General Gresville, she is removed from his family, a deserted orphan, with the slender fortune which her father had been enabled to acquire in India. Under these circumstances, she eventually becomes

pious

pious and reflecting; and, when, upon the death of Lady Ulverstone, the mystery of her birth is revealed, she disinterestedly refuses to expose the failings of her uncle, of laying claim to the estate; but is prevailed upon to accept from the family a sum of money. The Story concludes by her union with a gentleman to whom she had been from infancy attached.

9. *Lucilla; or, the Reconciliation. By the Author of the Twin Sisters, &c. &c.* 2 vols., 8vo. Sherwood and Co.

THE intention of this Novel is to expose the mischiefs which may result from female confidantes, here effecting the cruel separation of a fond and dignified couple. As to the other matters, they turn of course upon the usual pivot of courtship:

"Says a pig to a pig, pretty piggy say,
"If your mummy will say yes, you will
not say nay."

The character of the heroine and various other friends, is a very proper rebuke of weak and proud girls of fortune: and the lover is an honourable constant swine, as rusticks pervert the old poetical word "*swain*."

10. *An Address to the Philharmonic Soc^y. By T. D. Worgan, Professor of Music.* pp. 52.

THE numberless publications of this nature to which Mr. Logier's system of musical education has given rise, have unquestionably, in a greater or less degree, claims upon the attention of the public. We cannot, however, discover in the work before us any new arguments in favour of a theoretical knowledge of music in the amateur; nor are we quite certain that Mr. Worgan has not advanced tissue of reasonings already sifted to the bottom, and nearly worn threadbare by the endless controversies which they have created. We regret that his ideas upon the subject, which, if occasionally void of originality, are not equally destitute of ingenuity, should have been delivered in a strain of such pedantic egotism as must tend in a great degree to obviate his own intentions in the endeavour to give them publicity, and to destroy all the effects which might otherwise have been expected to arise from rational and well-founded argument. The

question to which this pamphlet refers has been so frequently discussed, that we shall not waste our readers' time and our own by enlarging farther upon it on the present occasion. Suffice it to observe, that in order to comprehend its beauties and feel its excellencies, music must, to a certain extent, be understood and cultivated as a science, although we are by no means disposed to agree with Mr. Worgan, in thinking it absolutely necessary for ladies to take scores with them to concerts. The want of this knowledge must undoubtedly prevent an amateur from comprehending the merits of abstruse and studied compositions of music, almost in the same ratio as a deficiency of literary knowledge would render it impossible for a man to enter into all the recondite beauties of *Shakspeare* or *Milton*. But as the powers and effect of *melody* and *harmony* do not require to be studied in order to be felt and enjoyed, so will the generality of amateurs, and especially the female part of them, be content with the gratifications which are thus instinctively produced, and we fear shrink from the laborious task which necessarily imposes itself upon this branch of musical education, notwithstanding all Mr. Worgan's attempts to prove the facility with which it may be attained, and the advantages of attaining it; nay, notwithstanding his quaint endeavours to strew the "thorny path" with the flaunting flowers of his *tragi-comic Sonatas*. It is, we believe, *Quintilian*, who very pertinently remarks, *Dotti RATIONEM artis intelligent, indocti VOLUPTATEM*. Mr. W. is much too severe upon what he is pleased to term the "feathery versatility of the fair sex," and talks too much about the "grawling and squaking of gentleman amateurs," to become a favourite with either the one or the other; and whilst he very candidly confesses that one of his main objects in thus obtruding himself upon the public is to render his labours as beneficial as possible to himself and family, he has not, we conceive, devised the best method of "sprinkling himself with the golden showers" which he appears to consider at present so entirely monopolized by the music shops.

11. *Odes and other Poems.* By Henry Neele. Sherwood and Co. 1816, pp. 144.—*Additional Poems*, 1819.

Mr. NEELE is the Author of some of the Lectures on Shakspeare, delivered by Mr. Britton at the late Stratford Commemoration of Shakspeare, and designed to be read at the Royal Institution. We are told that these evince powers.—In poetry, he is a "*pyra preciosa*" in the school of Collins, Shakspeare, and Gray. We would say that he has read, rather than imitated either, with the exception of the first. How near he has invented any thing to match with the genuine *protopopæia* of Collins, we leave the reader to judge.

"See Death, the mightiest of all,
Yet not the direst of the train,
To deek him for the ghastly festival,
He gathers a dark garland from the plain,
Of flowers, whose sweets the worm has
suck'd away,
Of Eglantine that once was gay,
Lilies dead, and wither'd roses,
Blooming once in fragrant posies,
Nauseous and untwined now
Rotting on his fleshy brow;
He smiles when finish'd his employ,
And waves his bony hand,
And laughs a horrid joy."—p. 27.

But, notwithstanding these indications of high merit, we think that there are many of a superior order in his later descriptive pieces; a circumstance which is easily accounted for. "Appearances with which our senses are conversant, please more than any other in poetry." Mr. Neele, in our next quotation, evinces sensibility enough for the charms of nature, and let him fill his fancy with them. Such is the theory of educating poetical genius; and the most eminent bard of his day is only pure and matchless, when he bears witness to it.

"The gentle Avon [ery vale,
Wanders, like thought, down its own flow-
Now hid between its willows, and now
burning [sight,
Bright with the beam of heaven, upon the
Kissing away the moss that binds it.
The everlasting hills are ranged around
Magnificent; and on the highest summit
The noon-tide rays in lines of glory fall,
And form a path—a path of light that
seems
To lend from earth to heaven.

"Of one clay"
The world and man was made; and there
are times
When that mysterious union's felt—then
sweet

And strange emotions, like remember'd
music,
Steal o'er the soul, and every bud of
feeling,
Like Corulea, when the day-God smiles,
Opens, expands, and blossoms."

These were written on the Wel-
combe Hills, Warwickshire. We omit,
with regret, the lines so full of truth
and beauty, on Fame, p. 103—and
dismiss the subject with this hint, that
no Muse, however pregnant with es-
sential fire, is ascendant now, which
has not eminently admired, selected,
and displayed the forms of nature. It
is the alphabet of the Poet, the in-
forming source of variety, fertility,
and sympathy.

12. *A Treatise on the Existence of a Supreme Being, and Proofs of the Christian Religion, with an Appendix concerning the earlier Opponents and Defenders of Christianity.* By Thomas Moir, Member of the College of Justice, Edinburgh. 12mo. pp. 155.

AN excellent little Book, contain-
ing the principal arguments and
proofs contained in more volumi-
nous publications, and especially ac-
commodated to the circumstances of
those, whose situations in life do
not permit them to peruse, or who
are unable to procure, more expen-
sive works.

We shall extract a short passage,
because it seems to bear hard upon
some recent Medical revivers of Ma-
terialism.

"It [the Soul] is a spiritual and imma-
terial substance, whose nature depends,
not on the state of our mortal body, as is
seen every day in old men, and bodies ex-
hausted by sickness, where the mind or
soul is often more pregnant and lively
than in youth, when the body is in its
full vigour." P. 33.

Should this Book reach a new edi-
tion, we recommend to the Author
a studious perusal of the Works of
Norris, Author of the "*Ideal World*,"
as a means of further enriching this
useful Compendium:

13. *The Melange, containing the Lunarian, a Tale, in Five Cantos. Wonders in Two Parts. The Picture Gallery, in Nine Cantos. And various other Pieces in Verse.* By F. C. Taunton. 8vo. pp. 556. Baldwin and Co.

THIS Author is fond of humour,
and exhibits in his Lunarian a cu-
rious collection of characters, such

as are common in Society, but distinguished only in colloquial cant terms. Among these, are sordid fellows—litigious men—religionists—unhappy couples—happy couples—urly men—scolds—vixens—jilts—slatterns—snuff-takers—tormentors—spiritual reformers—designing servants—gossips—tidy housewives—female clacks—male clacks—well-bred and vulgar girls—dinner hunters—uxorious husbands—dreamers—battles, &c.

From this *Dramatis Personæ*, we shall select the "Tidy Housewife," as the best written.

"But honest Jodith must make room
For madam of the brush and broom,
Whose rage for cleanliness is such,
Her furniture none dare to touch.
If on a place you lay your hand,
'Tis either scrubb'd with soap and sand;
The salt, should you unlucky spill,
The table's brightness it will kill,
And if your shoes have trod in soil,
The carpet's colours they will spoil.
Now here, now there, the Lady flies,
And every where the rubber plies;
Your breath, if on the glass she sees,
It makes her blood with horror freeze,
Or if a spot betrays the floor,
It sets her trumpet in a roar;
So seldom does her larum cease,
You cannot eat or sleep in peace;
Where'er you sit, where'er you stand,
She follows close with brush in hand;
Your neckcloth and your coat she blows,
And drives the dust up in your nose,
And that her parlour may be fine,
She makes you in the kitchen dine." P. 151.

In the Poem, entitled "Heraldry," we have *Arms for Clerks*.

"The crests of Clerks of all degrees
Are hands extended forth for fees." P. 334.

14. *An Essay on the Evidence from Scripture that the Soul, immediately after the Death of the Body, is not in a state of Sleep, or Insensibility; but of Happiness or Misery; and on the Moral Uses of that Doctrine.* By the Rev. R. Polwhele, Vicar of Mansceau and St. Anthony, &c. 2d Edit. 8vo. 1819, pp. 47. Nichols and Son. [The Prize Essay of the Church Union Society for 1818.]

THE first edition of this Essay was noticed in p. 47 of our last Volume. We are glad our good opinion of it is confirmed by a second edition having been required by the Publick.

It has been maintained by our chief divines that the soul, upon separation from the body, passes into an intermediate state of happiness or misery, accompanied with conscious-

ness, in which state it continues unto the day of final adjudication. It then receives a body adapted to its state of being, which body is to endure for ever. Such is the hearing of Mr. Polwhele's Essay, highly scriptural, elaborate, and instructive. We warmly recommend it, as containing a compendium of useful information upon an interesting topic to readers not versed in Theology.

From circumstances which have recently occurred, the subject deserves especial consideration. Of late years, Materialism has been much revived by medical definitions of life, of which all that we have seen, with the exception of Mr. Abernethy's summary character, are manifestly unphilosophical, as making effects the parents of causes.

The two points which we shall endeavour to prove are, that existence and matter are not necessarily conjoined, and that the former may possess mental powers by itself alone.

It is unfortunate that mankind perpetually err, by ascribing actions to the tangible operation of matter. By means of motion, and the close texture, i. e. specific gravity of iron, a nail perforates a board, yet we recognize only a carpenter, and a hammer; which is just as philosophical as to confound the fabrick of a steam-engine with its powers. For colloquial purposes, such definitions are frequently useful; but they are mere resorts to a ready-reckoner in the hurry of business. In the court of Philosophy we ought not to appear in butchers' aprons.

For our parts we are utterly astonished that it has not been universally comprehended, how easily there may be existence without matter. It is not a paradox to say that even sensible things exist which have no being. For instance, darkness exists, but has no actual being, because it is merely the absence of light; yet it has the power of affecting the senses, and creating various combinations of ideas, though in fact a mere non-entity. We mean no more by this argument, than to show that negation of material properties may and does produce new forms of existence, and may therefore beget new modes of feeling. We could physically exhibit this position in various instances; but for our present purpose it is unnecessary,

ary, because an idea is manifestly incorporeal, and acts upon the material body with the same power as the Fiat of the Almighty upon the Universe. It is, in short, the "*Divina particula aures*" of Horace; and whether it is a "subtle essence," or what, we know not, and regard not, because it has self-agency, which can alone be a divine communication. The error of Materialism is, that it makes properties dependent upon organs; which is as much as to say, that the creation of the eye generates vision; or of the legs, motion. It makes the tools beget the workman.

We again repeat, that all being must be an integral part of the great primary being, and the "*molem spiritus intus alii*" of Virgil is a self-evident truism. We therefore think that life, with all its properties, is no more than the *Vis Divina* acting variously, according to the organization of the matter, which it animates; for what else but the primary and only original being can confer self-agency? It is also certain that nothing can possibly perish, though it may alter its modes of existence; for if complete annihilation were possible, there might be a place, where being is not, which is absurd. Even in an apparent vacuum, the *Vis Divina* exists, for it pervades all space; only, it does not exhibit itself, because it does not animate any substance. A single faculty of the mind is only a limb. The soul or mind is the whole man, composed of these faculties, abstractedly considered, distinct from the matter upon which they act; and Scripture only says, that the *Vis Divina*, after death, confers upon them a personification suitable to the character which they bore in material life. To explain this, it is necessary to quote a masterly Logician and sound Philosopher and deep Theologist, namely, the late Dr. Wheeler, Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford. The common opinion (and it has produced infidelity incalculable) is, that the punishment of the damned consists in torments by fire, the physical fire, with which we are acquainted. The Professor, however, says, "We are not authorized in Scripture to say any thing positively with regard to the precise nature of either

future happiness or misery.*" We are, therefore, permitted to think that Scripture here speaks metaphorically; and the Professor, from the impracticability of repentance after death, presumes that our good or bad qualities will respectively, as they form the character at the time of de-
 cease, be enlarged either into divine or demoniacal assimilations. "The man," he says, "who is addicted to violent passions, even in this life, especially of the black kind, may be best enabled to form an idea of the misery of that state, which is attended with an uninterrupted variety of such passions in a large degree and extent†."

Now all this is strictly analogical, the only mode of ratiocination where data cannot be obtained. Enormous corruption of principle follows habitual guilty indulgence; and even dreams will sometimes occasion the horrid state described by the Professor. The mind is susceptible of excess of misery, without any instigation from the body, as appears by violent grief. Even the common faculty of associating ideas, under disappointment, may render life automatic and incapable of pleasing, like the mere going of a watch. In short, the Hell of Scripture seems to denote a situation incapable of any pleasurable sensation whatever, and that through the perpetual grief-like state of the faculties. "For," says Dr. Wheeler, "the rivers of pleasure on the one hand, spoken of in Scripture, however misrepresented by the sensual Mahometan, must be metaphorically understood; and the worm never dying, and the fire never consuming, on the other, must also be intended to intimate the infinite degree of inward misery in general, that will be experienced by the bad." We also believe, with Dr. Wheeler‡, differently from Mr. Polwhele (p. 32, seq.) that Christ's preaching to the spirits in prison (1 Pet. lii. 18, 19) does not imply that he went into

* Theological Lectures, vol. I. 559. It must be plain from our Saviour's "few stripes," that the literal fire system is untenable; indeed any thing of bodily action.

† Id. 360.

‡ Id. 363.

Hell,

Hell, or the place of torment, after his crucifixion; but only his having, as the *Logos*, or Divine Word, gone himself or sent his prophet Noah, by the Spirit, to preach to the profligate sinners of the antediluvian world.

There is another popular opinion, with that of the physical fire of Hell, viz. that there is a gradation of beings above man in the scale of intelligence. Now we have a right to infer from analogical discoveries by the telescope, that the inhabitants of such planets as we know, have souls like the human, because, from the external face of such worlds, they subsist apparently in the same or similar manner; but from the amazing momentum of light, when conspicated, we think that the natives of the Sun, fixed stars, or central orbs of systems, whether such light proceeds from ignited matter, or a luminous atmosphere, must have a different conformation; but what we cannot conjecture; for our chemical knowledge does not reach to the possible existence of any animated beings in fire like our own, and no other fire we know. However this be, we believe that the human mind, abstractedly considered, is on a par with that of the highest order of created beings, because it is permitted to acquire branches of knowledge, deducible by abstract reason alone; and believing also, that light is the most glorious visible exhibition of the *Vis Divina*, we see no reason why it may not be condensed into a bodily pattern, be impregnated with mind, and from the astonishing velocity of its progress, realize poetical fiction, and form "angelic messengers of the All-Supreme." Changes of nature far more miraculous, exist in our present world. By seeing God, as he is, we understand in part, seeing the very principles of being and action, not only a wheel revolving, but the very power by which it turns.

One important corollary may be drawn from Dr. Wheeler's doctrine concerning the future state, viz. that it is purity, probity, and godlike benevolence, which can alone render us capable of celestial happiness; not fanatical exhibitions of religion, because impossible to be disunited from anger, bigotry, and various bad human passions. Holiness (in its very

definition) knows no impure, or even perturbed sentiment. It is a sublime, dignified representation of divine benevolence, exhibited in a character pure as crystal, far different from noisy electioneering agency. Passion is not admissible into the blessed regions of Immortality and Peace, governed by divine Wisdom. To think otherwise would be low, vulgar conception.

15. *Homeri Ilias, ex Recensione C. G. Heynii fere impressa; cum Notis Anglicis, in usum Scholarum.* Londini, in *Ædibus Valpianis.* 8vo pp. 644.

THIS is a neat and correct edition of "the most ancient book in the world next to the Bible;" and, "to form a proper judgment of its excellence, (says Dr. Blair) the reader should transport his imagination almost 3000 years back in the history of mankind." The present edition is enriched by many excellent Notes in English.

"These are offered both to the teacher and scholar, as a mere selection from various writers and commentators, and the result of some experience. They were intended for the use of a School, into which they were introduced with great advantage."

18. *Caution and Information to Life Insurers, in a Correspondence between one of the Insured and the Secretary of the West of England Assurance Company.* Longman.

THIS very small Pamphlet is entitled to the notice and attention of those who have insured, or mean to insure, their lives. It consists of a correspondence, as its title professes, between one of the insured and the Secretary. The author insured his life in that Society for 3000*l.* to which he was induced by an advertisement, signifying that the advantages of this institution would give it a decided preference, professing to insure lives on the same terms as establishments of a similar kind in London.

Without professing to know any thing more of this Institution than the publication before us communicates, we recommend it to the attention of our readers. They may receive from it much useful information, and may be thereby enabled to make a better provision for their families.

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tor of Walsbach. By the Rev. MARK WILKS.

The Heraldic Visitation of the County Palatine of Durham, by William Flower, Esq. in 1575; containing upwards of fifty Pedigrees of the principal Families of the County, each embellished with a Woodcut of the Arms and Quarterings then entered, and a beautifully engraved Title-Page, from a design by Williment.— Edited by NICHOLAS JOHN PHILLIPSON, Esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

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Retros-

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ASIATIC LITERATURE.

The literary collection of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg has been enriched with a treasure which deserves particular mention in the annals of the Academy, not only on account of its novelty and value, but also of its importance, and the great influence which it may have in future, on the cultivation of a department of science which has long been neglected in Russia. A collection of near 500 Persian, Arabic, and Turkish MSS. has been added at once to the treasures already possessed by the Asiatic Museum of the Academy. They were collected in Syria, Mesopotamia, and Persia, by a person versed in those languages; namely, M. Rousseau, formerly the Consul General of France at Aleppo, and since at Bagdad, and taken to France, where they were immediately purchased for Russia before any competition arose from other countries. His Majesty the Emperor has now made a present of them to the Academy of Sciences. It is deserved to be acquired for Russia, and the first learned Institution of the Empire may be proud of having this treasure confided to its care. Its Asiatic Museum, which was already distinguished by its fine collection of Chinese, Japanese, Mantchou, Mougol, Kalmuck, and Tungusian writings, as well as of Oriental coins and antiquities, has by this sudden and great addition of Musselman MSS. gained in utility as much as it has acquired in higher rank among similar collections in foreign countries. For this new collection contains, in each of the three languages, and in almost every science, a number of the most distinguished and classical works of Islamism, which it would be in vain to look for in the whole continent of the Russian empire, in the libraries of the most learned Mollahs, among its Mahometan inhabitants. Professor Froehn has published, in an extraordinary Supplement to the St. Petersburg Gazette, a valuable report upon this measure, of which the above is the introduction.

GAZACA.

The reigning prince of Wallachia, Alexander Soutzos, who is a Greek by birth, desirous of distinguishing his patriotism by actions, and especially by promoting of letters and civilization, has determined to send to the most eminent schools of Europe several young Greeks, who may there finish their studies at his expense, and then return home to give their native country the advantage of the knowledge they have

acquired. A plan is also in forwardness for the establishment of a grand college at Adrianople. It has been patronised with zeal by Baron George Sakellarios, one of the richest Greek merchants settled in the dominions of the Emperor of Austria. The Baron is a native of Adrianople, and having opened the list by a liberal subscription, he has excited the emulation of his compatriots, to whom he has written in strong terms on the subject. The Archbishop of Adrianople, M. Proios, native of Chios, a man of great learning, and who long resided at Paris, has employed all his patriotic eloquence in behalf of this College; and a person unknown has bequeathed a landed estate valued at 1000*l*. By such means, in the first instance, the Greeks are endeavouring to deliver themselves from that state of degradation in which they have been so long enthralled.

EGYPT.

Les Annales des Lagides, lately published at Paris, announces a fact that the Learned in general are not acquainted with. The number of reigns of the Greek Egyptian kings, successors to Alexander the Great, has been generally fixed at ten; but proof is here adduced, that they amounted to twenty-one. This work was crowned last year with the particular sanction of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, at the competition for prizes; and it has been justly recommended in various French periodical publications, as one of the most important that have appeared on ancient history for many years.

It contains, in fact, the history of Egypt under the Ptolemies, from Alexander to Augustus; and, as those kings had a share in almost all the great events that occurred either in Europe or Asia for about three centuries, a chronological synopsis of their history serves also to illustrate that of the princes or states that were their contemporaries. A number of chronological tables are annexed, with two cuts, or plates, of medals. The author is M. Figeac.

THE TURKISH BIBLA.

Through the indefatigable attention of Professor Kieffer, the editor, aided by the advice of Baron Sylrester de Cacy, the New Testament having been completed at Paris, preparations are making to accomplish the printing of the whole Bibla under the same superintendence, with all practicable dispatch.

EDUCATION.

It appears from the Eighth Report of the National Society, that there are 1467 schools on Dr. Bell's system; and from the Fourteenth Report of the British and Foreign School Society, that there are 297 schools upon the Lancasterian plan; making a total, upon the new system, of 1764 schools.

ANTIQUARIAN AND PHILOSOPHICAL RESEARCHES.

PETRIFIED CITY.

The following statement was given by Cassern Aga, the Tripolean Ambassador at the Court of Great Britain, about the year 1747, relative to a petrified city in the interior of Africa. It strongly brings to mind the awful circumstance recorded in the 19th chapter of *Genesis*, ver-e 26, and may be interesting to some of our Readers. Its reality may be confirmed through the researches of the enterprising traveller, Mr. Ritchie, who proceeded, some time since, with an expedition from Tripoli, for the purpose of exploring the interior of one of that vast continent:—

"As one of my friends desired me to give him, in writing, an account of what I knew touching the petrified city, situated seventeen days journey from Tripoli, by Caravan, to the south-east, and two days journey south from Ouguela, I told him what I had heard from different persons, and particularly from the mouth of one man of credit, who had been on the spot; that is to say—that it was a spacious city, of a round form, having great and small streets therein, furnished with shops, with a large castle, magnificently built; that he had seen there several sorts of trees, the most part olives and palms, all of stone, and of a blue, or rather lead colour.

"That he saw also, figures of men, in postures of exercising their different employments; some holding in their hands stuffs, others bread; every one doing something—even women suckling their children, all of stone.

"That he went into the castle by three different gates, though there were many more; that there were guards at these gates, with pikes and javelins in their hands.

"In short, that he saw in this wonderful city, many sorts of animals, as camels, oxen, horses, asses, and sheep and various birds, all of stone, and of the colour above mentioned."

EGYPTIAN NUMERALS EXPLAINED.

M. Jomard, of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, has published a "Notice on the Numerical Signs of the Ancient Egyptians," which is preceded by the plan of a work, intitled, "Observations and New Researches on Hieroglyphics, accompanied by a Methodical Arrangement of the Numerical Signs." In this performance the author explains the figures employed by the Egyptians, to express all the numbers from one to ten thousand. Should this prove to be correct, we may yet indulge the hope of further discoveries in this abstruse science.

These papers have already been read in the sittings of that learned body of which the author is a member.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

On the last meeting of this Society, Mr. Brande commenced his Bakerian lecture, "On the Composition and Analysis of the Inflammable Gaseous Compounds resulting from the destructive Distillation of Coal and Oil, with some Remarks on their relative heating and illuminating Powers."

In the first part of this lecture, the author attempted to show that no other compound of carbon and hydrogen can be demonstrated to exist than what is usually demonstrated olefiant gas, consisting of one proportion of carbon and one of hydrogen; and that what has been usually termed carburetted hydrogen is in reality nothing but a mixture of hydrogen and olefiant gases. In proof of this opinion a series of experiments were detailed, made upon gaseous products obtained from coal, oil, and other substances, and in various ways, the results of all which tended to establish the truth of the above opinion.

The author advanced the supposition that many of the products usually obtained by the destructive distillation of coals, &c. are of secondary formation; viz. that they result from the mutual action of the first formed gases at high temperatures. Thus a peculiar compound of hydrogen and carbon was stated to be formed by passing pure olefiant gas through a tube containing red-hot charcoal. This substance was similar to tar in appearance, but possessed the properties of a resin. So also by the mutual action of sulphuretted and carburetted hydrogen, sulphuret of carbon was stated to be formed. In this part of the lecture some new modes of analyzing gaseous mixtures were pointed out.

In the second section, comparative experiments were detailed on the illuminating and heating power of gases from coal and oil. The general results were, that the illuminating powers of olefiant gas, oil, and coal gases, are to one another nearly as 3, 2, and 1, and that the ratio of their heating powers is nearly similar; viz. that more heat is produced by the gas from coals than by that from oil, and by the gas from oil than by olefiant gas. In this part of the lecture was also strikingly illustrated by experiments the great advantage obtained in point of illuminating power, by forming the burners of many jets, in preference to a single one, especially when the jets are made so near to one another that the different flames can unite.

The

The lecture was concluded by some comparative experiments on the properties of terrestrial and solar lights. The light produced by gases, even when concentrated so as to produce a sensible degree of heat, was found to occasion no change in the colour of muriate of silver, nor upon a mixture of chlorine and hydrogen gases, while, on the other hand, the concentrated brilliant light emitted from charcoal when submitted to galvanic action, not only speedily affected the muriate of silver, but readily caused the above gaseous mixture to unite, sometimes silently, and often with explosion. The concentrated light of the moon, like that from the gases, did not affect either of these tests. The author, in conclusion, remarked, that having found the photometer of Mr. Leslie ineffectual in these experiments, he employed one filled with the vapour of æther (renewable from a column of that fluid), and which he found more delicate.

PERPETUAL LIGHT OF ADALIA.

On the eastern coast of Lycia and the western shore of the Gulf of Adalia, a flame called *yanar* is seen to issue from an opening, about three feet in diameter, in the side of a mountain, and in shape resembling the mouth of an oven. Captain Beaufort of the royal navy, when surveying this part of the coast of Karamania, visited the spot. This mountain, like that of Cuchivano, is calcareous, being composed of crumbling serpentine rock, with loose blocks of limestone; there was not the least appearance of volcanic production; no tremor of the earth, no noise; neither stones, nor smoke, nor noxious vapours were emitted from the cavity, but a brilliant and perpetual flame issued forth, of an intense heat, and said to be inextinguishable by water; the remains of the walls, which had formerly been built near the spot, were scarcely discoloured; and trees, brush-wood, and weeds, grew close to this little crater.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

SINGULAR INSTRUMENT.

The discovery of the Eustachian Tube or Passage, from the Ear to the Throat, took place at a very early period of Anatomy, yet no advantage was attempted to be taken of it in a pathological point of view, till nearly a century ago, when the Sieur Guicé, being deaf, and finding no relief by applications through the external ear, threw an injection into the passage. The success of this instrument, by effecting his cure, occasioned it to be presented to the Royal Academy of Paris; and it is now brought forward, greatly improved, by Mr. CURTIS, the Lecturer on the Diseases of the Ear, at the Royal Dispensary: who, from his success with it there, and in his private practice, considers it a valuable acquisition in cases of obstinate deafness, as it entirely supersedes the operation of penetrating the Tympanum.

NEWLY-INVENTED GUN.—A gun, of an entire novel construction, was lately exhibited in the gardens of York House, before the Duke of York, the Adjutant-General to the Forces, the Quarter-Master-General, Marquis Camden, and Gen. Sir H. Taylor. It weighs less than the ordinary musket, though composed of seven barrels; one of the common length; and in the same position, around it, at the breach, are the six others, of about three inches in length only. The whole being charged, and the priming for the whole being placed in the magazine hammer, which preserves it quite dry, and yields just sufficient and no more to each charge; the simple act of cocking places each of the short barrels successively in

complete connexion with the long one, and that of shutting the pan, primes it; so that seven discharges may be effected in 30 seconds; and if the long barrel be rifled, produces the effect of a rifle gun, without the labour or deformity of the ball, produced by the ordinary mode of loading. It is perfectly safe, and accurate, every part being so guarded as to prevent the possibility of danger. This invention is equally applicable to great guns, pistols, or the arms used for the horse or coach-guards; in the hands of game-keepers, it must be a most formidable weapon.

GENIENITE, NEEDLE-STONE, AND DALOLITE.—Dr. E. D. Clarke has lately detected potash in this stone. The property of forming a jelly in acids belongs to but few minerals, and the Doctor had long suspected that it was owing to the presence either of an alkali or an alkaline earth in stones containing silica. There seems to be no exception, but where zinc or lime is present with the silica. In the instances of *Needle-stone* and *Dalolite*, which both yield a transparent jelly when acted on by acids, and both contain lime, he has also detected *Soda*.

TITANIUM FOUND IN OXIDULATED IRON ORE.—M. Robiquet has lately detected titanium in the oxidulated octoedral iron from the stratite of Corsica. This ore, dissolved completely in muriatic acid, then evaporated to dryness in a moderate heat, and re-dissolved in water, leaves a white pulverulent substance, which, when fused with potash, and afterwards dissolved in muriatic acid, gives all the characters of a solution

solution of titanium. In this manner, six parts have been separated from 100 of the mineral; and M. Robiquet is inclined to believe that titanium generally accompanies the oxidulated iron in nature, and that this compound is not, as has been thought, peculiar to volcanic countries.—M. Berzelius found titanium in Elba iron ore.

NEW METHOD OF GRAFTING TREES.—A common method of grafting, is by making a transverse section in the bark of the stock, and a perpendicular slit below it: the bud is then pushed down to give it the position which it is to have. This method is not always successful; It is better to reverse it, by making the vertical slit above the transverse section, and pushing the bud upwards into its position—a method which rarely fails of success; because as the sap descends by the bark, as has been ascertained, and does not ascend, the bud thus placed above the transverse section, receives abundance, but when placed be-

low, the sap cannot reach it.—*Annales de Chimie*, xi.

MACHINE FOR CROSSING RIVERS.—The mechanist, Xavier Michel, residing at Offenbach, has invented a very simple and compact machine, by the aid of which rivers may be crossed, and even the sea attempted, without any danger of sinking. It is nearly five feet in diameter, when unfolded. An opening of about thirteen inches in the centre is destined to receive the traveller. When dismounted, this apparatus is easily transported from place to place, for its entire weight scarcely exceeds five pounds. The inventor has made a number of experiments on the Rhine, all of which have been crowned with entire success. He can make the machine move forward, or otherwise, at pleasure, and without any great exertion. In order more fully to prove the utility of his invention, M. Michel has determined to embark at Kehl, and descend the Rhine to its mouth.

SELECT POETRY.

LINES

*To the Memory of WILLIAM THOMPSON,
By the Author of "ÆOLIAN HOURS."*

Muse! take the sorrowing harp that long
has hung [again,
Mute on the drooping willow,—and,
Give it a voice of grief,—a thrilling tongue;
Wake the wild chords of ecstasy and pain,
And bid the plaintive lute betwixt complain,
For weary wear my hours; and I am now
Lost to the joy of being;—the sad strain
May bring, perchance, a lulling balm for woe, [from my brow.
And half unbind the wreath of night-shade
My friend, can I forget thee—whilst the ray
Of busy mem'ry brightens o'er the past?
Whilst feeling rolls, or life's pulsations play,—
My friend, can I forget thee?—to the last
Thine image came, and o'er my fancy cast [dwell
Thoughts, such as in the pitying bosoms
Of angels sorrowing o'er distress:—'tis past,—
And thou art laid within thy silent cell,
And darkness wraps the form which many
lov'd so well.
All that mortality could claim is given,
A nothing—to the coffin and the shroud;
Yet did surviving friendship bail thee riven
From her rejoicing sight;—a passing cloud [deep, not loud,
Dimmed her sad eye;—and murmurs
Swell'd on the gale when earth thy reliques hears'd. [bow'd
O'er thee in muteness the pale mourners

To catch their parting glance;—then freely
burst [long had nurs'd I
The passionate flow of grief which feeling
Can they but choose to weep,—when he
who shed [them keep
A radiance o'er their path, and bade
Vigils of gladness;—when the voice is fled
Whose words were music, can they
choose but weep?— [that sleep
No!—the sweet flowers in winter's snows
Spring may revisit,—their young blooms
may wave [dew may steep
Fresh beauty o'er their thine head;—her
Thy turf with greenness;—but the hand
which gave [home the grave.
'To Death, recalls not thee from thy chill
Spring may revisit us:—the dædal earth
Put forth her glories,—floweret, herb,
fruit, tree; [mirth;
Suns shine; all things be happy in their
The fountain burst its chains, and war-
ble free, [sing bee
Re-joycing in its strength,—the murmur
Hail the creation on delightful wing,
And banquet on the bloom she loves;—
but we,
Over thy bright remembrance sorrowing,
Can taste no more the bliss which these to
others bring.
But hush! in that there is a mournful
charm,
A long lost feeling, tempering with regret
Exalted thought,—a lenitive—a balm;—
The memory of thy worth is left us yet:
And though our tears gush forth,—our
cheeks be wet,— [away
There is a Name shall free us from the
Of meaner griefs; thy star of life is set,—
Silent

Silent thy voice,—the worm is in thy clay,—
But this for ever lives, triumphant o'er decay.

For thee life hung her blossoms from the tree

In colours of such richness as might suit
Young Hope's aspiring energies;—for thee
Life hung the blossom, but denied the fruit. [lute,

Th' historic page, the laurel, and the
Hung round thy path;—a enamour'd of
their love,

Thy hours unheeded flew in sweet pursuit
Of that ennobling spirit which of yore
With science, letters, arts, adorned the
Ausonian shore.

Touched with what generous impulse didst
thou tread [maze;

Each laurel'd path in Learning's various
Journeying from shade to shade, as Science
spread [days:

Fresh vistas from the lamp of vanish'd
But still it was thy pleasure and thy
praise

Meekly to tread, and humbly to pursue
The light which burst on my admiring
gaze;

And guide thy steps by virtue's sacred clue
Till Faith reveal'd to sight what Reason
never knew.

Truth spread her awful page:—what then
to thee [grace?

Was Roman sweetness, or Athenian
A shadow to a sun!—eternally
To view th' Almighty Being face to face;
To rove a spirit through the peopled
space;

To dedicate thy energies to him
Who spoke creation into birth; to trace
His steps, and worship with the Cherubim;
Oh! 'twas a thought might make all
earthly glories dim.

From the translucent fount of bliss which
wells [thirst

From out the throne of God, the glorious
Of knowledge didst thou slake: the song
which swells [burst,

Around the holy shrines, in harpings
Whispering enchantment in thine ear,
and nurs'd

Thy glowing spirit to the high emprise
Of self-correction;—gradual truth dis-
pers'd [the skies,

Each man'cling film that barr'd thee from
And op'd with Mercy's key the gates of
paradise!

Then each severer trial, each pure thought,
Became a lifting pinion; each warm sigh

Of penitential sorrow nearer brought
Thy soul's beatitude; and hovering nigh,

What if some guardian seraph of the sky
Compass'd thee round, as in the wilderness

Shone the bright pillar, heralding on high
The pilgrim's host, through peril and dis-
tress, [bless!

A visitant from Heav'n, omnipotent to

Then was thy soul, a nobler sanctuary
Than Art could raise, or Wisdom fabri-
cate,

A sacred temple which the Deity
Might hallow with his presence; conse-
crate

To solemn worship, which can here create
A shadow of the joys which soothe the
blest

In high Elysium, where the bitter weight
Of human sorrow flies the unclouded
breast, [at rest.

The wicked cease to vex, the weary are
And reckless of the unsubstantial joy

Which fills our earthly being, thou wert
wending

Fast to that land of spirits, when mine eye
First gaz'd on thee; the tempest was
descending

Which smote thy vernal leaf:—serenely
blending

A transient beauty with its dark'ning shade,
I mark'd the sudden flush of sickness
lending

A glow to garnish o'er the wreck she made,
Whilst, underneath the bloom, th' insi-
dious canker prey'd.

A few brief moons in life's serene eclipse—
The stamp of tranquil suffering on thy
brow—

A sigh—a smile upon thy pallid lip—
A heaving of the heart—and what wert
thou?—

A denizen of worlds beyond the flow
Of change and time,—a limitless delight,—
To whom all firmer hope, dread, plea-
sure, woe,

Were but as fleeting visions of a night,
Which, vanish'd, leave thy track, Eternity,
more bright!

What lovelier garland can Affection bring—
What nobler tribute Admiration pay—

What sweeter requiem can the Poet sing—
To hallow man, the "pilgrim of a day,"

Than this:—"he sorrow'd, trembled,
pass'd away,

And harmoniz'd, as thou, sweet spirit, hast,
With those whose life was truth,—their
name a ray—

A guiding star—a beacon of the past,—
Souls in the glorious mould of mental

grandeur cast!"

Such be thy epitaph, engraven deep
In hearts who mourn thee sever'd from
the stem,—

In hearts whose only solace is to weep,—
Not that thou wert and art,—but that to
them

Thou art not;—chide not Reason, nor
condemn

That vainly flow our tears,—our bosoms
swell,—

Alas! Affection knows no holier gem
Than her own tear,—no purer type to tell

How much we love and mourn.—Sweet
spirit, Fare thee well!

The

OXFORD WATCHMAN'S ADDRESS,

For CHRISTMAS, 1819.

•• The following very ingenious ADDRESS has been sent us for insertion by an old Correspondent and Friend. It is supposed, as he tells us, to proceed from the pen of a Member of the University, greatly esteemed for his learning, wit, and amiable qualities. EDIT.

'TIS morn:—aloft the vapours curl'd
Melt into light, and wake the world;
The cock crows loud in Oxford streets,
The chattering sparrow morning greets—
The dummel as his trumpet blows,
For well Aurora's air he knows;
The heifer breaks her fast on clover,
And the light twin-lark, on Shotover,
Uprises quick with quivering wing
And lyric notes, high towering!
Before the Sun, whose glories spread,
Each rushlight hides its diminished head,
And other sounds are heard than those
Which echo through the watchman's nose,
Whilst he himself, (his trusty stick,
And feebly glimmering lanthorn's wick,
Now thrown aside,) goes forth to share
The perfumes of the morning air,
With quidnunc gossips prone to mix,
And pluck a sprig of politics.

Abroad War's blood-red banner furled,
Sheds no disquiet on the world,
But mad Misrule and Discord cease,
Before the balcyon sun of Peace;—
But oh! at home what scares the sight,
And fills the bosom with affright?
Lo! where careering through the North,
Madcap Sedition marcheth forth,
His spirit foul, his demon form
Rides in the whirlwind of the storm,
Seducing all who cannot spy
The craft that lurks within his eye,
The dagger coched beneath his cloak,
Whose point envenom'd aims its stroke,
With thirst for blood and hellish hate,
Against the vitals of the State.
To Virtue, Truth, and Honour, aliens,
These vermin tagrag-and-boshtailians,
To popular observance sprung,
Like cucumbers from beds of dung,
Are all combined to raze as nuisance,
Of Church and King the constitutions,
Pull down the Empire, on whose ruins
They mean to edify their new ones,
A Revolution thorough bred
With blood produced, baptized and fed!
While naughty females, busy praters,
Of Billingsgate fit legislators;
(My modest Muse dares not proclaim,
In one broad word their proper name—)
Mount up, in petticoated quorum,
With bold defiance of decorum,
Sedition's hobby-horse, and ride
As fierce viragoes should, astride,
GENT. MAG. January, 1820.

All scampering to the full-throated spot
Of meeting, at a good round trot.
But as some muskets so contrive it,
As oft to miss the mark they drive at,
And though well aimed at duck or plover,
Bear wide, and knock their owners over,
So will we hope that Treason's toil
Will only on itself recoil,
And not throughout the country burn, as
Flames horribly Vesuvian furnace.
But might I venture without fear,
To drop a secret in thine ear,
For half a moment longer prate,
On this rich topic of debate.
Oh! listen to your Watchman's scheme
For bettering Revolution's theme:—
One spot there is—one only spot,
Where, happy should I deem my lot,
To see, unstain'd by civil storm,
Uprise a Radical Reform;
Well pleased and satisfied with it, when
It reigns triumphant in the kitchen!
When 'mid the culinary fare
It blazes in full glory there,
And throws (a safe and pleasant game)
The cook-maid only in a flame,
Who in the fiery conflict bred,
Musters her forces at—*spit-head*,
And melts her salamander being,
With frying, roasting, fricasseeing;—
Her only *aide-de-ramp* to urge on
The hot campaign is *Major Sturgeon*,
Save when the bubbling tide is scan
To glow and mount in thee—*Tureen*!
Her's is no pike to wound and fell ye,
But one to please—not punch, the belly;
That she *kicks up no dust*, I'll pledge her,
Save what she shakes from out the dredger:
Her shield, a dish—her sword, a skewer;
Her object not to *kill*, but *cure*;
Her ammunition never wants,
She only shoots with *forced meat balls*.
Lo! as she deals around her *shops*,
Not blood, but unctuous *gravy drops*!
Her aim to put not me or you,
But something better—in a *steak*;
On her no thronging rebels wait,
No mob—save that upon her pate,
No poisoned tracts are published there,
No hand-bills, save the *bill of fare*;
Her flag, a table-cloth well lain,
Her motto—"Cut and come again!"
Then oh! my kind and generous Masters,
With pity scan the poor's disasters;
Turn not an ear too proud and nice
On this your Watchman's meek advice;
Let not our kitchen-queen appear
To hold a sinecure this year;
Of numerous subjects let her boast,
As often as she *rules the roast*;
Let her spit solve the hidden oction,
And shew what is—*perpetual motion*!
And while the Crown and Anchor sinners
Batten on Revolution dinners, [pois on,
And cooks pluck geese, and clap their
To cram the gangs of Hunt and Watson;
Gorging

Gorging these sharp, envenomed bives,
 Their stomach keener than their knives.
 Oh! let your chimney-smoke upfly
 In crowded columns to the sky,
 Emblems of hospitality!
 Let dumplings into puddings rise,
 And tarts be magnified to pies,
 That each may feed and taste a part;
 Let *rissoles* into *barons* start;
 And where one jigget smoked before,
 Now let there smoke a jigget more;
Dandies may feed on *macaroni*,
 And squeamish pick their titbits bouy;
 But, oh! to our intestine grief,
 Bring ye a more assured relief,
 In fat and fleshy rounds of beef!
 Instead of sour, unsavoury swipes,
 Racking abdomen with the gripes,
 Let lusty ale, in frequent dose,
 Gargle the throat, light up the nose,
 And deeply drown the bowel's woes!
 Then once again Contentment's smile
 Shall beam upon our happy Isle;
 All hearts shall swell the note of praise,
 That Gratitude will surely raise
 To those, whose breasts have learnt to glow
 With pity for their brethren's woe,
 Sedition foiled shall trace again
 Her gory footsteps to her den,
 And flee, like clouds that rack the sky,
 Before the sun of Loyalty!
 Then let us pour the jocund strain,
 (And may it not be pour'd in vain!)
 May Concord knit with Liberty,
 Still make us happy, rich, and free;
 May Peace and Plenty be restored,
 And Faction sheath her bated sword—
 And while defying foreign knaves,
 England still proudly rules the waves,
 Avenger of the world enslaved,
 Of rights oppressed, of judgments braved—
 Her trophies built in every clime,
 Spurning the victories of Time!
 While her right hand, should chains await
 The fortunes of a feebler State,
 Is ever raised those chains to burst
 And quench the Tyrant's rulture thirst,
 With Wellington's redeeming hand,
 To cheer the subjugated land.
 Oh! let not maddening Treason come,
 To poison our best joys at home;
 To tear our flag and mar our fame,
 And stain Britannia's stainless name!
 Rather should ALL, in danger's hour,
 Flieg round her their protecting power,
 And rich and poor, and small and great,
 Become the WATCHMAN of the State!

TREEN'S TREE.

AT last—and is it doom'd to thee,
 And art thou fallen, old Treen's Tree!
 And did not every virtue plead
 To save thy consecrated shade,
 Of all that have been nurs'd by thee,
 Within thy classic arms, Treen's Tree.

When Avon's banks, with hope and fear,
 My blooming childhood ventur'd near,
 Thou first didst bid its sorrows end,
 And wert unto it as a friend,
 And gav'st to Taste the simple glee
 That cheer'd thy spreading shade, Treen's
 Tree.

The rapture ead I e'er rehearse
 When first I felt the power of verse!
 The visions then 'twas thine to pour!
 Till soon, my boyish summers o'er,
 Ye neighbouring groves, bear witness ye,
 I wept to leave Treen's hallow'd Tree!

Then on thy bark, together join'd,
 My bosom-friend our names entwined,
 As wond'ring what the world might be,
 We pledg'd to meet again by thee!
 But now thy summit strews the plain,—
 And we say—shall we meet again!

Alas! where thou no more art seen,
 How fare the groves of Academe!
 How must their dewy tear-drops fall
 For thee, the father of them all!
 Each rude-grav'd seat must mourn for thee,
 And islands' echoes sigh 'Treen's Tree!
 With thee were form'd—with thee are fled
 Ties of the distant and the dead,
 And many a former tale and token
 Might cheer old hearts the world had broken!
 Fond recollections join'd to thee!
 Young loves and friendships, poor Treen's
 Tree! A RUGSEAN.

WINTER SCENES.

Written by JOHN MAYNE.

HOW keen and howling is the storm!
 Stern Winter in its bitterest form!
 Long, cheerless nights, and murky days!
 No sun-beam gladdens Mis'ry's ways!
 The frost has stopp'd yon village-mill,
 And Labour, every where, stands still!
 Ev'n birds, from leafless groves withdrawn,
 Lie torpid on the frozen lawn—
 Lorn, weary travellers, as they go,
 Are wilder'd in the trackless snow,
 And dread, at every step, that sleet
 And snow may be their winding-sheet!
 To town or city if we turn,
 What numbers weep, what numbers mourn,
 Unshelter'd sons of Toil and Care,
 Cold, shiver'd, comfortless, and bare!
 Poor seamen, erst in battle brave,
 Half-famish'd, sinking to the grave!
 Sad groups, who ne'er begg'd before,
 Imploping aid from door to door!
 While helpless Age, too frail to roam,
 Is perishing, for want, at home!

Hard fate! when poverty and years
 Assail us, in this vale of tears,
 Till Death, the dismal scene to close,
 In pity, terminates our woes!

O! ye, whom Providence hath blest,
 With wealth to succour the distressed,
 O! lend your help in time of need!
 The naked clothe—the hungry feed,
 And great, from heaven, shall be your reward!

Jan. 1820.

HISTO-

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, Dec. 20.

The Bill for regulating the labour of children in cotton manufactories, went through a Committee; the Bp. of Chester speaking in its support; and Lords Grosvenor, Lauderdale, and Holland, against it.

The Neditious Meetings Prevention Bill likewise went through a Committee. Several amendments, after short discussions on each, were negatived, without a division.

In the Commons the same day, Mr. J. Smith presented a petition from a great number of the London booksellers and publishers against the Newspaper Stamp Duties Bill. The petitioners stated themselves to be engaged in publishing in numbers standard works, on history, astronomy, divinity, and all other subjects, with the exception of politics and the occurrences of the day, against the sale of which last mentioned books they took bonds from their agents. They had upwards of 1,000,000*l.* of capital embarked in this branch of trade, and it afforded the only means of support to several thousand persons.—A petition was also presented against the same Bill from Henry Fisher, printer. The petitioner stated that he had upwards of 70,000*l.* embarked in various establishments at Birmingham, Liverpool, London, and other places, and that he apprehended total ruin to himself and the numerous persons in his employment, from the Bill in question, should it pass into a law. Mr. Birch presented a petition against the same Bill from the Liverpool printers and booksellers.

Mr. Dugdale presented a petition from the Birmingham booksellers; Mr. W. Smith one from the Bristol booksellers and printers; and Mr. Bernal one from those of London, against the Libel Bill.

The House in a Committee of Supply, voted 250,000*l.* on account of the ordnance estimates.

Mr. Grenfell wished to know what reduction was to be made at the Royal Military College.

Lord Palmerston expected that a reduction might be made in the junior branches to the amount of 27,000*l.* a year.

Mr. Hume observed that the institution gave the army 25 officers a year, educated at the enormous expence of 1033*l.* each. The Report was then gone through, and agreed to.

Lord Castlereagh moved the order of the day for the House going into a Committee on the Newspaper Stamp Duty Bill. On the question for the Speaker leaving the

chair, the Bill was opposed by Mr. Macdonald, Mr. J. R. S. Graham, Mr. Marryat, Mr. Denman, Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. G. Bennet, and Alderman Waithman; and supported by Mr. Dickenson, Mr. Serjeant Onslow, Mr. Bankes, Mr. Wilmot, and Dr. Phillimore, on grounds urged *pro* and *con* in the course of the previous discussions.

Mr. J. Wharton inquired, when there happened to be five or six booksellers in one firm, if, upon a second conviction for libel, banishment should be the punishment, was the whole firm to be banished (*a laugh*), or was the eldest partner, or the first man in the firm, to be banished, the rest being allowed to carry on the business? To this question no answer was returned.

The question for the Speaker's leaving the chair was then carried, on a division, by 222 to 76.

The House having gone into the Committee, Mr. Marryat objected to the recognizance provision, as tending to the utter ruin of publishers in a small way of business, and moved an amendment to leave out the words "together with two or three sufficient sureties." Several Members observed, that the clause, as now worded, would apply to papers for charitable purposes, play-bills, shipping-lists, stock-lists, &c.

The Attorney General, Lord Castlereagh, and Solicitor General, opposed Mr. Marryat's amendment, which was supported by Mr. Alderman Waithman, Mr. Macdonald, Sir W. De Crespigny, and others. The amendment was then negatived, on a division, by 202 to 82.

An amendment to the clause, enabling justices to bind persons charged with libels to "good behavior," was negatived, on a division, by 129 to 9.

Several other amendments, proposed from the Opposition side of the House, were negatived without a division.

On the motion of the Attorney General, a clause was agreed to, giving to individuals who became bound as securities for publishers, a power of withdrawing their liability, on sending 20 days notice to a commissioner of stamps or to the stamp-office. Clauses were also agreed to, exempting from the operation of this Bill proclamations, acts of state, votes printed for either House of Parliament, Acts of Parliament, books commonly used in the schools of Great Britain, books of devotion, piety, or charity; daily accounts of goods imported or exported within the bills of mortality, provided they contained no other

other matter; price currents, the state of the markets, and circumstances respecting the arrival and sailing of merchant vessels.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Dec. 21.

On the third reading of the Seditious Meetings Bill, the Earl of *Liverpool* moved an amendment, fixing the time of meeting to twelve at noon; and another, qualifying the obstruction justifying a dispersion of the meeting by the word "forcible." Both these amendments were agreed to. One by Lord *Ellenborough*, compelling magistrates, in case of dispersion from casual obstructions, to re-assemble the meeting in forty-eight hours, was negatived.—Lord *Liverpool* then moved that the Bill do pass. Lords *Erskine* and *Darley* repeated their objections both to the principles and the details of the measure.—Lord *Ellenborough* approved of the measure as a whole, though he had been anxious to soften some of its provisions.—Lord *Grosvenor* said he presented a petition from the city of Westminster against the Bill; but after some discussion, contented himself with generally expressing his hostility to the Bill.

Lord *Blessington* condemned the extension of the measure to Ireland, and predicted that, if put in force there, it would produce tumult and bloodshed. He accused the late Mr. Pitt of having violated his promise of Catholic emancipation, given at the time of the Union; and concluded with giving notice, that after the recess he should move for a Committee to inquire into the state of Ireland.—Lord *Liverpool* reminded the Noble Lord that Mr. Pitt had distinctly disavowed having ever given any such pledge to the Catholics. The Noble Lord should recollect that this country had taken on itself the burden of the Irish debt, and that the people of Ireland had paid nothing towards the property tax.

In the Commons the same day, Mr. *Vansittart*, with the leave of the House, brought in a Bill for the better securing of the money of suitors in the Court of Chancery. It provides for the appointment of an accountant-general and two masters, to be paid out of the fund called the dead money. The Bill was read a first time.

Mr. *R. Wilbraham* said much mischief had resulted in Lancashire and the neighboring counties from a rumour that Government intended to apply the funds of saving and friendly societies to the payment of the national debt. He mentioned it, only for the purpose of its being contradicted from official authority.

Mr. *Vansittart* most willingly gave the contradiction required. The Government could not in any way touch the funds alluded to.

Mr. *Brougham* said a similar mischievous rumour had been spread as to the Committee on Education and Public Schools intending to appropriate charitable funds to the same purpose.

Mr. *Calcraft* was of opinion that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would find there was no fund whatever applicable to the redemption of the national debt; for as to the 5,000,000*l.* sinking fund of the last session, it had burst like an air-blown bubble.

Mr. *Vansittart* said he saw no reason for thinking there would be any necessity for varying in any material point from the financial plan of the last session.

Mr. *Calcraft* and Sir *W. De Crespigny* feared the expectation of the right hon. gentleman would prove fallacious.

Lord *Nugent* moved for a return of the number of persons liable to be struck off from the list of Chelsea out-pensioners by reason of the proclamation of the 28th of October last.—Lord *Palmerston* opposed the motion.—Lord *Althorp*, Mr. *J. P. Grant*, and Mr. *Calcraft* supported the motion, which was opposed by Mr. *C. Long*, and negatived without a division.

On the question for agreeing to the Report of the Newspaper Stamp Duty Bill, Mr. *Primrose* opposed the measure, and Mr. *Martin* (of Galway) supported it. It was then agreed to, and a new clause was adopted for the deposit of copies of works affected by the Bill with the commissioners of stamps.

Lord *Castlereagh* moved the second reading of the Libel Bill.

Lord *Ebrington* opposed the Bill; and moved that, instead of "now" it should be read a second time on "the 15th of February next." The amendment was supported by Colonel *Davies*, Mr. *W. Smith*, Mr. *J. P. Grant*, Mr. *Tierney*, Sir *J. Mackintosh*, Lord *Althorp*, the Marquis of *Tavistock*, and Mr. *Scarlett*; and opposed by Mr. *Money*, Lord *Castlereagh*, the Attorney and Solicitor General, and Colonel *Wood*. On a division the amendment was argatived, by 190 to 79, and the Bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, December 22.

Dr. *Phillimore* brought in a Bill to amend the Marriage Act.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to questions from Mr. Grenfell and Mr. *Brougham*, repeated what he had the preceding evening said as to his expectations that the financial arrangements of last year would prove efficient.

Mr. *W. Parnell* postponed, until after the holidays, his motion for leave to bring in a Bill to enable Catholic dissenters in Ireland to provide residences for their Clergy.—Mr. *C. Grant* bore testimony to
the

the excellent character and conduct of the Catholic clergy, to which was owing, in a very great degree, the good order and tranquillity which generally prevailed in Ireland.

Mr. *Maberley* moved for several financial accounts, all of which, with some qualifications by Mr. *Vansittart*, were ordered, but three; the first being an account, showing how the sum of five millions, voted for the purpose of paying off the debt due to the Bank of England on the 5th of July, 1819, had been applied, distinguishing the dates of the different payments; the second, an account of all Exchequer bills received in payment of Justices between the 1st of July and the 21st of December, 1819; the third, an account of all monies now in the Exchequer, appropriated or unappropriated, and distinguishing the one from the other. In resisting these motions, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* urged the inconvenience which would arise from an inquiry into pecuniary transactions in progress, and the encouragement to stock-jobbing by partial and premature disclosures. With regard to the debt due to the Bank, a large part had been already paid, and funds were provided for the discharge of the whole within the stipulated period. He then stated the principal items in the revenue accounts to the 10th Oct. last, and maintained that, though there had been a falling off in the Customs, owing to the diminution in the exports and imports, the increased consumption of all articles under the Excise, whatever local distress existed, afforded a very favourable picture as to the general prosperity of the country. It appeared that the produce for the current quarter would be nearly equal to, or as large as that of any year he remembered, though there was the sum of 150,000*l.* short on the general account up to Saturday last. Looking to the state of the exchange, he was convinced that the sums of money sent to France for investment in the funds of that country, had been very inconsiderable; and the law of France, which made all property divisible in equal shares among children, notwithstanding any testamentary disposition to the contrary, would operate against any permanent investment of British capital in those funds.

Mr. *Ellice* contended, that there had been a considerable falling off in the duties on teas. It had been rumoured, that the sum paid to the Bank in the last month had been 1,200,000*l.* and many singular stories had been circulated as to the way in which that sum had been raised. It had been asserted that the money had been raised abroad, and that securities had been pledged for it which the British Government had in the French funds. The

whole sum raised by the new taxes was 250,000*l.*

After some further conversation, in which Mr. *Lushington*, Mr. *Grenfell*, Mr. *Ricardo*, Mr. *Tierney*, and others, took part, the motion relative to the repayments to the Bank was negatived without a division.

On the motion respecting Exchequer Bills, a suggestion by Mr. *Vansittart* to limit the account to the 10th of October and being acceded to, a division took place, when it was negatived by 90 to 30. The motion respecting the monies in the Exchequer was withdrawn.

Lord *Castlereagh* moved the third reading of the Newspaper Stamp Duty Bill. Mr. *Bernal* and Mr. *G. Lamb* argued generally against the measure, and especially against the provision that publishers should enter into recognizances. The latter intimated that he should propose a rider, limiting the duration of the Bill. Mr. *Fryce*, Mr. *J. Smith*, and Mr. *Calcraft* also opposed the Bill, and Mr. *Cooper* supported it. The motion was then carried, without a division, and the Bill having been read the third time, Mr. *Bernal*, in the absence of Mr. *G. Lamb*, proposed a clause, by way of rider, limiting the duration of the Bill to one year. The motion was opposed by Lord *Castlereagh*, Mr. *Canning*, Mr. *Plunket*, and the *Attorney General*; and supported by Sir *J. Mackintosh*, Mr. *Brougham*, Mr. *Denman*, Mr. *Tierney*, and Lord *A. Hamilton*. On a division it was negatived by 182 to 47.

On a motion of the *Attorney General*, a clause was adopted, providing "that any thing in the present Bill should not extend, or be construed to extend, in the publication of any work in parts or numbers, provided that more than two years had elapsed since the original publication of the work, and provided also that such work had not originally been published in parts or numbers." This clause was carried without opposition. The Bill was then passed.

Dec. 23.

Mr. *Lyttleton* brought in a Bill to prevent improper persons practising as conveyancers.

Lord *Castlereagh* moved the order of the day for the House going into a Committee on the Libel Bill.

On the question for the Speaker's leaving the chair, Mr. *Bernal*, Mr. *Denman*, Mr. *J. P. Grant*, and Mr. *Birch*, opposed the measure, both in its principle and details. It was supported by Mr. *R. Martin*, Mr. *Bankes*, and Lord *Binning*. The motion was then carried without a division; and the House having gone into a Committee, Sir *J. Mackintosh* proposed that the part of the first clause which set forth, "That from and after the passing of this

Act,

Act, in every case in which any verdict or judgment by default shall be had against any person for composing, printing, or publishing, &c." should be amended, by inserting the words "maliciously and advisedly" before the word "composing." These words formed part of the Act of the 36th Geo. III. which in all other parts of the present Bill were minutely followed. He objected to that part of the clause following the words blasphemous and seditious libel, viz. "tending to bring into hatred or contempt the person of his Majesty, his heirs or successors, or the Regent, or the government and constitution of the United Kingdom, as by law established, or either House of Parliament, or to excite his Majesty's subjects to attempt the alteration of any matter in church or state, as by law established, otherwise than by lawful means," &c. as being vague and confused surplusage, if intended merely as a definition of seditious libel, and as not being sufficiently clear and comprehensive, if intended as a description of an additional class of libels. This passage he proposed to amend by substituting the words "or any seditious libel, tending to excite his Majesty's subjects to do any act which, if done, would, by the existing law be treason or felony; or any libel in which it shall be affirmed or maintained, that his Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, has not, or ought not to have full power and authority to make laws binding on his Majesty's subjects in all cases whatsoever." By this definition instigations to murder, assassination, and other atrocious offences not touched in the original clause, would be brought under the operation of the Bill. But its great advantage would be, that it would distinguish between the casual errors, resulting from the warmth of political feeling, in the conductors of the regular daily press, and that class of writers, the outcasts of the human race, who applied themselves exclusively to preaching up irreligion, murder, rapine, the proscription of whole bodies of men, and the perpetration of atrocities never known in this country before, and scarcely even heard in the time of Marat, in the worst period of the reign of terror in France. He then panegyricized the conduct of the daily press in general, and particularly that of the Editor of a Morning Paper, who, though on the side of opposition for 37 years, had never been prosecuted for private slander, nor convicted of a political libel. The conductors of the daily press had been the most efficient supporters of the nation's interest during the late common contest in which we had been engaged; and none had exerted themselves with greater energy and

effect against the individuals whose inflammatory productions it was the object of the Bill to suppress. Why then were they to be levelled with a set of ruffians, whom they had been the first to combat and defeat. He would not on this occasion appeal either to the mercy or the justice of the House: he would appeal to its prudence, and would ask them whether it was expedient to irritate the feelings of those respectable men against the institutions of their country: for in the present state of society—against which it was as useless to repine as against the planets in their course, since neither could be altered—it was impossible that the power of the press could be wrested from them. The House might alienate or conciliate them; but he must again repeat, that it could not destroy them. The Hon. and Learned Member concluded by proposing his first amendment.

Mr. Canning objected to any alteration in the clause, except by such an amendment as might include instigations to assassination. In much of what had been said on the daily press he concurred, but he would not consent to surrender the freedom of Parliament to the freedom, or rather the despotism, of the press—a power which, from the description given of it, acted with all the secrecy of a Venetian tribunal, and at the same time struck with all the certainty of the Holy Inquisition.

Lord Falkstone spoke generally against the provisions of the Bill.

Sir J. Mackintosh and Mr. Canning explained.

Mr. Brougham, in supporting the amendment, condemned the appointment of Mr. Manners, the Editor of that most slanderous publication the *Satirist*, to a consulship in New England.

Lord Castlereagh said, when the appointment took place, he (Lord C.) was not aware that Mr. Manners had ever been connected with the publication alluded to.

Mr. Scarlett supported the amendment.

The Attorney General opposed it, and contended, that in the 36th Geo. III. the words "maliciously and advisedly" referred to words spoken.

Sir J. Mackintosh maintained that it applied to printing and writing, as well as speaking.

After some further discussion, the amendment was negatived without a division, and the cause was agreed to.

On the motion of the Attorney General, the clause relative to the punishment of a second offence was verbally amended, so as to prevent the bill from having an *ex post facto* operation.

The Attorney General then proposed to amend the clause, by authorizing the court to banish for "a term of years," thus

thus doing away the power of banishing for life.

Sir *J. Mackintosh* said this was only a more insidious way of enabling the court to do the same thing.

Mr. *W. Smith* thought the longest duration of banishment should be for seven years.

Lord *Castlereagh* dissented from this proposition.

Mr. *G. Lamb* observed, that the present Ministers thought banishment a mild punishment. Those of Queen Elizabeth had a different opinion, when they enacted banishment as a punishment of greater severity than setting a culprit in the stocks, cutting off both his ears, branding him on the forehead, and making him a slave for two years. The Committee then divided on the whole of the clause, when it was carried by 109 to 30.

The rest of the clauses being gone through, the House was resumed, and the Report received.

Mr. Alderman *Heggate* moved for leave to bring up a clause, limiting the duration of the Bill to three years. The motion was seconded by Mr. *Denman*, and opposed by Lord *Castlereagh*, and negatived without a division.

Dec. 24.

The Libel Bill, after some observations against it by Sir *R. Wilson* and Sir *H. Parnell*, was passed.

Mr. *Irving* presented a petition from certain merchants and bankers in London, setting forth the general distress of the commercial and manufacturing classes, praying for an inquiry into its causes, and that such relief should be granted as might be deemed most effectual. Mr. *Irving* stated that the petitioners wished the attention of Ministers to be directed to the removal of the numerous restrictions on our intercourse with foreign countries. The shipping and mercantile interests might, it was supposed, be let in for a share of the trade between China and the continent of Europe, which was at present almost exclusively in the hands of the Americans. In the progress of the Bank towards the resumption of cash-payments, it was conceived that it would be of great advantage to the commercial interest to have the first price at which the bullion was to be issued extended over the whole payments. No relief could be looked for from a revision of the corn-laws, or an alteration of the poor-rates; nor could he agree to Mr. *Ricardo's* plan of paying off the national debt, in which, so far as there from being any novelty, that it had been repeatedly suggested and discarded within the last 100 years.

Mr. *Grenfell* expressed his surprise at the presenting of such a petition on the

eve of a long adjournment. It was represented to some of the parties applied to to sign it, as having come from Lord *Castlereagh*. He conceived the real secret of the petition was, that it was wished to get rid of the late regulations respecting the currency, which had crippled speculations in the funds and over trading.

Mr. *Irving* and Mr. *J. Smith* denied that the petitioners had any sinister or selfish motives in view.

Mr. *Ricardo* deprecated any alteration in the regulations made last Session for the resumption of cash payments. He conceived much evil had resulted from the corn-laws; inasmuch as by raising the price of subsistence they increased the reward of labour, and diminished the profit of capital, thereby occasioning its transfer to other countries. He saw no reason to change his opinions as to the beneficial operation of a tax on capital, to be applied towards the reduction of the national debt.

Mr. *Finlay* admitted the respectability of the petitioners, but thought a Committee of Inquiry into the subjects of the petition would produce no good.

Mr. *W. Douglas* supported the petition.

Mr. *Brougham* was in favour of inquiry; but to render it beneficial, it must be cordially supported by Ministers. Mr. *Ricardo's* plan for reducing the national debt was one which would have the effect of throwing all the property of the country, for five or six years to come, into the hands of solicitors, conveyancers, and fortune-hunters.

Lord *Castlereagh* was convinced, that to enter into so wide a field of inquiry would have the tendency to shake, and not to strengthen, the confidence of the commercial world; but if, on the re-assembling of Parliament, any Member should propose a specific remedy for any of the existing evils, Ministers would be found ready to meet the proposition fairly, and to act with a full view of their own responsibility. With regard to the currency, he deprecated any doubts as to the permanency of the arrangement already adopted.

Mr. *Ellice* regretted that the business of inquiry was not to originate with Ministers.

Mr. Alderman *Wood* said, that at least a dozen of the petitioners were favourable to the late regulations as to the currency.

Mr. Alderman *Heggate* had declined signing the petition, on account of its being couched in such general terms. The withdrawing of 9,000,000*l.* from the current circulation could not but produce much commercial embarrassment; but he believed that the greater part of the mischief had already taken place, and was convinced that trade and manufactures would revive as soon as the country clearly saw to what point the diminution in the value of our currency would extend.

House

HOUSE OF LORDS, Dec. 27.

The Earl of *Donoughmore* presented a petition against the Libel Bill, from the Edinburgh booksellers.

Lord *Sidmouth* having moved, that the amendments made to the Bill by the Commons should be read, the Earl of *Donoughmore* moved that they should be read this day three months. The latter motion was negatived, and the amendments were read.

Lord *Ellenborough* objected to the amendment substituting banishment for transportation.

The Lord Chancellor did not approve of any of the amendments, but would agree to them, rather than lose the Bill.

The Earl of *Donoughmore* disapproved of both the original punishment and the amendment: the cruelty of either was enormous.

Viscount *Melville*, adverting to the petition from the Edinburgh booksellers, said the present Bill made no alteration in the law of Scotland.

The amendments were then agreed to.

Lord *Sidmouth* then moved the second reading of the Newspaper Stamp Duty Bill, and entered into a detailed explanation of its provisions, which, with the other measures lately passed, were, he contended, regarded by the great body of the people, as important safeguards of religion and public tranquillity.

Lord *Donoughmore* opposed the motion. He considered the measures alluded to as forming a system of pains and penalties inflicted on a distressed and suffering people.

The Duke of *Athol* expatiated on the dangers which threatened the religion and constitution of the country, and justified the measures taken to arrest those dangers. He called upon the Noble Earl to disclaim any personal allusion to him, or impeachment of his motives, when he thought fit to describe a large portion of their Lordships as the instruments of his Majesty's Ministers.

The Earl of *Donoughmore* and the Duke of *Athol* severally explained.

Lord *Harrowby* and the Lord Chancellor supported the Bill, which was then read a second time.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Dec. 29.

The Earl of *Liverpool* moved the third reading of the Newspaper Stamp Duty Bill.

Lord *Erskine* opposed it, as imposing severe and unnecessary restraints on the press, and particularly objected to the recognizance clause as an anomaly in the British code. He predicted, however, that Bill would not answer the purpose of its projectors, for rather than publish under its provisions, the authors of the publications it sought to put down would continue

them in numbers of more than two sheets, or print them monthly, instead of at intervals within 26 days.

Lord *Liverpool* had no doubt as to the operation of the Bill. It should be remembered, that in order to continue the obnoxious publications in their present shape; they must pay the duty in addition to the present price, and the other modes suggested by the Noble Lord would make them equally dear, or less frequent. The recognizance clause would occasion no difficulty or embarrassment to the respectable part of the press.

Lord *Ellenborough* supported the Bill, as tending only to curb the pauper press, from which so much mischief had arisen to the lower orders.

The Bill was then read the third time, and passed.

Dec. 30.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Libel Bill, Newspaper Stamp Duty Bill, Bakers' Regulation Continuance Bill, and two private Bills.

In the House of Commons, the same day, Mr. *Williams* presented a petition from certain Irish labourers residing in the parish of St. Giles, complaining of the distress in which they were involved for want of employment, and praying the House would adopt some step for their relief. The petition having been read, was ordered to be printed.

Lord *Castlereagh* having moved that the House should, on its rising, adjourn to the 15th of February.

Mr. *Grenfell* took the opportunity of observing, that in what he had said of overtrading on a previous evening, he had been misunderstood. He could never have intended to apply it to such houses as the Barings, Smith, English and Co. and the seventy or eighty other respectable firms whose signatures were affixed to the petition which called forth his observations.

Lord *Castlereagh* said that, on the occasion alluded to, Mr. G. had spoken so as to imply some doubt as to the stability of the system adopted last session, as to the currency. He would again assure the House, that there was no intention whatever of interfering with the arrangements then made.

Mr. *Calcraft* begged leave to enter his protest against any adjournment of the House, without instituting an inquiry into the means of relieving the distresses of the country.

The motion was then agreed to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question put to him by Mr. *Maberley*, as to the statement made by him on a former night, said he had no objection to repeat that statement. He then stated,
that

that between the 10th of October and the 10th of December, there had been a falling off in the revenue of 150,000*l.* as compared with the corresponding term of last year. This was taking the old and new duties together, and not including Ireland. Since that period, there had been a considerable improvement. He had been misunderstood as to another part of his statement; he had been represented as saying, that he expected there would be an excess above the expenditure of 5,000,000*l.* He did not mean to say so. The arrangement of last session only contemplated an excess of 2,000,000*l.* The rest was to proceed from the new taxes, which he did not contemplate would produce the full 3,000,000*l.* the first year. On the contrary, he did not expect they would yield within that period more than 100,000*l.*

Sir H. Parnell, in moving for several accounts relative to the salaries and expenses of several public boards, observed, that the charges for collecting and managing the revenue fell little short of

6,000,000*l.* a year, the means of reducing which enormous expenditure ought certainly to occupy the serious attention of the House.

Mr. Venant assented to the motions of the Hon. Bazelgette, but was not very sanguine as to the practicability of much further savings than had already been effected.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice, that after the recess the Chief Justice of Chester would move for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the employment of the poor of the Metropolis. He at the same time signified, that the object of the plan was to employ them in the cultivation of Dartmoor.

Sir W. De Crespigny and Mr. H. Davies expressed their satisfaction at the notice now given; and the latter praised the generosity of the Prince Regent, who had refused to grant a lease of Dartmoor, and reserved it for the purpose of contributing, as far as he could, to the relief of the poor.

Adjourned to the 15th of February.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

On Tuesday, Dec. 28, the Chamber of Peers agreed to the *Projet de Loi* of the provisional collection of six twelfths of the taxes, according to the assessments of 1819. After this business had been dispatched, a Report was made by the Committee of Petitions: one of the Petitions, from a Sieur de Vincens, praying that the law of the 16th January 1816, which banished the Regicides, might be repealed as unconstitutional, incurred the high indignation of the Peers; which they manifested by ordering the petition to be taken out of the Chamber and torn to pieces; and it was further resolved, on the motion of Marshal the Prince of Eckmuhl (Davoust) that the Committee should for the future take no notice whatever of any petitions of a similar character.

On the 3d instant the case of Savary, Duke de Rovigo, came on before the First Permanent Council of War of the First Military Division, at Paris. The question was, as to the validity of the judgment awarded against him *par contumace*, on the 24th December 1816, by the Council of War. It was, somehow or other, pretty well understood, before the Duke of Rovigo surrendered himself to abide the event, that this judgment against him would be set aside. All the requisite forms, however, were gone through, and a very able speech was made in his behalf by his Advocate, M. Dupin. The result was, that the Council, after deliberating

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for three quarters of an hour, unanimously acquitted the Duke of Rovigo, and ordered him immediately to be set at liberty.

The King held his usual Court on the 9th inst. which was attended by the Ministers, the Marshals, a great number of General Officers, Peers, Deputies, &c. Marshal Soult, Duke of Dalmatia, was introduced, and received from the hands of his Majesty the *baton* of a Marshal of France. The Prince de Talleyrand has been indisposed for some days; and the Ex-Director Barras is dangerously ill.

Under the head of Berlin, in the French papers, is the letter of a Prussian Professor, M. Wette, to the mother of Saedt, after his assassination of Kotzebue; consoling her for the fall, and apologizing for the deed of her son! His Prussian Majesty has dismissed the Professor from his chair, on account of this detestable production.

The greatest activity is exerted, and means, not of the most creditable kind, employed by the Liberals, to excite the petitioning zeal of the electors against any change in the law of elections.

The King, on the 6th, received, on the occasion of the new year, the Queen of Sweden, who will reside at Paris, under the title of Countess of Gothland.

On the recommendation of the Duke de Berri, several establishments have been formed in Paris, for distributing cheap soup to the poor and indigent.

The females of Paris are still kept in a continual

continual state of alarm by the monsters who prowled about the streets, inflicting wounds upon women; and who, strange to say, have hitherto escaped detection by the police. A lady has also been wounded in a church at Bourdeaux, and another at Soissons.

There appears a strangely riotous spirit in the great schools of France. The Schools of Medicine and Surgery at Toulouse are now rehearsing the scenes of turbulence and riot which broke out last year among the Law Students of Paris. It was found necessary to call in the military.

The Bourdelais ship of discovery, has, after a voyage of three years and a half, arrived in Bourdeaux. This ship has traversed the Pacific Ocean, and collected at the Sandwich Islands some interesting accounts respecting the fate of the unfortunate La Peyrouse and his companions.

ITALY.

A private letter from Naples says, "On the 1st inst. snow fell here, accompanied with much thunder. About the middle of the night, the inhabitants were awakened by a subterraneous noise; and soon afterwards one of the most dreadful eruptions of Vesuvius commenced that has been witnessed for twenty years. The inhabitants of Torre del Greco, of l'Auuenziata, and even of Portici, experienced the greatest inquietude, apprehending the fate of Herculæum and Pompeii. The lava, however, fortunately divided itself into five torrents, and flowed to the foot of the mountain for the space of a league. The crater is much enlarged, a part of its brink having fallen into the gulph. On the 7th the lava still continued to flow.

M. Steeven, a Quaker celebrated for acts of philanthropy, lately had an audience of the Pope, at Rome. As the principles of his sect did not permit him to take off his hat, he suggested that some one might do this for him in the anti-chamber; and it was done by M. Carrecini, of the Secretary of State's Office.

A Circular Letter has been addressed by the Pope to the Irish Prelates on the subject of the Bible Schools. Among other severe animadversions he remarks, that the "Directors of these Schools are, generally speaking, Methodists, who introduce Bibles, translated into English by 'the Bible Society,' and abounding in errors; with the sole view of seducing the youth, and entirely eradicating from their minds the truth of the Orthodox faith." But notwithstanding this order, and though a rescript issued by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, in accordance with it, is in circulation in his diocese, still the Bible is sought for in the counties of Mayo, Sligo, and Galway, with the greatest avidity by the Roman Catholic peasantry. — Mr. Walsh, Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford, has lately addressed an Apos-

tolic charge to his diocese, peremptorily enjoining every member of the communion carefully to peruse the Holy Scriptures; pointing out also, that the difference of translation between the Douay and English Bible should be no hindrance, as they are all alike in matter.

ASIA.

An expedition, consisting of the Liverpool frigate, Captain Collier, Eden, Catron, and Gurlow sloops, and four Company's cruisers, with 4700 troops under Major-General Sir W. Keir, sailed from Bombay last September, to root out the pirates in the Persian Gulph.

It appears that Lord Amherst is not the only Ambassador who has failed in an embassy in the Chinese Court. The Russia Government, in 1803, dispatched a Count Golowkin, on a mission thither; when the offensive ceremonial of the Kou-tou being insisted on, the Count returned to his own country without reaching Peking.

AFRICA.

Letters from Tripoli, dated the 11th November, announced, that the pacific system adopted by that Regency is producing the happiest effects. Its commerce and navigation are flourishing. No Corsair has issued from the ports of Tripoli since the 1st of July 1813; and the Dey has solicited the mediation of England, to make his peace with all the Christian powers. He offers to engage never more to molest any foreign flag.

It appears by recent accounts from Cape Coast Castle, that that part of the coast of Africa was infested by swarms of pirates of the very worst description; who frequently, not content merely with plundering the vessel, murdered the crews also. This happened to a Dutch ship, called the Drie Vrienden, in Dextere roads, which was hoarded during the night; when the captain, mate, and all the crew, were inhumanly butchered; and the ship was afterwards blown up by the marauders.

Letters have been received from the Cape of Good Hope of the 30th of October. Lord Henry Somerset, up to that date, was still engaged in treating, it was reported, with the Caffre Chiefs for the cession of a large portion of their territory. The late military operations have terminated in the total discomfiture and dispersion of the savages.

AMERICA, &c.

Advices from the United States say, that some important commercial arrangements have lately been entered into between the Government of the United States and the King of Prussia. By these, all vessels belonging to his Majesty are placed on the same footing, as to tonnage, as those of America; and also as to the duty on goods imported by them, being the produce or manufacture of Prussia. An order had been issued from the Treasury

tury Department at Washington, addressed to the Collectors of the different ports of the Union, for carrying these regulations into effect.

Notwithstanding the prohibitory laws of the American Legislature, two vessels sailed from New York on the 1st ult. wholly laden with arms and ammunition, known to be for Lord Cochrane's squadron, and other Patriot armaments. The cargoes were paid for in hard dollars.

King Christophe, of Hayti, has taken the prudent course of securing the attachment of his troops, by conceding to them grants of land, and advancing to them the means of cultivating them; while they are still within the reach of a summons to military duty. Conscious of his strength, the King rejects all overtures from France, that shall not come to him, with the recognition of his independence, as from one brother King to another.

The two Houses of Congress met on Monday, the 6th ult. In the Senate, the proceedings were confined to the appointment of some standing committees, and other matters of regulation. In the House of Representatives, an election took place for the office of Speaker; when Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, was re-chosen, by a majority of 147, out of 155 votes. Mr. Clay, in his address of thanks, observed, that "during the Session which was about to open, there was every reason to anticipate, that the matters which the House would be required to consider and decide would possess the highest degree of interest."—The Houses having dispatched preliminary business, on the next day the President, Monroe, transmitted to the Congress the opening Message, or Speech, which presents an interesting view of the political state of the Union, with reference to its external relations and domestic economy.

The President commences by congratulating Congress on its once more being enabled to meet in the Capitol, in consequence of the restoration of the public buildings.

He next notices the sickness which has lately ravaged some of the principal cities; the health of which, he now assures them, is completely restored—the unusual drought which has prevailed in the Middle and Western States; but says, the harvest, though less abundant than usual, will be sufficient for home consumption, and will even leave a large surplus for exportation—and the derangement of some of the moral institutions, which has, however, diminished "by being left to those remedies which its obvious causes suggested."

The President then directs the attention of Congress to concerns with Foreign Power. The negotiations with Spain relative to the cession of Florida, being prominent in point of interest, have the

precedence; and it may be seen from the context of the Message, that *the fate of Florida is determined*. The President, in justification of the conduct of the American Government, enters into an historical narrative of the wrongs sustained by American citizens from Spain some twenty years ago, and of the engagements entered into by the Spanish Government for making compensation to the Americans for their losses. The negotiations on these points are represented to have been conducted on the part of Spain with all the wily hypocrisy which, unhappily for the interests of mankind, too frequently distinguish the diplomatic intercourse of rival States, and were protracted until the year 1818, when Don Onís, the Spanish Minister to the United States, with the full concurrence of his Government, concluded a treaty with the United States; by which, among other points, Florida was to be ceded to the Americans. The King of Spain has hitherto refused to ratify the treaty; alleging, that the Government of the United States has attempted to alter the effect of the 8th article of the treaty, relative to some private grants of land in Florida; and also, that it encouraged the buccaneering expedition which some time since seized upon the province of Texas. The President replies to the first charge, that these grants were actually *antedated*, in order to come within the treaty: and if so, this, it will be acknowledged on all hands, was a transaction so much in the nature of a fraud, that it ought not to be suffered to stand for a moment against the fair sense and honourable construction of the treaty. The second allegation is met by a positive denial on the part of Mr. Monroe; who declares, that every sort of discouragement had been shown to such adventurers, whose project had utterly failed. The President having argued the merits of the case, and shown not only that Spain was bound by good faith to ratify the treaty, but that the opinion of France and Great Britain had been unequivocally expressed in favour of the ratification, he suggests to the Congress the propriety of considering, "whether it will not be proper for the United States to carry the conditions of the treaty into effect, in the same manner as if it had been ratified by Spain, claiming on their part all its advantages, and yielding to Spain all those secured to her." He admits, however, that the case "forms a strong appeal to the candour, magnanimity, and honour of the United States;" that "much is due to courtesy between nations;" and, above all, that "by a short delay they should lose nothing; and thence concludes, that it "might be proper to make the law proposed for carrying the conditions of the treaty into effect, contingent; to suspend its

its operation upon the responsibility of the Executive, in such manner as to afford an opportunity for such friendly explanations as may be desired during the present Session of Congress."

The President speaks of the South American contest with a manifest leaning to the Independents—either with the view of intimidating Ferdinand, or conciliating the new republics. The progress of the war, he remarks, has operated manifestly in favour of the Colonies; and he glances generally at the probable acknowledgements by the United States of the Independent Governments in South America as an event not far distant. The observance of a strict neutrality between the contending parties is, however, still to be enforced.

The relations between Great Britain and the United States occupy a short, though pithy portion of the Message. The sum of what the President communicates on that head is, that, having found it impracticable to obtain from England a more unrestrained and ample intercourse between the United States and the British colonies, both in the West Indies and on the Continent, he recommends to Congress further "prohibitory provisions" in the laws relating to that intercourse.

The true intent of the article of the treaty of Ghent, in relation to the carrying off, by British officers, of slaves from the United States, has been referred to the decision of a foreign Sovereign, the common friend of both parties; and his answer is to indicate what further measures are to be pursued by the United States on this subject.

Mr. Monroe describes the revenue as being in a flourishing condition, notwithstanding the pecuniary embarrassments which still continue to exist in various parts of the Union; and which have, he

admits, deeply affected the manufacturing, as well as commercial, interests of the United States. To devise remedies for these evils, he leaves to the wisdom of Congress.

He then notices the new works that are nearly completed, or going on; such as those in the Gulf of Mexico, the Chesapeake Bay, on the Potomac, below Alexandria, on the Peapatch in the Delaware, and at the Narrows in New York Harbour; as well as the establishment of new stations on the Mississippi and the Missouri.

"Much progress has been made in the construction of ships of war, and in the collection of timber and other materials for ship-building."

The Message concludes by recommending, that the American squadron shall not be withdrawn from the Mediterranean; and states, that it has been found necessary to maintain a strong naval force in the Atlantic, the Pacific, and Indian Seas, to protect their commerce from the piracies of adventurers from every country.—Orders have been sent to the commanders of their public ships, to bring all such vessels, navigated under the American flag, to be proceeded against according to law.

Such are the leading points of this important public document; in which the President of the United States has displayed a degree of wisdom and moderation highly honourable to himself as a statesman; and which, if strictly acted upon, cannot fail to redound to the character and interests of his country.

New South Wales.—The population in 1817, was 17,165; in 1818, 21,294. In 1817, the acres of land in cultivation were 230,361; in 1818, 284,852. In 1818, the colony contained 3454 horses, 6457 horned cattle, 73,361 sheep, and 22,633 hogs.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY ADDRESS.

Dec. 7. At two o'clock, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent held a Court at Carlton House. His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester (who arrived in London on Monday evening, to be in readiness to head the University of Cambridge in presenting the Address to the Prince,) came to Carlton House at a quarter past three o'clock, to meet the Members of the University, who arrived in procession, two and two, from Willis's Rooms, where they had assembled at three o'clock. The Duke of Gloucester, as Chancellor, presented the Address, which was as follows:

"We, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Chancellor, Masters,

and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, beg leave to offer to your Royal Highness a renewed assurance of our unabated devotion to your Royal Highness, and to his Majesty's Government.

"Connected, by the most sacred obligations, with the support of the civil and ecclesiastical establishments, we trust that the sincerity of our attachment is unquestioned. But we are peculiarly anxious, at this juncture, to express to your Royal Highness how deeply sensible we are of the dangers by which they are assailed.

"The attacks of infidelity and blasphemy, (audacious and persevering beyond all former example,) have awakened our liveliest apprehensions: convinced as we are that the corruption of the human heart renders it liable to be seduced, by
doctrines

doctrines flattering the pride of human reason, and favourable to an uncontrolled exercise of the most powerful of human passions; while the general extension of literary acquirements (a signal blessing, if under the control of good principles), has facilitated the circulation of works subversive of all morality and religion.

"We, therefore, beg leave to offer to your Royal Highness our sincerest thanks, for having directed the persons engaged in this pernicious traffic to be brought to justice: and we confidently trust that the decisions of our tribunals will effect its complete suppression.

"Whilst our most revered institutions are thus protected from insult, we are sensible that minds open to conviction must be guarded by the powers of reason and argument. We shall ever bear in mind, that it has been the great glory of Christianity to derive an accession of strength from the most open and powerful attacks of its adversaries. We are proud to reflect that many of the ablest and most devoted Champions of our Faith, both in ancient and modern times, have sprung from the bosom of our University. And we assure your Royal Highness, that we look back to their learned and pious labours, not only as supplying weapons against the renewal of attacks which they have successfully repelled; but as furnishing the strongest incitement to imitate their glorious example, in combating new errors; and in training the minds of those with whose education we are intrusted, in the soundest principles of religion.

"We are aware of the intimate connexion that subsists between the attacks upon our holy religion, and the designs which are carried on against our laws and constitution. The same persons have taken a conspicuous lead in both: and the same evil spirit of presumption and insubordination prompts them to resist all control, and to rise in rebellion against all laws, both human and divine. They have availed themselves of the distress and sufferings of the lower orders, to excite in them a hatred of the Government, which is equally necessary for the protection of all ranks in every condition, whether of prosperity or adversity.

"They have abused our most valuable privileges, for the worst and most dangerous purposes.

"The right we enjoy of petitioning our Government upon its public measures, they have perverted by meeting for the avowed object of demanding of that Government to put an end to its own existence; by substituting for the established constitution of an essential branch of the legislature, a wild and impracticable democracy, unknown to our laws. Such purposes, we conceive, are equally unconstitutional under the Government over which your

Royal Highness presides, and inadmissible under any Government which possesses the right of defending and maintaining itself.

"In other instances they have openly proceeded to carry such revolutionary purposes into execution; and in many more, the meetings which have assembled under pretexts more consistent with the law, have been accompanied with such circumstances, as demonstrated that their real objects were totally foreign to deliberation or discussion among themselves, or solicitation or remonstrance with the Government.

"In this state of the country, we acknowledge with gratitude the paternal care and prudence of your Royal Highness in assembling the Parliament. We look forward with confidence to its decisions, whether judicial or legislative. And we trust that, with the aid of its deliberations, your Royal Highness will (by the blessing of Almighty God) successfully defend against the machinations of daring and desperate adventurers, that Government which has stood the tests of so many ages, and which, in our own age, your Royal Highness has been the happy instrument, under Providence, of rescuing from the greatest perils, both external and internal, by unparalleled and ever glorious victories, and by firmness, justice, and moderation in council."

After the Address, the Prince Regent returned the following appropriate Answer:

"I return you my warmest thanks for this loyal and dutiful Address.

"It is peculiarly gratifying to me to receive at this time such a testimony of your zealous and unabated attachment to the Civil and Religious establishments of your country: and I am fully persuaded that you will ever consider it as your indispensable and first duty to cherish and inculcate that reverence for our Holy Religion, and that firm adherence to the true principles of the Constitution in Church and State, on which the preservation of all that is most valuable to us must wholly depend.

"At this important conjuncture, I rely with confidence on the wisdom of Parliament, and on the active and cordial co-operation of the great body of his Majesty's subjects, to enable me to arrest the progress of infidelity and sedition, to frustrate the designs of the disaffected; and, under the favour of Divine Providence, to restore tranquillity to the nation."

They were all most graciously received. Dec. 21. This day the beautiful new parish Church of *Dudley*, was opened by the solemn act of consecration. The Bishop of Worcester performed the service in a very impressive manner, to a crowded congregation, and the Vicar of the parish preached

preached an appropriate discourse, from Geo. xxviii., 16, 17. "Surely the Lord is in this place! This is none other but the House of God; and this is the gate of Heaven." The discourse, we understand, will appear in the two volumes, which will soon be published by that Gentleman; towards liquidating the debt which the great and expensive work of building the Church has necessarily drawn upon the parish. The edifice is in the florid Gothic style, and contains, we are happy to hear, a considerable number of free sittings for the poor. The windows are of cast-iron, covered with a stone paint of the same colour as the structure itself, whose lofty Spire is a fine object to the surrounding country. To the Parliamentary act for building this church is a clause, which though militating against his own interest, was adopted at the express desire of the present Vicar, (viz.) that no vaults or graves be made in the aisles; a practice which, elsewhere, is too prevalent, detrimental not only to the fabrics thus excavated and undermined, but also, perhaps to the health of the living worshippers, without any way benefitting the dead*.

Dec. 21, being St. Thomas's Day, as usual, a stag was turned out from *Blenheim Park*, the property of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough. It directed its course towards Wickham; from thence it took the high road and proceeded to Oxford; and then formed one of the most beautiful and picturesque sights that can be imagined. The stag, and dogs in close pursuit, followed by a great number of well-known and experienced sportsmen, proceeded up the High-street, as far as Brazenose College; when, to the small astonishment of hundreds of spectators, the stag took refuge in the chapel, doring divine service; where it was killed, sans ceremony, by the eager dogs.

Dec. 21. In a petition presented by the *Presbytery of Hamilton*, printed by order of the House of Commons, it is stated, that "in many instances nearly one half of the weavers are unemployed at the looms, and even when so employed, the pittance of wages is in most cases so scanty, that when a family has to be supported by the earnings of one man, it is absolutely impossible for him, without other aid, to keep them in existence. Many families in the several parishes cannot now attend, as formerly, their public ministrations in church from the want of decent clothing; and the education of their children is now, in many cases, neglected from the same cause;" adding, "that if the pressure of want could be removed, they feel perfectly assured peace and quietness, so far as respects the great body of the manufactur-

ing population, would follow of course." The heritors of the parish of *Rutherglen* make a statement concurring entirely with that of the Presbytery of Hamilton as to the inadequacy of wages, want of employment for, and sufferings of the manufacturing population.

Dec. 26.—As Mr. Pultecombe, a respectable farmer, was returning from *Barnstable* market with a considerable sum of money in his pocket, he was thrown by his horse over the bridge, and has not yet been found. It is supposed, some persons held a rope across, and by lifting it up when he was passing, frightened the spirited animal; and thus, by an idle frolic, caused his untimely and lamented death. He has left a wife and five small children to bewail his loss.

Dec. 30. Benj. Surr, of *Leeds*, an unfortunate maniac, was lately discovered chained in his father's cellar, where he had remained about sixteen years: he was conveyed to *Leeds* workhouse, and there died on this day. The warmth and comfort which he experienced during the week that he was in the workhouse, were so different from the rigours to which his constitution had been habituated, that they produced the evil they were meant to avert.

Sidmouth, Dec. 30.—Yesterday and this day, the weather proving favourable, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Kent, and the Princess, have been each day on the promenade, where they continued walking a considerable time. The dangerous practice of inexperienced persons being trusted with guns had yesterday been nearly attended with disastrous consequences: an apprentice boy, shooting at small birds, had the audacity to approach so near the residence of their Royal Highnesses, that the shot broke the windows of the nursery, and passed very near the head of the infant Princess, who was in the arms of the nurse. The delinquent was detected; but, at the request of the Duke, he was pardoned, upon a promise of desisting from such culpable pursuits.

Jan. 7. This morning the *Birmingham* Theatre was totally destroyed by fire. The manager, Mr. Buon, left the theatre at eleven: about one, the flames were discovered, and at three the roof fell. *Pizarro* had been performed that evening; and the wadding from the pistol fired at *Rolla* is supposed to have lodged in the scenery. It is remarkable, that to a like cause, in the same play, the destruction of *Covent Garden* Theatre was attributed. The building was insured for 7000*l.* and the furniture for 2000*l.*

Jan. 15. On Sunday morning last, about half-past three o'clock, the range of building in the northern part of *Magdalen Hall*, in the University of *Oxford* was discovered (by the guard of a mail coming into

* See the *Genl. Mag.* for last Nov. on this subject, p. 405.

into Oxford) to be on fire. The inmates of the Hall and of Magdalen College were speedily alarmed, and by four o'clock the cry of "Fire" through the city brought the timely aid of engines, and a considerable number of persons to the spot, when every possible exertion was made to subdue the dominion of the destructive element. The severity of the weather had rendered most of the nearest pumps useless, which made it necessary to form a line with three engines to supply water from the river Cherwell—a distance from the fire of two hundred yards. There was a fourth engine, which was supplied (though not fully) with water in huckets from the pumps. At this point of time, there appeared no hope of saving a single room out of the sixteen sets composing that part of the Hall, which, being built mostly of timber, offered but little resistance to the then raging flames; and, as the wind blew directly towards the Principal's lodgings, the chapel, and the hall, it was deemed prudent to demolish a small shed which connected them, and to apply the full force of the engines to prevent the communication of the fire which seemed to threaten. These measures, together with the praiseworthy exertions of the persons assembled, alone saved those parts of the Hall. Several Members of the University rendered their assistance; amongst whom no one was more assiduous than the learned, amiable, and venerable Diocesan.—About six o'clock, the engines were played on the yet remaining part of the northern extremity of the building, and unexpectedly, though fortunately, preserved four sets of rooms, one of which is on the ground floor, and the other three storied above. Before eight, the fire was nearly extinguished: it was, however, thought necessary to work the engines until nearly twelve o'clock, when no appearance of danger any longer existed. We are unable to state the occasion of this fire satisfactorily; we only know that it commenced at or very near to the Common Room. Happily no lives were lost, and we have not heard that bodily injury was sustained by any person. Besides the destruction of the twelve sets of rooms, we are sorry to say, that a considerable number of valuable books were burnt, together with several musical instruments, some plate, and most of the furniture.

Several informations have lately been laid against Clergymen in *Essex* and *Suffolk*, for omitting to read the act against profane swearing.

On opening a cod-fish, a few days ago, by the cook of the King's Arms tavern, at *Plymouth-dock*, a worm, about four inches long, was found in the fish, in shape like a sole, covered with green feathers, equal in brilliancy to those of the peacock: between the feathers are small sharp quills,

resembling those of the porcupine. This extraordinary production of nature is now in the possession of the printer of the *Plymouth paper*, for the inspection of the naturalist.

A person crossing over the *Serem*, at the *New Passage*, was asking the master of the boat, whether there were ever any people lost in the passage—"No Sir," answered the *Mosmouthshire* tar, "never; my brother was drowned here last week; but we found him again the next day."

A short time ago, as a young man of *Beckley*, Kent, named *Bates*, and a relation of his, were passing each other, in a stooping attitude, under the mantle-piece of the kitchen fire-place, their heads came in contact; by which *Barns* received a blow in the frontal bone that produced an inflammation of the brain, and unhappily caused his death.

About the second year of the present King's reign, a man of the name of *George King* was convicted in *Dublin* of a capital felony. He drew up a memorial to the King, which he forwarded with the following lines:—

George King to King George sends his humble petition, • [King's condition; Hoping King George with pity George If King George to George King will grant a long day, [pray. George King for King George for ever will The man was pardoned.

A few days ago was shot, near the entrance of *Kilkenny-harbour*, a large sea-fowl, having, through its neck an arrow, such as those described by Captain Cook, to be used by the natives of the islands of the Pacific Ocean; the shaft of the arrow, which is about eight inches long, is of a kind of wood resembling bone, and is rudely bearded with iron. The beard and shaft shot at least four inches through the neck; and the flesh round the shaft is not only healed, but perfectly hard and callous.

OCCURRENCES IN LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Windor Castle, Jan. 1, 1820.—"His Majesty's disorder has undergone no sensible alteration. His Majesty's bodily health has partaken of some of the infirmities of age, but has been generally good during the last month."

Thursday, Dec. 30.

An inquisition was taken at the *San, Old Round-court, Strand*, before Mr. Higgs, the Coroner, on the bodies of *John Masters* and *Mary* his wife, who were both found dead on Wednesday morning. The deceased was a jobbing porter, employed by several persons in the neighbourhood, and was of sober habits. He and his wife lodged upwards of a year in a little back room in *Round-court-passage*. Their floor was found locked on the inside, and a considerable

stable was called in, who broke it open, and found the man dressed, lying across inside the door, and the woman undressed, lying on the floor naked, both quite dead. There was some bread and butter in the room, and the man had one shilling in his pocket. They were very poor; but some persons used to bring them food. On Tuesday evening all the lodgers came to their room-door, in consequence of hearing them in the morning; and, finding the door shut, called to them to open it, but they made no answer, although the woman was heard to say to her husband, "where are you?" and he answered, "here I am." The constable and the beadle, who opened the door, were of opinion that they perished in consequence of the inclemency of the night; they had no bed nor fire. Mr. Taylor, one of the overseers, said, he gave the man a shirt, a pair of shoes and stockings, a shift and a pair of shoes and stockings for his wife, in November last; and during the last fortnight he paid them six shillings per week. The Jury thought as there was bread and butter in the room, they were not starved to death; but, not having clothing, bed, or fire, during the inclement season, they perished.—*Verdict to that effect.*

Thursday, Jan. 6.

A wretched man named George Simpson, of Walthamstow, was this morning found in a ditch in the Homerton fields, where he had attempted to commit suicide (through distress), by hanging himself. He was taken care of, and afterwards sent to his parish.

Wednesday, Jan. 12.

A case of considerable importance to electors for Members of Parliament in all parts of the kingdom, but more immediately interesting to the householders of Westminster, was tried in the Guildhall of the city of London, before Chief Justice Abbot and a special jury. Mr. Cullen, a respectable householder of the city of Westminster, brought an action against Mr. Morris, the High Bailiff, for refusing to accept his vote, which he tendered at the last election of a citizen to serve in Parliament for Westminster, in the room of the late lamented Sir S. Romilly. It appeared in evidence, that Mr. Cullen had for many years uniformly and punctually paid his rates and taxes; but that, from some remissness on the part of the tax-gatherer, or other parish officer, some arrear was due at the period of the last election; and in consequence of this, when Mr. Cullen tendered his vote for one of the candidates, it was refused by the High Bailiff. Mr. Cullen immediately paid the arrear then due, and again tendered his vote; but the High Bailiff persisted in his original determination, and again refused to receive it. The Lord

Chief Justice was of opinion, that the vote had been improperly rejected; but he considered that an action was not maintainable against the returning officer, unless improper motives could be proved. Of that the Jury were the best judges. The Jury retired for an hour and half, but could not agree upon a verdict; and, at the Judge's suggestion, and by consent of the parties, a juror was withdrawn. This case remains undecided.

A debate took place at the East India House, in the Court of Proprietors, upon the subject of erecting a statue to Warren Hastings, to testify the respect of the Company for his memory, and the approbation of his services while Governor-General of India. The motion was warmly opposed by Mr. R. Jackson, and also by Mr. Charles Grant, whose residence in India at the period of Mr. Hastings's government, and his official rank, enabled him to form a correct estimate of the proceedings that marked the administrations of that extraordinary man. The motion was, however, finally adopted by a very great majority.

As some workmen were felling timber in a wood called Cold-fall, situated to the east of Finchley Common, they discovered, under the stump of an old oak, within four feet of the surface of the ground, two large wooden chests, much decayed, in which were deposited several tin boxes, containing pistols, flints, remnants of wearing apparel, a quantity of brass buttons, and a few silver coins of George II. It is supposed, that they must have been placed there for safety, many years back, by some highwayman; a class of desperadoes who about 90 years ago greatly infested that particular spot.

Thursday, Jan. 13.

A meeting was held at Mr. Hick's warehouses, London-wall, to consider the propriety of adapting those premises to the reception of the indigent and homeless for the night, during the present inclement season. The meeting was respectably attended.—Among those who assembled on this benevolent occasion, were observed the Bishop of Chester, Archdeacon Nares, rector of All-Hallows, Sir C. Flower, bart. Mr. Rowcroft, Mr. D. Barclay, and Duncan Campbell, esq.

The Lord Mayor, having taken the chair, said, that every one must see the necessity of providing an asylum for the destitute and homeless poor during the present severe winter. The numbers of applications to Magistrates for relief were almost incredible to those unacquainted with such matters. The present meeting was convened to endeavour as much as possible to alleviate the distress of our suffering fellow creatures; and he was sure that

that they would not suffer those who had fought the battles of their country to lie about the streets in a state of wretchedness and starvation. The Magistrates found much difficulty, he was sorry to say, in getting parishes to provide for their poor; but there were, besides those entitled to parochial relief, great numbers who had no claim on the poor laws of this country. It was, therefore, proposed to raise a subscription in order to afford them temporary shelter from the inclemency of the weather, until they could be otherwise provided for; and in furtherance of this great object, Mr. Hick, of Cheapside, had generously given the use of his extensive warehouses in order to form that asylum.

The Bishop of Chester presented himself to the meeting, amid loud plaudits. His Lordship said, he had to apologize for trespassing on their time and attention, while he offered a few short observations. He did not know that such a meeting was about to take place till a few minutes before; when, taking up one of the newspapers, he saw it announced; and, as he highly approved of the plan, he immediately ordered his carriage. (*Applause.*) There were, he believed, some objections against this mode of charity; but, indeed, there was no species of charity against which objections could not be urged. He was, however, sure that the advantages of this plan far outweighed and counterbalanced its disadvantages; and, therefore, he was ready to bestow his mite on it. Indeed, he knew not how any man could sit down quietly in the enjoyment of wealth—could lay his head on his pillow with a clear and approving conscience, when thousands, many of them wretched females, were wandering through the streets, without a home or shelter, or a hand to succour them. He conceived his bounty was well bestowed on such a benevolent plan; and it had his best wishes for its perfect success. (*Applause.*)

Mr. Bodkin said, that the premises which were to be devoted to this charitable object were in every respect fit for the purpose. There were four spacious floors, where the men and women could be separated, and the lower part of the building would answer for the preparation of food. Mr. Bodkin proposed a series of resolutions, relative to the intended objects of the meeting which were carried unanimously. A Committee was then appointed to manage the subscription, &c.; and the Mendicity and other charitable societies were requested to co-operate with them. Thanks were voted to the Lord Mayor, the Bishop of Chester, and Mr. Sheriff Rothwell; and to Mr. Hick, for his generous grant of the use of his premises. The subscription then commenced, and

upwards of 700*l.* were immediately raised; and so active were the exertions in preparing the receptacle for immediate use, that many wretched wanderers the same night enjoyed comparative comfort within its walls, who, but for this arrangement, would have continued homeless, and suffering from the inclemency of the weather.

Saturday, Jan. 15.

Abraham Van Brienan who had swindled Messrs. Rivington's, and numerous individuals, of property to a considerable amount, on the faith of his credit at bankers, where he had ingenuitly enough to persuade them he kept cash, was tried and convicted at the Middlesex Sessions on three indictments. The Court apprised Mr. Van Brienan that he was too clever a man for a permanent residence in this country. He was, therefore, ordered to take up his residence for the next seven years of his life in Botany Bay. The prisoner, who is a dashing looking fellow, received his sentence with perfect composure.

Prince Leopold has presented the family of the late Mr. Bird, R. A. with a purse of one hundred guineas, and also given the artist's picture of the *Surrender of Calais*, in his Royal Highness's possession, to be disposed of for the benefit of the family. This picture was presented to the lamented Princess Charlotte of Wales, when Mr. Bird had the honour of being appointed Historical Painter to Her Royal Highness.

Latelly. At Ashford, a boy experienced so violent a fall whilst amusing himself at sliding, that he expired almost immediately.

Monday, Jan. 17.

A dreadful fire broke out this morning, at five o'clock, in the house of Mr. Kerr, a boot and shoemaker, at the corner of Norfolk-street, in the Strand. The flames were first discovered in the lower part of the house by the watchman and some passengers, and an alarm was given. By this means the family were saved from untimely death. Mr. K. escaped with scarce an article of dress on him. Of all the property on the premises, a few of Mr. K.'s account books only were saved. The flames advanced with an overwhelming rapidity, and in a few minutes the house was enveloped in one awful blaze. The firemen were successful in Norfolk-street in checking the progress of the flames; but in the Strand they were not equally fortunate. The flames soon caught the dwelling of Mr. Cary, the chart-seller, and in a short time that building added to the melancholy grandeur of the spectacle. Soon afterwards the roof and front of Mr. Kerr's house fell with a tremendous crash. The flames in Mr. J. Cary's premises soon advanced to the adjoining house of his brother,

brother, Mr. Eary, the optician, which was also destroyed. At half-past ten the fronts of these houses were precipitated into the Strand, but happily no injury was sustained by the crowd which was collected. In the back of these buildings still greater mischief is sustained. The amount of property destroyed has been immense. Mr. Kerr, whose house has twice before been on fire within the last four years, we understand, is not insured. A rumour prevails that the accident is attributable to the gas.

Thursday, Jan. 20.

Between six and seven o'clock, a fire broke out at the sugar houses of Messrs. Martin and Co. in Bell-lane, Spitalfields. About half past eight o'clock it was subdued, but not till the interior of the building and a considerable quantity of sugar were consumed.

Friday, Jan. 21.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Taylor, a hatter, in Garden-row, London-road. The wind was high, and blew the flames into a court at the back, inhabited by poor people. Great confusion ensued in bringing out the furniture of the inmates; many were seriously hurt, and a great part of the furniture was destroyed; and by two o'clock the fire was subdued, as was supposed, finally, leaving four or five houses gutted completely; but about four o'clock in the afternoon the flames again burst forth with great fury; however, the firemen were on the spot, and succeeded in extinguishing it totally. The loss was considerable.

Sunday, Jan. 23.

About half-past two o'clock the utmost confusion prevailed in the neighbourhood of Thames-street, in consequence of a most alarming fire which broke out in the premises of Messrs. Childs, porter and cyder warehouse, in Swan-lane, leading to the Thames, adjacent to London-bridge. The fire was discovered by the family residing in the opposite premises, who were alarmed by the flames issuing from the windows of the lower part of the house; the family at Mr. Childs's made their escape with great difficulty. The fire spread with such rapidity that in a short time the flames communicated to the warehouse of Mr. Matthews (at the back part), and a stock of wood and other materials used in Mr. Matthew's trade (brush-making), having caught fire, the whole of the front premises were in less than an hour completely burnt through into Thames-street. The engines by this time were on the spot, but owing to a great scarcity of water, in consequence of the frost and the water being turned off, the flames extended to several other houses at the back of Swan-yard, leading into Thames-street. After some time had elapsed, the supply

of water became plentiful, and the firemen played with great activity. The houses of Mr. Ronalds, chressemonger, Mr. Cudber and Mr. Simpson, of Thames-street, shortly afterwards caught fire, and were much injured; and the Bridgewater School, with four or five other houses in Swan-alley and Black Raven-yard, were completely buried to the ground. It was anticipated several times that Fishmongers'-hall would be destroyed; but the attention of the firemen apparently was fixed upon it; they played on the adjoining houses, and it escaped with less injury than was expected. At about half-past four the roofs of Mr. Childs's and Mr. Matthews's houses fell in with tremendous crash, and greatly spread the flames. The iron manufactory office, on the bank of the Thames, was surrounded by flames, but escaped without injury. The fire continued burning at an alarming rate, until half-past ten o'clock in the morning, when an explosion, supposed from saltpetre, took place, which tore off the roofs of several of the houses, and caused great apprehension; tiles, bricks, and wood, were scattered about in every direction. Some persons standing near the spot were much hurt, in consequence of their falling on them; a boy had his arm lacerated very much, and some of his fingers torn off. Shortly afterwards the whole of the houses in Swan-lane fell down, and completely blocked up the roadway; and the whole of the other houses mentioned were, with the furniture and property, a mass of ruins.—We are happy to add no lives were lost, or any material accident occurred. The loss of property is estimated at 200,000*l*.

An official account of the total weekly amount of Bank-notes and Bank post-bills in circulation, from the 23d Nov. 1819, to the latest period to which the same can be made up, states the total for the week ending the 30th November, at 25,248,340*l*, of which 6,745,830*l* are under 5*l*; for the week ending the 7th Dec. 22,556,690*l*, of which 6,694,040*l* are under 5*l*; for the week ending 14th Dec. 22,418,220*l*, of which 6,621,990*l* are under 5*l*; and for the week ending the 21st Dec. 22,194,650*l*, of which 6,569,560*l* are under 5*l*. It appears from this account, that the Bank has reduced its issue of Bank-notes within the last month, to the amount of upwards of one million.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Jan. 15. *Gallantry; or, Adversities at Madrid*, a Comedy in five Acts. Commenced, and withdrawn the first night.—The Author not declared.

PRO-

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

Jan. 1. Major-general L. Grant, to be Governor of the Bahama Islands.

D. R. Graham, Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburgh.

9th dragoons—Major Wildman to be Lieut.-col. and Capt. Hart, to be major.
Rifle Brigade—Brevet Lieut.-col. Miller to be Major.

Hospital Staff—Physician Short, from half pay, to be Physician to the Forces.

1st Foot—Brevet Major Wetherall, to be Major.

11th—Brevet Major Cooper, to be Major.

5d Veteran Batt.—Lieut.-col. Belford, to be Lieut.-col.

STAFF.—Brevet Major Prager, from the 19th Foot, to be Inspector of Militia in the Ionian Islands.

BREVET.—Capt. Henry Marquis of Worcester, to be Major in the Army.

Jan. 11. A. Barclay, esq. to be his Majesty's Commissioner for carrying into effect the 6th and 7th Articles of the Treaty of Ghent, in the room of John Ogilvy, esq. deceased.

Jan. 15. Right Hon. George Earl of Glasgow, to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the Shire of Ayr.

MEMBER RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Jan. 15. Clifton Darton Hardness—C. M. Ricketts, esq. v. A. H. Holdsworth, esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. J. Bell, to be Head Master of the Free Grammar School, Clipston, Notts.

Rev. T. B. Cole, rector of Warburton, Sussex, to be Master of the Grammar School, Maidstone.

Rev. R. Wood, D.D. to be Head Master of the Grammar School at Nottingham.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. James Campbell, Church and Parish of Farquair, county of Peebles.

Rev. Henry Morgan, of Miskin, Glamorganshire, Brusop Wear V. Hereford.

Rev. George Moore, late of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, to the Perpetual Curacies of St. Peter and St. Margaret, Lincoln.

Rev. C. Alfrey, a Minor Canon of Rochester Cathedral.

Rev. T. G. Tyndale, M. A. (formerly of Trinity Coll. Oxford, V. Woburn Bucks, and Tadlow, Cambridgeshire,) Hotton R. Oxfordshire.

Rev. J. Thompson, M. A. (Vicar of Meopham) Lullingston R. Kent.

Rev. W. F. Mansell, B. A. (of Trinity College, Cambridge, Vicar of Sandhurst, Gloucestershire,) Ashelworth V. adjoining.

Rev. J. Harris, Llanthette R. Brecon.

Rev. H. Craven Ord, Stratfield Mortimer V. Berks.

DISPENSATION.

Rev. W. C. Cumming, to hold the Rectory of St. Mary's, Bedford, with the Vicarage of Eaton Bray, in the same county.

BIRTHS.

Hannah Davison, a labourer's wife of Wingham, near Malton, Yorkshire, was confined on the 10th of March 1819, of two children, a boy and a girl, who both died; and on Dec. 28, was confined of three more, two boys and a girl, who, with the mother, are all likely to do well.

Jan. 1. At Paris, the Duchess of Orleans, of a Prince, who will bear the name of Penthièvre.—2. At the Castle, New-castle, the wife of Serjeant Snelling, of the

40th regt. a daughter. This is probably the first child born within the old walls for several centuries.—4. At Bill Hill, the wife of Philip Francis, esq. of a daughter.—5. At Elton Lodge, near Liverpool, the wife of Joseph Walker, esq. of a daughter.—6. In Upper Wimpole-street, Lady Amelia Sophia Boyce, of a son.—7. At Farley Hill, Lady Lucy Stephenson, of a son.—8. In Portland-place, the wife of T. A. Curtis, esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

1819. Oct. 16. At Rio Janeiro, John Fielding, esq. to Rita Loiza, daughter of the late T. Parq. Post Captain in the Portuguese Royal Navy.

Nov. 19. Rev. S. W. Pearse, M. A. only son of Samuel Pearse, esq. of Broomhill House, Ivy Bridge, to Elizabeth Hele Ford, daughter of the late John Pearse, esq. of Easton, both in Devonshire.

Dec. 12. At the Hague, Lieut.-col. Sir J. R. Colleton, bart. to Septima Sexta Colleton, daughter of Rear-Admiral Richard Graves, of Hembury Fort, Devon.

20. Mr. John Lord, of Bentinck-street, to Emma, daughter of the late John Glover, esq. of Montague-square.

21. At Dunster, Mr. Silk, Master of the Academy of that place, to Anne, da. of the Rev. Thomas Jenkins, of Minehead, and niece of General Sir T. Picton.

23. Andrew Forbes Ramsay, esq. Surgeon in the Hon. East India Company's Service, Bengal Establishment, to Isabella, dau. of the late J. Young, esq. of Belt Wood.

27. Henry, second son of Wm. Hayward, esq. of Watlington, Oxfordshire, to Anne,

Anne, daughter of Mr. Dodd, of Chenies, Buckinghamshire.

Robert Espinasse, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Emily, daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Espinasse, and the late Hon. G. Petre, of Bell House, Ongar, Essex.

Rev. Charles Arthur Sage, to Caroline, daughter of the late James Quilter, esq. of Hadley.

28. George Taylor, esq. Surgeon to Duke of Clarence, to Sarah, daughter of James Philcox, esq. of Burwash.

At Glanmire, Ireland, F.S. Hodder, esq. of Kingsabella House, to Alicia, youngest daughter of Wm. Martin, esq. of Johnstown.

30. Rev. David Williams, of Avebury, Wilts, to Maria Anne, dau. of Rev. Wm. Bartlett, Vicar of Newark, and East Stoke, Notts.

Lately. Lord Viscount Kingsland, to Julia, daughter of John Willis, esq. of Walcot Terrace, Lambeth.

Jan. 1. James L. Cotter, esq. eldest son of Sir J. L. Cotter, bart. of Rockforest (Cork), to Helena, daughter of the late James Lombard, esq. of Lombard's Town.

3. Henry James Oakes, esq. eldest son of Orbell Kay Oakes, esq. of Newton Cottage, Suffolk, to Mary-Anne Porteus, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Porteus, grand-nephew of Dr. Beilby Porteus, late Bishop of London.

Rev. J. Hallward, Rector of Shotley, Parsonage, Suffolk, and Rector of Stanton on the Wolds, Notts, to Emily Jane, daughter of the late C. P. Leslie, esq. of Glaslough, Monaghan, Ireland, many years M. P. for that County.

Sir John Litchford, bart. of Boothby Pagnal, to Louisa Elizabeth, sister of Sir C. Egleson Kent, bart. of Little Pepton House, both in Lincolnshire.

4. C. R. Morgau, esq. of Charlotte-street, to Anne-Jane, daughter of the late J. Ogle, esq. of Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square.

Rob. Wm. M'Ilrce, esq. to Prudence, daughter of Rob. Leviugstone, esq. of Wespert (Mayn), Ireland.

At Stonehaven, Scotland, W. Nichol, esq. surgeon, to Margaret, daughter of Dr. W. Nichol, of Findon.

Rev. William Thompson, of Queen's College, Oxford, to Emily, daughter of C. Penland, esq. (Cork), Ireland.

At Norwich, Mr. Edward Gridley, to Emily, daughter of John Gillet, esq. of Harrowgate.

Thomas D'Oyly, esq. Serjeant-at-Law, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Nicholas Simons.

Robert Bill, esq. Barrister-at-Law, son of John Bill, esq. of Failey Hall, Staffordshire, to Louisa, daughter of the late Philip Danney, esq.

5. Colonel Marsack, of the Grenadier Guards, to Jane, widow of R. L. Lateward, esq. of Ealing Grove, Middlesex.

Mr. Noble, to Miss Luppico, late principal dancers at Covent-Garden Theatre. They left London directly for Paris, in their way to Bordeaux, where they have a handsome engagement.

6. Rev. H. Fardell, Prebendary of Ely, to Miss Eliza Sparke, daughter of the Lord Bishop of Ely.

Mr. Samuel Shepherd, of Chelsea College, to Mary, daughter of J. E. Halliday, esq. of Sloane-square.

Mr. T. Moxon, jun. of Mincing-lane, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. J. H. Brown, of Hingham, Norfolk.

Capt. J. Jackson, 3d regiment Bengal Native Infantry, to Miss M. A. Gossett, of Great George-street.

Geo. Houlton, esq. of Grittleton House, Wiltshire; Captain in the 43d regiment, to Anna Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Cruickshank, solicitor, of Laura Place.

7. Capt. R. Muteo, of the 7th Fusiliers, to Fanny, eldest daughter of John O'Neill, esq. of Larch Hill, county of Dublin.

8. Mr. J. W. Adlard, printer, of Duke-street, Smithfield, to Elizabeth, daughter of E. Roberts, esq. of Grove House, Brixton, Surrey.

10. J. E. Pearson, esq. of Sheffield, to Theresa, daughter of John Proggatt, esq. of Workop, Notts.

C. T. Holcombe, esq. of Hatcham Manor House, to Margaret, daughter of T. P. Cummins, esq. of Milton, Kent.

11. D. Roxburgh, esq. to Miss Helen Henderson, of Edgware-road.

13. James Anderson, esq. of Montreal, to Mrs. Hewson, of Harington Bower, Essex. Rev. W. C. Synthers, of Greenwich, to Amelia, daughter of Mr. Robert Oldershaw, of Islington.

James Chapman, esq. of Rodney Buildings, to Mrs. Elizabeth Frith, widow.

19. Henry, second son of Thomas Penfold, esq. solicitor, of Croydon, to Miss Mary Wilson, of Great George-street.

The Hon. and Rev. Wm. Eden, to Anna Maria, widow of the late Lord Grey de Ruthyn.

At Leamington, Lieutenant James Maurice Shipton, R. N. son of the Rev. Dr. Shipton, Rector of Park-head, Vicar of Stantonbury, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Somerset, to Eliza, daughter of Robert Atkins, esq. of Leamington Priory, Warwickshire.

Henry Bankes, esq. to Miss Amelia Fitches.

W. Marshall, esq. of Arduick, to Anna, daughter of Thomas Miller, esq. of Preston.

T. Norris, of Liverpool, M. D. to Eliza, third daughter of John Pilkington, esq.

OBITUARY.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE EDWARD, DUKE OF KENT AND STRATHERN.

Jan. 23. At Sidmouth, his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent. The complaint which so suddenly terminated the life of his Royal Highness was an inflammation of the lungs, with cough, attributed to a neglected cold which he caught from sitting in wet boots after a walk in the environs of Sidmouth with Captain Conroy. In the morning of Thursday the 20th, his Royal Highness was reported to be in imminent danger; but towards the middle of the day he partly recovered, in consequence of a little refreshing sleep which he had been enabled to obtain. Towards evening, however, all the alarming symptoms returned again with increased vehemence, and continued so till towards Saturday morning, when a kindly remission of them took place. This, however, proved to be only that fatal relief which so commonly occurs before death ensues. Prince Leopold, Captain Conroy, and Generals Weatherall and Moore, were present to afford consolation and support to the Duchess, at the awful and trying event. The Royal Duke bore his afflictions and illness with the greatest composure and resignation. His amiable and afflicted Duchess was most indefatigable in her attentions upon her departed consort, and performed all the offices of his sick bed, with the most tender and affectionate anxiety. She did not even take off her clothes for five successive nights, and all the medicines were administered by her own hands. The melancholy event was brought to town on the morning of the 24th by General Moore, who arrived in London at half-past eight o'clock, and drove to Carlton House in a chaise and four. Carlton House was soon after closed, as a token of respect to the demise of the Regent's brother.—General Moore then proceeded to York House and Clarence House, to communicate the death of their beloved brother to the Dukes of York and Clarence, and the Duchess of Clarence. The General soon after proceeded to Windsor, to communicate the dismal tidings to the Princesses.

His Royal Highness was the fourth son and fifth child of his Majesty: he was born on the 2d of November, 1767, and was consequently in the 33d year of his age. He was educated, in part, under the present Bishop of Salisbury; but in the 18th year of his age went to Germany for the completion of his studies,

and resided successively at Luneburg and Hanover, until October 1787, when he removed, by his Majesty's command, to Geneva, and there remained until he had completed his twenty second year. In January, 1790, his Royal Highness re-visited England, but for a few days only, proceeding immediately, in a military character, to Gibraltar, whence, in May 1791, he went to Canada. From that station he proceeded, in December 1793, through the United States, to the West Indies, to join the army under the late Lord Grey, and was present at the reduction of St. Lucie on the 4th of April following. At the close of the campaign of 1794, the Duke of Kent, pursuant to his Majesty's commands, returned to British North America, and served at Halifax as Major General till 1796, and as Lieutenant-General till October 1798, when, in consequence of a severe fall from his horse, he was obliged to return to England.

In April 1799, his Royal Highness was created a Peer by the titles of Duke of Kent and Strathern and Earl of Dublin, and obtained a parliamentary establishment adequate to the support of his new dignities. The following month he was promoted to the rank of General in the army, and appointed Commander-in-Chief in North America, to which destination he proceeded in July; but ill health again obliged him to return, and he arrived in England in the autumn of 1800. In March 1802, his Royal Highness was appointed Governor in Chief of the important fortress of Gibraltar, which office he held till the time of his decease. In May 1802, he went to preside there in person, and exerted himself very laudably to suppress the licentiousness and dissipation of the wine houses, which had been found highly prejudicial to military discipline. These regulations, however, occasioning great dissatisfaction among the soldiery, who proceeded to some acts of violence on the occasion, his Royal Highness was recalled to England in May 1803, where he continued to reside till August 1816, when economical views led him to the Continent. Here he continued, residing principally at Brussels, until May 1818, on the 29th of which month he was married at Cobourg, according to the Lutheran rites, to her Serene Highness Victoria Maria Louisa, youngest daughter of the late reigning Duke of Saxe-Cobourg,

bourg, widow of his late Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, and sister of his Royal Highness the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg, the chosen husband of our much-lamented Princess Charlotte. The Royal Pair, shortly after the solemnity, arrived in England, and were re-married, according to the rites of the English Church, at Kew Palace, on the 11th of July 1818. Persevering in the economical plan which he had laid down before his marriage, the Duke, a few weeks after this second ceremony, returned with his royal bride to Amorbach, the residence of the Duke of Leiningen, which the Duchess, who was left by the will of her late husband guardian of her son (a minor) and Regent of the Principality during his minority, had occupied as her residence during her minority. It was during their Royal Highnesses' retirement at this spot, that the Duchess proved to be pregnant; and as her Royal Highness fully concurred in the sentiments entertained by her illustrious consort, as an Englishman, that her child ought to draw its first breath on English ground, they both revisited this country, where the Duchess gave birth to a daughter named Alexandrina Victoria, who was born at Kensington Palace on the 24th of May 1819. His Royal Highness, a very few weeks ago, took his Duchess and their lovely offspring into Devonshire, to give them the benefit of its purer air and milder climate; but unhappily fell himself a victim to a sudden attack of pulmonary inflammation, produced by accidental cold. At the time of his death, besides the offices and dignities we have already enumerated, his Royal Highness was invested with those of a Knight of the Garter, Thistle, and St. Patrick, a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, Keeper and Keeper of Hampton Court Park, Colonel of the Royal Scots Regiment of Foot, and since the year 1805, a Field Marshal in the Army.

The public are too well acquainted with the zealous benevolence of the Duke of Kent to render it necessary that we should call to their remembrance the many noble instances of that virtue which he displayed. Scarcely a public charity in the Metropolis was known to him to exist, which did not, in one way or other, derive benefit from his ready patronage. To most he contributed, and over many he presided, delivering his sentiments on all public occasions with a dignity and propriety rarely to be met with. His Royal Highness was eminently distinguished as a man of business, carrying on an extensive correspondence, both on charitable and other concerns, with his own hand, and writing

with an ease and elegance seldom equalled. Nor did his Royal Highness's private virtues less endear him to his family, and his numerous friends. His loss to society in general may truly be said to be great indeed.

FRANCES THOMASINE COUNTESS TALBOT.

Dec. 30. At the Phoenix Park, Dublin, Frances-Thomazine Countess Talbot, in her 38th year. Her Ladyship's disorder was an inflammation of the bowels. The rapidity of the progress of this dreadful visitation left scarcely a pause between alarm and despair. On Tuesday her complaint assumed a character of danger, and on Wednesday her Excellency's state was such as to preclude all hope of recovery.

Her Excellency was the daughter of Charles Lambert, esq. and sister of Gustavus Lambert, esq. of Beaupark, in the county of Meath. She was nearly connected with the Earl of Cavan, and her mother was the Hon. Miss Dutton, of Sherborne in Gloucestershire, sister to James Lord Sherborne. She was married on the 20th of August, 1800, to the Right hon. Earl Talbot. Viscount Ingestrie, the heir apparent to the Noble House, was born the 11th of July, 1802.

This illustrious Lady, the consort of the Nobleman who acts as the Representative of Royalty in that part of the United Kingdom, was regarded with the most affectionate veneration by the whole Irish People. She was their country-woman, their benefactress, the patroness of every useful undertaking, the courteous and hospitable exemplar of female dignity and worth. To these public claims on respect, she added domestic virtues, which to the circle of her private friends endeared her still more while living, and rendered the stroke of her death tenfold more painful. It would be vain to attempt describing the grief, in which this sudden calamity has involved a tender husband, or a fond and numerous offspring. The best consolation of their sorrows will be, the remembrance of her virtues; and these are unaffectedly but powerfully sketched in the following extract from a Dublin paper: "Her's was no common excellence. It was not in the pomp of grandeur and the parade of Courts that the Countess Talbot sought the felicities of our being. It was not to the gay scenes of the world, or to the splendour of her station that she looked for happiness. No. Though brightly and conspicuously she adorned the circle of the great; though affably and cheerfully she communicated delight to all around

around her; though warmly she entertained at her magnificent, frequent, and hospitable board; it was not, we say, in the exterior pageantry of her elevated rank, she courted enjoyment. It was in the sweets of social tenderness; in the affections of family, in the duties of a wife, the caresses and endearments of children, the love of kindred, the intercourse of friends. It was in the practice of rare, genuine, unostentatious beneficence; in all the gentler agencies of goodness; in the luxuries of charity and the works of mercy; it was in these, the higher offices of humanity, that our departed Vice-Queen sought her chiefest pleasures; from these, it was, she drew her hopes of deserving the heaven that has this day unfolded to her pure and gentle spirit."

The remains of the Countess, attended by her widowed Lord, have been removed to this country for interment.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS FREEMANTLE.

Dec. 19. At Naples, after an illness of only two days, of an inflammation in the bowels, Sir Thomas Freemantle, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, late Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, which appointment he had not held more than eighteen months.

The Neapolitan papers, of the 27th December, speak in terms of the utmost regret at the death of Sir Thomas. His remains were carried to the grave on the 23d with every demonstration of respect and military honour that could be bestowed on the memory of so distinguished an officer, by the Neapolitan Government. On this occasion the whole garrison was drawn out, and lined the streets, and the barge was preceded by a body of cavalry. The Neapolitan Minister General, Count Nugent, with the British, Austrian, and Netherlands Ambassadors, attended. The Duke of Leeds, Earl Spencer and Wentworth, with all the English residing at Naples, forming a train of upwards of 60 carriages, followed the barge; six Midshipmen in uniform bore on cushions the decorations and honours of the deceased, viz. G. C. of the Bath, G. C. of the Guelph, G. C. of St. Ferdinand and of Merit, G. C. of St. Michael and St. George, C. of Maria Theresa, and the Ribband and Badge of Trafalgar. Captains Pellew, Campbell, Hamlyn, and Baker, R. N. in full uniform, with Captain Green, and officers of the *Rochfort*, which had borne the Admiral's flag. Lieutenant Freemantle, R. N. chief mourner, supported by Captain Green and Mr. Munroe the Secretary. The pall borne by six Lieutenants

R. N. in full uniform, the seamen of the *Rochfort*, two and two, following.

He was a meritorious and distinguished officer, the friend and companion of our immortal Nelson in many of his most brilliant actions, particularly in the two last — Copenhagen and Trafalgar. Sir Thomas has left a large family to deplore his loss, in which lamentation a numerous circle of friends participate: and as few men possessed a more kind and benevolent heart, and were ever more ready to assist their officers, many of these have to regret the loss of a friend and patron. The *Rochfort*, of 80 guns, Captain A. Green (the flag ship on the station), has been ordered to return to England, with Lady Freemantle and her numerous family, and to take out Sir Graham Moore to the command.

PROFESSOR VON FEINAIGLE.

Dec. 27. At Dublin, Professor Von Feinaigle. With feelings of the sincerest sorrow (says a Dublin paper) we have to announce the sudden death of this estimable character; to whose genius and talents Ireland is so deeply indebted for the great and salutary reformation which he effected in the education of her youth. His successful labours in that difficult department, by which the acquisition of knowledge was rendered both agreeable and easy, must ever be held in grateful recollection by the parent, the pupil, and the school master. The day of rivalry has long since passed by; and all must join in unfeigned regret for the man, and in warm admiration of his estimable qualities. The parents of his pupils, and the public at large, look with some anxiety to the choice which may be made of a successor. Of the Institution itself, which has conferred so many benefits on the country, we can devoutly say, "*Esto perpetua*."

DR. GEORGE HILL.

Latelý. The Rev. George Hill, D. D. F. R. S. Edinb. Principal of St. Mary's College, and Primarius Professor in the University of St. Andrew's, one of the Ministers of that City, and one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary for Scotland. This gentleman was born at St. Andrew's about 1748; educated at the University of his native city, where he first obtained the Greek Professorship in the College of St. Salvador. He was long one of the chief ornaments of the Church of Scotland, and was distinguished for his manly and impressive eloquence, both in the pulpit and the General Assembly.

Dr. Hill married a town's woman of his own, by whom he has a large family.

He has published "*Sermons*," &c., 1795;

1795; "Sermons by James Gillespie, D.D. from the Author's MS." 8vo, 1796; "Theological Institutes," 8vo, 1803; "Lectures upon Portions of the Old Testament, illustrative of the Jewish History," 8vo, 1812.

JOHN STACKHOUSE, Esq. F. L. S.

John Stackhouse, Esq. who died at his house in Bath Nov. 22, 1819, in his 78th year, as noticed in p. 569, was the youngest son of the Rev. William Stackhouse of Trebace, in the county of Cornwall, D.D. and Rector of St. Erme in the same county, and nephew of the Rev. Thomas Stackhouse, author of the "History of the Bible," and "Body of Divinity." He was for a short time a Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford; but succeeding in 1763, by the will of his relation Mrs. Grace Percival, sister of Sir William Pendarves, to the family estate of that name, he vacated his fellowship, and after passing two or three years in foreign travel, settled at Pendarves, and resided there with little intermission till 1804, when he gave up the property to his eldest son, and retired to Bath.

Mr. Stackhouse was a Fellow of the Linnæan, and some foreign literary societies. His studies in Natural History, though not confined wholly to that department, were principally directed to Botany, and more particularly to that obscure and little understood part of it—the Marine Plants. In the study of those at present arranged under the genus "*Fucus*," and which are the product of, or are found on the shores of Great Britain, he was sedulously employed for many years; and whenever it was practicable in examining them in their places of native growth, for which purpose his residence in Cornwall, situate between the two seas, and at no great distance from either, offered him peculiar advantages.

The result of these observations he at length published in 1801, in a thin but large folio volume under the title of "*Nereis Britannica*," containing coloured figures of all the then-discovered British Fuci, with descriptions in Latin and English. This excellent work was slightly noticed in our 75th volume, p. 1042. The publication, as has happened to many others, did not meet with the estimation to which it was justly entitled in the Author's own country, but was received with high approbation on the Continent, and introduced a correspondence between Mr. Stackhouse and some of the continental Botanists, who were engaged in the same or similar

pursuits. Amongst these must more particularly be mentioned M. Lamouroux, Professor of Natural History in the Royal Academy at Caen, Member of several Academies, and Author of an excellent work on the Zoophytes. With this gentleman Mr. Stackhouse was in correspondence to his death. They were both engaged in an attempt to methodize the heterogeneous mass at present crowded together under the genus "*Fucus*," and to separate the several species into properly distinguished genera, according to their natural character and affinities. Each of these acute observers had made considerable progress in this arduous attempt, and though they did not entirely coincide in the detail, the general result of their conclusions did not widely differ. The sketch of Mr. Stackhouse's proposed arrangement was published in a second edition of the "*Nereis*," in quarto, in 1816, containing the same plates, but not coloured, and the descriptions in Latin only.

Although every Botanist who has studied the Marine Plants is perfectly aware of the necessity of separating them, widely as they differ in form and habit, into several genera, yet none (as the writer of this believes), with the exception of the two above-mentioned Authors, have ever made public any actual progress. This almost entirely arises from the very imperfect knowledge at present obtained of the fructification of these plants, and the consequently extreme difficulty of obtaining proper data whereon to form generic characters, whilst it is evident that such characters made out from form, substance, and habit of growth only, must be very uncertain and frequently erroneous. That Mr. Stackhouse had made considerable approaches to this desirable end must be acknowledged by all unprejudiced observers, and had he been spared a longer life, it is probable he would have brought it as nearly to perfection as the subject will allow.

The pretensions, nevertheless, of Mr. Stackhouse to a literary character are not rested solely on his botanical pursuits. He was a very good classical scholar; many of his leisure hours had been devoted to the study of the work of Theophrastus on Plants. His proficiency in the Greek language, combined with his botanical knowledge, rendered him particularly qualified for the elucidation of this Author, as is evinced by his publication of a corrected edition of the Greek text, with a copious Glossary and Notes, in two volumes, crown 8vo, the first of which appeared in 1813, and the second,

second, with the Glossary and Notes, in 1814. He also published, in 1811, at the Clarendon Press, Oxford, "A Catalogue of the Plants of Theophrastus arranged according to the System of Linnaeus, principally for the Use of travelling Botanists."

It was, however, in private life, and in the bosom of his family, that the character of Mr. Stackhouse shone most conspicuous; as a husband and a father, as a master and a friend, none have exceeded him, and, above all, he was a Christian in the true sense of the word. The latter years of his life were constantly spent at Bath during the winter season, where he had a house in Edgar-buildings; and in that place he will be long remembered and regretted. Whenever any charitable institutions were to be formed, whenever any public improvements were suggested, Mr. Stackhouse was amongst the foremost, and by his money, and his advice, was ever ready to promote the benefit of that city. The author of this feeble and imperfect tribute to the memory of this excellent man, and his long-known and highly esteemed friend, in conjunction with his sorrowing family, must long lament his loss.

Multis ille bonis scibilis occidit.

EDWARD DOWNES, Esq.

Dec. 30. At Shrigley, near Macclesfield, Cheshire, in his 52d year, Edward Downes, Esq. Member and Graduate of the University of Oxford, one of the Magistrates of the county of Cheshire, and the last male branch of one of its most antient families. Of the active beneficence which eminently distinguished his life, of his zeal to promote the honour of God and the interests of true religion, of his devoted attachment to the venerable establishments of his country, both in Church and State, many will be ready to bear ample testimony. To the few, however, who witnessed the holy calm and cheerfulness, which a genuine heart-felt piety diffused around his dying bed, to those who heard his last faltering accents employed in grateful praises and thanksgivings to the God of all peace and comfort, the peculiar excellence of his character shone forth in its brightest lustre; and the regret which they feel for his loss can only be mitigated by the recollection of his peaceful and happy removal from a world of care and sorrow; and the fullest reliance on the truth of that scripture which says, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

GENT. MAG. January, 1820.

ROBERT LOWNDES, Esq.

Jan. 5. After a short illness of two days, at the Hotwells, Bristol, in his 86th year, Robert Lowndes, Esq. formerly of Lea Hall, in the county palatine of Chester, and of Chesterfield, Derbyshire, but late of Widecombe Crescent, Bath. He was the eldest male representative of the Lowndes's of Overton Hall, in Cheshire, from whom are descended those of Buckinghamshire and the county of Oxford. His assiduous endeavours to serve the public in a similar manner to the late Mr. Rose, whom he strongly resembled in his ardent wish to be useful to mankind, may be exemplified by two large boxes of manuscript papers, which he was several years in composing; the writing of them having been his principal amusement in a long solitary life. Indeed, his character as a writer shewed a kindred spirit to the well known Mr. Secretary Lowndes, to whom he was distantly related.

SAMUEL THORNDIKE, Esq.

Dec. 25. At his house, in St. Lawrence, Ipswich, in his 61st year, deeply regretted by his family and the town in general, Samuel Thorndike, esq. In 1792, he was elected one of the Common Council of that antient Borough; and in seniority was the fifth of that loyal and respectable body. He served the important office of Bailiff six times: in the years 1795—6; 1798—9; 1801—2; 1804—5; 1808—9; and, lastly, in 1814—15; with the highest credit to himself, and the greatest advantage to the interests of the borough. He had likewise performed the duties of Coroner for five several times, and died in the discharge of that useful office. He was also Treasurer of the Corporation, and one of the Governors of Christ's Hospital. He had for many years carried on the trade of a watchmaker in Ipswich, his native town; having served his apprenticeship with the late eminent and ingenious Mr. William Mayhew, of Woodbridge, a self taught genius, and the constructor of a magnificent orrery, which, without having previously seen one, he made on the most simple principles, and finished in the most scientific manner. Mr. Thorndike had, in a great degree, imbibed the talent of his master, and among his valuable stock, has left a clock of his own construction, which, without winding up, performs its evolutions for the period of an entire year.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

1819. **A**T Calcutta, aged 33, James June 23. Robinson, esq. M. D. Superintendent of the European Insane Hospital at that Presidency, eldest son of the late Rev. T. Robinson, of Leicester.

July 7. In his 66th year, Benjamin Turner, esq. one of the Attorneys of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and the oldest British resident at Calcutta.

Oct. 3. At Marseilles, the Chevalier Aimable De Loppinot du la Tresilliere, Lieutenant in the 12th regiment of foot, and son of Gen. Count de Loppinot, of the Island of Trinidad.

Nov. 11. At sea, Donald Campbell, esq. Rear-Admiral of the White, and Flag-officer at the Leeward Islands. The Salisbury, with his remains, reached Barbadoes on the following Saturday.

Oct. 20. At his seat, Springfield, near Ross, Herefordshire, aged 74, Imm. Trusted, one of the Society of Friends.

Dec. 13. At Varesa, near Como, Italy, Count Dandolo; not less known by his writings on chemistry and rural economy, than by the part he took in the political events of the Republic of Venice in 1797.

Dec. 15. At Edinburgh, Katherine, relict of the late William Mure, esq. of Caldwell, one of the Barons of the Exchequer for Scotland.

Dec. 16. At Mildenhall, Suffolk, Emily Georgiana, daughter of Sir H. Bunbury, K. C. B.

At the Manse of Lochgoilhead, the Rev. Dr. Macdougall, minister of that parish, in the 63d year of his age, and 36th year of his ministry.

Dec. 18. At Bath, suddenly, aged 65. Francis Fayerman, esq. Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

Alex. Rochelle Luscombe, esq. of Stony Mill, Galway.

At Tunbridge, aged 71, Wm. Simmons, esq. The death of this Gentleman was occasioned by his foot slipping in descending the steps into his garden; he felt little or no injury at the time, but a mortification ensued, which speedily terminated his existence.

Dec. 19. Aged 94, Mr. John Rowe, founder and preacher to a new Sect of Religion, which sprung up at Calverton about 40 years ago. Their tenets are similar to those of "The Friends," excepting their having a regular preacher; and, of course, they disapprove of the marriage-ceremony, as performed in the Establishment, and marry amongst themselves. Mr. Rowe resided at Calverton, and continued to preach in a small chapel at that place until a short time before his death.

Dec. 20. At the Grove, Peasenhall, Suffolk, in his 20th year, Mr. Henry Jermyn. The severity of his last illness he bore with the same exemplary patience,

which he had manifested during a short life of great corporal suffering.

After a long illness, the wife of Daniel Sewell, of Thetford Abbey, Norfolk, esq. By her death, her family are bereaved of a kind and valuable friend, and the poor of a constant and liberal benefactress.

At Loudham Hall, Suffolk, the youngest son of Jacob Whitbread, esq.

After a long illness, aged 62, James Barham, esq. Solicitor, of Ixworth, Suffolk.

At Downe-park, Lieut.-col. Wm. Rat-tray, late of the Hon. East India Company's Bengal Artillery.

Dec. 22. At Wexford, Louisa Wilmet, the wife of Stamford Carroll, esq. late of the 4th dragoons. She was daughter of Sir John Heatheote, and niece of Sir Nigel Gresley.

In Forth-street, Edinburgh, the widow of the late Andrew Dalzell, esq. professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh.

At Copdock, Suffolk, greatly respected, the relict of Mr. Whimper Cook.

Dec. 23. At Paris (on his way to the South of France), in his 23d year, A. Dur-din, esq. of Belgrova (Cork).

Dec. 25. In New lun-lane, Oxford, the Abbé Senéchal, one of the Teachers of the French Language in that University, and formerly one of the Professors belonging to the College at Amiens.

At Tiverton, aged 102, Wm. Gammins. He reaped several sheaves of corn in a field belonging to Geo. Barne, esq. when in his 100th year.

Dec. 26. At Bandon, aged 21, John, second son of Christopher Dowden, esq. But a few minutes previous to his death, he left the Meeting House of the Presbyterian Congregation of Bandon, of which he was a member, in perfect health and vigour, to get a flute, with which he intended to join in one of the sacred services of devotion; when, having arrived at home, and placed his hand on the drawer where the instrument was, he fell, and life was extinct in a moment.

At Brighton, aged 62, the Rev. Fred. Hamilton, formerly Minister of the Independent Congregation assembling in Union-street.

In Erskine-street, Liverpool, aged 61, Alice, widow of the late Thos. Cartwright, esq.

At Wrissle Lodge, aged 65, John Faithful Fortescue, one of the superannuated Admirals of His Majesty's fleet.

At Briston-hill, Charles Gustavus Weston, esq. late of Brompton, and New Clement's Inn.

At his brother's (the Lord Chief Baron), in Stephen's Green, Dublin, Wm. O'Grady, esq. youngest son of the late Darby O'Grady, esq. of Mount Prospect, Limerick.

Dec. 27. In her 85th year, the widow of the late Mr. John Dobson, of Ipswich.

Dec.

Dec. 28. Aged five years, George, and on the 29th, aged three years and a half, Henry, sons of Mr. George Baldwin, of Walsworth; these two brothers throughout the Sunday previous had the flattering appearance of perfect health.

Dec. 29. To the inexpressible grief of his relatives, to nativity, and the poor, the Rev. Wm. Floyer, of Stinsford, Dorset, son of the late John Floyer, esq. of Upway, in the same county. He was of Queen's College, Oxford, B. C. L. 1770; and was presented to the vicarage of Stinsford, co. Dorset, in 1784, by the Countess Dowager of Ilchester. To record the numerous virtues of this excellent man, would not be possible: suffice it to say, that his charities were unbounded; that he lived, as he died, in peace with God and man, and without ever having been known to commit a wrong action.

In his 81st year, Mr. Drant, shoemaker, who some time since retired from business. He went into the market at Louth to purchase some potatoes, and immediately after returning to his house dropped down and expired.

At Fratton, near Portsmouth, Capt. Ennis, of the Portsmouth Division of Royal Marines.

Thos. Price Lyster, esq. R. N. youngest son of the late R. Lyster, esq. of Barton Castle, Shropshire.

Dec. 30. In Nelson-square, Great Surrey-street, in his 74th year, John Box, esq. of Weeping Cross, Staffordshire.

Dec. 31. In Tavistock-street, Bedford-square in his 74th year, Richard Barker, esq.

The Rev. D. Bingham, D. D. aged 76, Vicar of Great Gaddesden and Hemel Hempstead, Herts, Chaplain to his Majesty, and late Archdeacon of London.

At Lawrence End, Hertfordshire, in his 81st year, the Rev. John Hawkins, A. M. rector of Barton-le-Clay, Bedfordshire.

At Chigwell, Arthur Bashe Baker, esq.

At Islington, aged 80, the relict of the Rev. John Griffiths, late of Hitchin, Herts.

Lately. Aged 41, in Doolley-court, Falcon-square, William Hollaman, esq.

In Newman-street, in his 78th year, Thomas Jeffereys, esq.

In Bond-street, in his 23d year, the Rev. Isaac Anstin, M. A. of Ilfracombe, Devonshire, only son of the late W. Austin, M. D.

At Bath, in his 82d year, the Rev. Dr. James Drought, many years Senior Fellow, and Professor of Divinity, of Trinity College, Dublin.

In the Commercial-road, aged 35 years, after a few days illness, Capt. John Bishop, Commander of the Juno, in the Cape Trade.

On Highgate Hill, in his 75th year, C. Walker, esq.

Berks. At Reading, in his 84th year, the Rev. William Sogden, formerly Fellow of Brasenose-college, Oxford, M. A. 1771, and late rector of Cottingham, Northamptonshire.

Dorset. At Weymouth, aged 82, Hen. Marder, esq. formerly a Banker in the town of Dorchester, of the firm of Mox and Marder, on its first establishment.

Essex. At Shalford, aged 103, Mrs. Mary Parrott.

Rev. George Porter, M. A. many years lecturer of Billericay chapel; leaving a widow and nine children to lament their loss.

Herts. At Ware, aged 34, Arthur Cutbert Beaumont, esq. late Captain in the 44th regiment of foot.

Leicestershire. At Hinckley, the Rev. J. Freeston, minister of the Baptist meeting.

Somersetshire. At Compton Pauncefoot, the Rev. J. Palmer, D. D.

At King's Bromptom, the Rev. Thomas Todd, vicar of that place, aged 57.

At Frome Woodlands, aged 66, Ann Moore. She was returning from consoling with her son-in-law on the approaching funeral of her father, aged 91, and was found dead in a field not far from her cottage, supposed from apoplexy.

Suffolk. At Exning lodge (the residence of her son-in-law, Edward Martin, esq.) aged 73, Mrs. Derisley of Thetford, relict of J. Derisley, esq.

Surrey. At Norwood, in his 36th year, Elton Hammond, esq.

At Richmond Terrace, John Protheroe, esq. of the firm of Protheroe and Hunt, merchants, of Bristol.

Warwickshire. Of a paralytic seizure, in his 73d year, the Rev. John Baddeley, of Birmingham.

Wills. At the Parsonage House, Bishopstrow, in his 55th year, the Rev. Wm. Williams, formerly fellow of Oriol College, Oxford, M. A. 1791, and 25 years rector of the above parish.

Yorkshire. At Greenhills, near Sheffield, aged 88, Mr. John Fox. He has left children, grand-children, and great grand-children, to the number of 100.

SCOTLAND. At Dundee, in his 77th year, John Goid, esq. late Provost of that burgh.

IRELAND. At Pleasant View, near Dublin, in her 83d year, the relict of the late Napper Tandy, esq. and last surviving child of the late Jas. Jones, esq. of Whitehall, near Platten.

ABROAD. Count Fred. Leopold, of Holberg, one of the most distinguished characters in Germany.

At Dieppe, aged 53, Capt. G. C. Urnston, R. N. son of the late Capt. Urnston, of the East India service.

At Naples, the relict of Walter Grant, esq. Registrar and Master in Equity, at Madras.

At Blower Hall, in the parish of St. James's, Jamaica, Jane, wife of Edward Montague, esq.

At the Isle of France, Alexander Wm. Young, esq. Commissary-General of that island.

At Madras, in his 48th year, Lieut.-col. E. Baynton Bagshaw, of the 25th Native Infantry.

1820, Jan. 1. Of a worm fever, convulsions and whooping cough, Miss Foulkes, sole daughter of lieut.-col. Foulkes, of Errivati, Deobighshire, North Wales, to the great grief of all her friends and relatives.

Mr. Charles Seamsna, of Yarmouth, Norfolk, and late Resident Surgeon, at Smyrna, to the Levant Company.

In the neighbourhood of the New Kent-road, aged 60, Christina, wife of Capt. Kidd, late of Falmouth.

In his 10th year, of the small-pox, Geo. Frederick, son of Mr. Kendrick Collatt, of Chancery-lane.—He had been inoculated in his infancy with the cow-pock.

In Lower Grosvenor-street, Margaret, third daughter of the late Christ. Matcalfe, esq. of Hawsted, Suffolk.

In Beaumont-street, in his 78th year, I. Phipps, esq.

At Walworth, of apoplexy, Mr. Wm. Dudds Clarke, stock-broker.

In Bentinck-street, Manchester-square, in his 76th year, John Hooper, esq.

Jan. 2. In London, after a long illness, aged 33, James Turner, esq. banker, of Halesworth, Suffolk.

Charlotte Maria Myddelton, third daughter of the late Rev. Robert Myddelton, D. D. of Gwynnog, Deobighshire.

Instantaneously, during attendance on divine service, at the church of Kingston-upon-Thames, Mr. John Wurnham Penfold, of Hampton Wick.

Jan. 3. At Landaff, Sarah, wife of Luke Ashburner, esq. late of Bournemouth, and daughter of the late Rev. Geo. Cadogan Morgan.

Mr. Wm. Rivers, watch-maker, of 38, Cornhill.

At Penzance, Theodosia Mary, wife of Sam. Crawley, esq. of Stockwood, Bedfordshire, M. P. for Houghton.

Jan. 4. In her 89th year, Mrs. Driffield, of Clapham Common, Surrey.

At Aberdeen, aged 77, Thos. Bannerman, esq. merchant.

Aged 42, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Wm. Blackall, of Basinghall-street.

In St. Martin's-lane, aged 34, Thomas Hodge, esq.

In Savage-gardens, in her 70th year, Mrs. Jane Taber.

In Guildford-street, in his 75th year, W. Savill, esq.

In Great Ormond-street, in his 73d year, Mr. G. Shephard.

Jan. 5. In Cecil-street, in his 52d year, Wm. Winchester, esq. many years an eminent stationer in the Strand.

Aged 68, Mr. Thos. Ayre, many years keeper of the Castle, in Newcastle.—He was present at the siege of Quebec, and was one of the men at the gun from which the celebrated American Gen. Montgomery received his death-wound. He afterwards commanded a vessel from Newcastle, in the Hamburg trade, for above 20 years.

Mr. James Doyle, son of N. Doyle, esq. of Cappagh, Ireland. He had retired in perfect health from the College of Maynooth, to pass his Christmas vacation amid the endearments of social life. The next morning he quitted the breakfast-table to take his usual walk; not making his appearance at the expected time, his sister dispatched a servant to request his return. The messenger not finding him, his father went after him, and had not proceeded far, when his every feeling of soul was harrowed up at seeing that son, who one hour before he had viewed in all the pride of health, now lying prostrate on the earth, the vital spark being extinct.

Jan. 6. The Rev. W. Hole, of Kercott, near Barastaple, a very aged and much respected gentleman. He was found lifeless on the road near his residence; having fallen from his horse, it is believed, in an apoplectic fit. He had left his workmen only a few minutes before, apparently in perfect health.

In Bedford-square, in his 74th year, John Scott, esq.

Frances, wife of John Hadlay, esq. of Craven-street, Strand.

At Hitchin, Herts, aged 15, William, only son of the Rev. Richard Lucas.

Mr. Samuel Millington, late master of a private academy at Hayes, Middlesex.

At Beechwood, Herts, in her 13th year, Gertrude, the youngest daughter of Sir John Schright, bart.

At Exeter, aged 84, Capt. Jas. Hudson, of the Royal Invalids.—He served at Martinico, in 1756; at Belleisle, in 1761; at New York, 1770 (where he was severely wounded); and at Bunker's Hill, in 1775.

At Wintam's Buildings, Old-street, aged 50, Mr. T. Imeson, tobacconist, of Shore-ditch.

At Beverley, in her 78th year, the widow of the Rev. George Sinclair, M. A. Rector of Wilford, near Nottingham, and Vicar of Melthorn, Derbyshire.

Jan. 7. At Saffron Walden, Mr. Col. Payn, bookseller. He was taken ill, and expired immediately.—This is the third awful instance of sudden death which has occurred to persons in the prime of life in that town within the last two months.

At Forest Lodge, Essex, aged 75, Eleanor, relict of the late Sam. Bosanquet, esq. of Forest House.

At Eton, Miss Keate, sister to the Rev. Dr. Keate, Head Master at Eton College.

At Twickenham, aged 59, John Taylor, esq. merchant, in Broad-street.

At Ghent, in her 13th year, Lydia Neunburg, daughter of G. B. Lonsdale, esq. of London.

In Bishopsgate-street, aged 68, Mr. Wm. Badden, of Rochester.

At West End, in the parish of Fewston, Yorksire, in his 110th year, Mr. John Dernaie.—The chief amusement of his life was hunting, which he always pursued on foot, and which he continued until within the last five years of his life. He was never known to exchange his clothes, however wet, and never experienced a day's confinement from illness in his life. After he had attained his 100th year, he complained that he was grown old, and could not leap over a stile or a ditch with his customary agility.

Jan. 8. At Whitley, near Coventry, Caroline, daughter of the late Richard Bury, esq. of Coventry.

John Baines, esq. of Skipton, brother of the late Mrs. Netherwood, of the same place.

In George-street, Hanover-street, aged 66, Charles Warde, esq. of Squerries' Lodge, Kent.

Jan. 9. Wm. T. Taylor, esq. of Turnham-green Terrace, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals in the British Army.

Aged 105, John Edwards, a pauper in the workhouse of St. Ives, Huntingdonshire.

At Amersham, Bucks, in her 66th year, Mrs. Kenyon.

At Spennels, near Kidderminster, Mr. Frost, one of the Magistrates of that borough.

In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, in his 83d year, Mr. Denis Jacob.

Jan. 10. At Little Syon, the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Percy, second daughter of the late and sister of the present Duke of Northumberland.

Aged 18, Charlotte Anne, only daughter of Charles Gwilt, esq. of Icklingham, Suffolk.

At Hammersmith, in his 57th year, Jan. Nott, esq.

In Mount-street, Mile-end, in his 57th year, Mr. A. Sibbald, formerly of Barbadoes; but since, for many years, of Truman's Brewery, Spitalfields.

Jan. 11. At Tibbister Lodge, near Godstone, in her 17th year, Joanna, daughter of Alexander Macleay, esq.

Sussanna, wife of W. Breach, esq. of Sloane-street.

In Great Surrey-street, Jane, wife of Thomas Adderley, esq.

In Paradise-row, Chelsea, Anne, relict of William Bulkeley, esq. formerly Major of Chelsea Hospital.

At Marlborough-buildings, Bath, Edw.

Taylor, esq. of the King's Remembrancer's Office, Exchequer, Temple.

Aged 66, Mr. Edward Cockerton, of Aldersgate-street.

At Exeter, in her 77th year, Mary, Dowager Countess of Rothes, relict of the late S. Langton, esq. of Langton, Lincolnshire.

In Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, in his 36th year, Nathaniel Halford, esq. Attorney-at-law.

Jan. 12. In his 43d year, Mr. John Wood, of the firm of Bainbridge and Wood, of Holborn.

At Ickwell Bury, Beds, Susan; eldest daughter of the late John Harvey, esq.

At Peckham, aged 52, Mrs. Draper.

The Hon. Mrs. Harley, relict of the Rev. Dr. John Harley, Ep. of Hereford (who died in 1788), and mother of the Earl of Oxford.

At Twickenham, James Hatfield, only son of S. Thomas Cole, esq.

At Exeter, Mr. William Tozer, of Sudbury, Suffolk.

Jan. 13. Edward Browne, esq. of Castlemoyle, co. Connaught, in Ireland. About three o'clock this day, as he was passing near Horseleap, accompanied by his servant, in a gig, he received a shot, which caused his immediate death. He was, it is supposed, mistaken for another person, whose extraordinary zeal in suppressing sedition has lately made him obnoxious to the disaffected peasantry; and we have to regret that this inestimable young man has fallen a victim to such merited revenge. His remains were removed shortly after to his brother-in-law's, John Nolan, of Balmerry, esq. The distraction in which that family, with his other numerous friends and relatives, are involved, cannot be described.

At Southamptoo, the relict of the late P. Breton, esq.

At Catton, Norfolk, Robert Harvey, esq. a Justice of the Peace for that county, and for the city of Norwich.

At Horton-place, near Epsom, Surrey, aged 70, Elizabeth, wife of James Trotter, esq.

In Sloane-street, in her 81st year, Mrs. Thomson, late of Greenwich.

Jan. 14. At Hampstead, in her 63d year, Jean, relict of the late Robert Milligan, esq. of Rosslyn House, Hampstead.

At Tainfield-house, near Tannton, aged 76, Elizabeth, only sister of the late Lieut.-gen. Chapman.

In Friday-street, very suddenly, aged 42, Jeremiah Cowper, esq. of the house of Hopkins and Cowper, warehousemen, Friday-street. The deceased was playing at cards at his own house, when they momentarily dropped from his hand, and he died instantly, without speaking a word or uttering a groan.

In Cavendish-square, Mrs. Crtwe, wife

of the Hon. General John Crewe, only son and heir of the Right Hon. John Lord Crewe, of Crewe, in Cheshire. She was the daughter of ——— Hungerford, esq. of Calne, Wilts; was married May 5, 1807, and has left one son and two daughters.

Jan. 15. At Bath, aged 81, Mrs. Sarah-Martha Hulroyd, only surviving sister of the earl of Sheffield.

In Kirby-street, Hatton-garden, Christians, wife of William Lodder, esq.

Walter Small Griffith, esq. late a Lieutenant in the 1st Garrison Battalion, youngest son of E. Griffith, esq. of the Police Office, Shadwell.

At Highgate, the son of Nath. Harden, jun. esq.

In Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, in her 65th year, the relict of the late B. Boswell, esq. of Iwer Lodge, Bucks.

At Kennington, aged 43, Harriet, the wife of Mr. L. Swainson, of Nag's Head-court, Gracechurch-street.

At Highgate, Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the late William Bloxam, esq.

Jan. 16. In Sloane-street, the widow of the late John Andre, esq. formerly of New Bond street.

In Bloomsbury square, the widow of the late Joseph Lyon, esq.

At Wimbledon, aged 80, Mr. John Edwards, one of the oldest inhabitants of that place.

Aged 77, Mrs. Chawner, of Upper Guildford-street.

At Maida-hill, in her 77th year, Henrietta, widow of the late Rear Admiral Jahleel Brenton, and mother of Sir J. Brenton, bart. and of Capt. E. Brenton, R. N.

Jan. 17. In New Cavendish-street, aged 76, Lieutenant-general James Campbell.

At his house in Gloucester-terrace, Mile-end (in consequence of a fall from the stern of the ship Richard and Sibbells), aged 60, Mr. Richard Redman.

Richard Clarke, esq. of Kengston, Oxfordshire.

In South-street, West-square, in his 74th year, James Hedger, esq.

At Waltham, at a very advanced age, William Paul, esq.

Jan. 18. Aged 92, the widow of the late Mr. Linley, formerly of Drury-lane Theatre, who was the father of the first Mrs. Sheridan.

Aged 75, the relict of Mr. William Ironmunger, of Derby, and daughter of the late William Toplis, esq. of Wirksworth, Derbyshire.

At Edmonton, in his 10th year, James, son of Mr. William Tait, and grandson of Dr. John Hunter, Professor of Humanity in the University of St. Andrew.

In Buckingham-street, Fitzroy-square, aged 73, Mrs. Cornwell.

Jan. 19. In Queen-street, May Fair, at a very advanced age, the Hon. Catherine Neville, daughter of William, 14th Lord Abergavenny. She was born June 20, 1728, and was sister to the late, and aunt to the present Earl of Abergavenny.

Marrisco, wife of Mr. Henry Okey, of Tavistock place, Russell-square.

Jan. 21. At his seat at Blake-hall, near Ongar, in his 75th year, Capel Core, esq. of Great George street, Westminster.

Jan. 26. At Forty-hill, Enfield, aged 75, Mrs. Crozier.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for January, 1820. Taken at 9 o'clock, A.M.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	Barom. in. pts.	9 o'clock Morning.	Wind.	Weather Jan. 1820.
Dec.		°		
25	29, 22	30	W.	fair
26	29, 23	28	N.W.	fair
27	29, 28	50	N.E.	fair
28	29, 28	34	N.E.	fair
29	29, 48	28	N.	fair
30	29, 35	26	S.	snow
31	29, 18	27	S.	snow
Jan. 1	29, 23	41	S.W.	foggy
2	29, 40	30	S.	foggy
3	29, 77	33	N.	snow
4	29, 88	26	S.W.	foggy
5	30, 06	21	S.W.	foggy
6	30, 02	28	S.W.	fair
7	30, 18	34	E.	fair
8	30, 43	26	N.E.	fair
9	30, 08	25	N.N.E.	snow

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

Day of Month.	Barom. in. pts.	9 o'clock Morning.	Wind.	Weather Jan. 1820.
Jan.		°		
10	30, 33	23	N.E.	fair
11	29, 79	28	S.W.	snow
12	29, 98	28	E.	snow
13	30, 04	19	S.W.	foggy
14	30, 11	25	E.	fair
15	29, 70	12	S.W.	foggy
16	29, 57	24	S.W.	fair
17	29, 48	32	S.W.	cloudy
18	29, 25	30	N.E.	snow
19	28, 76	48	S.W.	rain
20	29, 44	30	N.	fair
21	29, 03	37	S.W.	snow
22	29, 93	25	N.	fair
23	29, 98	32	S.	fair
24	29, 67	39	S.W.	fair
25	29, 79	43	S.	cloudy

T. BLUNT, 22, Cornhill.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from December 21, 1819, to January 25, 1820.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	9 and 5		161		50 and 60	
Males	- 975	Males	833		5 and 10	72	60 and 70	153		
Females	- 923	Females	820		10 and 20	49	70 and 80	112		
Whereof have died under 2 years old					20 and 30	123	80 and 90	70		
					30 and 40	177	90 and 100	15		
				40 and 50	173					
Salt £1. per bushel; 4 ^d . per pound.										

Salt £1. per bushel; 4½d. per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending January 15, 1820.**INLAND COUNTIES.**

	Wheat	Rye	Barly	Oats	Beans	
	s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.					
Middlesex	64	9 00	0 33	2 25	4 41	10
Surrey	65	1 33	0 31	11 25	10 43	0
Hertford	60	2 40	0 35	1 25	8 45	6
Bedford	60	11 38	0 32	5 25	9 40	8
Huntingdon	53	4 00	0 50	2 31	0 40	0
Northampt.	60	4 38	0 30	7 22	3 41	0
Rutland	62	6 00	0 34	6 26	6 54	6
Leicester	64	7 00	0 37	4 23	8 30	0
Nottingham	63	9 36	6 38	0 25	10 33	8
Derby	67	4 00	0 41	2 25	0 39	3
Stafford	63	10 00	0 37	10 23	2 47	9
Salop	67	3 46	0 39	2 27	3 58	8
Hereford	69	4 51	2 30	9 29	4 48	2
Worcester	64	10 54	0 37	11 30	0 52	0
Warwick	63	4 00	0 39	0 30	8 54	5
Wilts	61	10 00	0 50	2 25	9 46	4
Berks	62	6 00	0 31	4 23	3 42	6
Oxford	61	4 00	0 30	4 23	8 40	4
Bucks	62	3 00	0 33	6 26	4 42	9
Brecon	76	0 49	7 39	0 24	8 00	0
Montgomery	63	5 00	0 33	7 28	9 00	0
Radnor	72	4 00	0 36	1 27	3 00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

63 10 40 8 34 1 23 8 44 5

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

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MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Essex	63 4 31	0 31	0 23	5 37	0
Kent	63 5 00	0 33	5 24	10 38	11
Sussex	59 8 00	0 30	3 23	9 46	0
Suffolk	61 3 33	6 31	0 23	8 36	3
Cambridge	57 6 00	0 27	8 18	2 39	3
Norfolk	59 5 33	2 26	9 22	6 38	9
Lincoln	59 0 36	0 32	11 19	6 41	9
York	59 9 38	3 34	9 20	7 48	8
Durham	57 11 00	0 36	9 21	5 00	0
Northum.	56 0 40	4 30	1 22	9 33	4
Cumberl.	61 4 47	7 29	2 21	8 00	0
Westmor.	63 4 33	0 36	5 21	8 00	0
Lancaster	63 7 00	0 00	0 24	5 00	0
Chester	59 7 00	0 40	4 23	2 00	0
Flint	59 2 00	0 40	1 25	6 00	0
Denbigh	60 10 00	0 39	0 22	1 44	10
Anglesea	65 3 00	0 34	9 16	0 00	0
Carnarvon	70 8 00	0 36	8 26	0 00	0
Merioneth	73 10 48	0 40	0 25	8 00	0
Cardigan	72 0 00	0 44	0 18	8 00	0
Pembroke	58 7 00	0 33	2 17	9 00	0
Carmarth.	70 8 00	0 39	9 18	3 00	0
Glamorgan	70 8 00	0 33	4 20	0 00	0
Gloucester	62 6 00	0 33	1 25	5 47	0
Somerset	69 9 00	0 31	9 22	1 40	0
Monm.	70 4 00	0 35	0 28	0 00	0
Devon	65 11 00	0 30	4 16	0 00	0
Cornwall	66 3 00	0 30	2 23	0 00	0
Dorset	66 2 00	0 27	10 27	0 00	0
Hants	62 0 00	0 28	0 23	7 44	6

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, January 24. 55s. to 60s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, January 15, 25s. 10d.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, January 19. 34s. 7½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, January 24.

Kent Bags.....	3d.	3s. to	4d.	0s.	Kent Pockets.....	3d.	8s. to	4d.	10s.
Sussex Ditto.....	2d.	16s. to	3d.	3s.	Sussex Ditto.....	3d.	3s. to	3d.	14s.
Essex Ditto.....	2d.	16s. to	3d.	14s.	Essex Ditto.....	3d.	0s. to	4d.	0s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, January 24:

St. James's, Hay 4l. 3s. 6d. Straw 1l. 10s. 0d. Clover 0l. 0s. — Whitechapel, Hay 3l. 19s. Straw 1l. 12s. 0d. Clover 5l. 10s. — Smithfield, Hay 3l. 16s. Straw 1l. 9s. Clover 5d. 17s. 6d.

SMITHFIELD, January 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	4s.	4d. to	5s.	4d.	Lamb.....	0s. 0d. to	0s. 0d.
Mutton.....	4s.	8d. to	5s.	8d.	Head of Cattle at Market Jan. 24s.		
Veal.....	5s.	0d. to	6s.	4d.	Beasts.....	2414	(Salers) 120.
Pork.....	5s.	6d. to	6s.	0d.	Sheep and Lambs	13,920	1 5s 200.

COALS, January 24: Newcastle 35s. 0d. to 44s. 6d.—Sunderland, 41s. to 41s. 6d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. Town Tallow 63s. 6d. Yellow Russia 58 s.

SOAP, Yellow 86s. Mottled 98s. Curd 102s.—CANDLES, 11s. 0d. per Doz. Mo. slds' 12s. 6d.

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THE AVERAGE PRICES OF NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES
Jan. 1890 (to the 26th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 93, New
Birmingham Canal, 335*l*. Div. 20*l*. per Ann. — Leeds and
— Grand Junction, 214*l*. ex Div. 4*l*. 10*s*. Half-Year. — Mon-
year's Div. 3*l*. — Grand Union, 33*l*. — Grand Surrey, 54*l*. —
Thames and Severn Mortgage Shares, 41*l*. — Regent's, 3
Warcester and Birmingham, 23*l*. — Kennet and Avon, 192
10*l*. 10*s*. — Huddersfield, 13*l*. — West India Dock, 173*l*. —
London Dock, 70*l*. ex Div. 1*l*. 10*s*. ditto — Globe Assurance
— London Ditto Ship Shares, 18*l*. 5*s*. Div. 12. — Imperial, 78
Div. — Atlas, 3*l*. 3*s*. — Rock, 1*l*. 13*s*. — President Institution
Grand Junction Water Works, 42*l*. Div. 1*l*. 5*s*. — West Ma-
Div. 1*l*. — Portsmouth and Faringdon, 20*l*. — Westminster G
ex Div. 4*l*. Half-year. — Carnaue Stock, First Class, 712 D
can. 4*l*. to 3*l*. Premium.

Year	Month	Day	Time	Location	Remarks
1917	Jan	1	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived
1917	Jan	2	10:00	St. Paul	Departed
1917	Jan	3	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived
1917	Jan	4	10:00	St. Paul	Departed
1917	Jan	5	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived
1917	Jan	6	10:00	St. Paul	Departed
1917	Jan	7	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived
1917	Jan	8	10:00	St. Paul	Departed
1917	Jan	9	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived
1917	Jan	10	10:00	St. Paul	Departed
1917	Jan	11	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived
1917	Jan	12	10:00	St. Paul	Departed
1917	Jan	13	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived
1917	Jan	14	10:00	St. Paul	Departed
1917	Jan	15	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived
1917	Jan	16	10:00	St. Paul	Departed
1917	Jan	17	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived
1917	Jan	18	10:00	St. Paul	Departed
1917	Jan	19	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived
1917	Jan	20	10:00	St. Paul	Departed
1917	Jan	21	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived
1917	Jan	22	10:00	St. Paul	Departed
1917	Jan	23	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived
1917	Jan	24	10:00	St. Paul	Departed
1917	Jan	25	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived
1917	Jan	26	10:00	St. Paul	Departed
1917	Jan	27	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived
1917	Jan	28	10:00	St. Paul	Departed
1917	Jan	29	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived
1917	Jan	30	10:00	St. Paul	Departed
1917	Jan	31	10:00	St. Paul	Arrived

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THE AVERAGE PRICES OF NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES AND OTHER PROPERTY, in Jan. 1820 (to the 26th), at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge street, London. — Birmingham Canal, 535*l*. Div. 20*l*. per Ann. — Leeds and Liverpool, 300*l*. Div. 10*l*. — Grand Junction, 214*l*. ex Div. 4*l*. 10*l*. Half-Year. — Monmouthshire, 140*l*. ex Half-year's Div. 5*l*. — Grand Union, 55*l*. — Grand Surrey, 54*l*. — Rochdale, 40*l*. ex Div. 1*l*. — Thames and Severn Mortgage Shares, 41*l*. — Regent's, 32*l*. — Lancaster, 25*l*. — Worcester and Birmingham, 25*l*. — Kennet and Avon, 19*l*. 10*l*. Div. 1*l*. — Stratford, 19*l*. 10*l*. — Huddersfield, 13*l*. — West India Dock, 173*l*. ex Div. 5*l*. Half-Year. — London Dock, 70*l*. ex Div. 1*l*. 10*l*. ditto — Globe Assurance, 116*l*. Div. 6*l*. per Cent. — London Ditto Ship Shares, 181*l*. 5*l*. Div. 1*l*. — Imperial, 78*l*. with 2*l*. 5*l*. Half-year Div. — Atlas, 4*l*. 3*l*. — Rock, 1*l*. 15*l*. — Provident Institution, 7*l*. 10*l*. Premium. — Grand Junction Water Works, 42*l*. Div. 1*l*. 5*l*. — West Middlesex Ditto, 42*l*. with Div. 1*l*. — Portsmouth and Farlington, 20*l*. — Westminster Gas Light Company, 61*l*. ex Div. 2*l*. Half-year. — Carnatic Stock, First Class, 71*l*. Div. 4*l*. per Cent. — Bath Gas, 2*l*. to 3*l*. Premium.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JANUARY, 1820.

Days	Bank Stock	Red. 3pr. Cl.	3pr. Cl. Con.	3pr. Cl. per 1/4 pr. Cl.	5 pr. Cl. Navy.	10 pr. Cl. Ann.	Long Trih.	Imp. p. cent.	Ind. Stock.	S. S. Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bill.	Com. Bills.	Oman
1	Sunday	67 1/2	—	75 1/2	84 1/2	—	17	66 1/2	—	—	par. 2 pr. 5	3 dis.	23 dis.	1 1/2 dis.
2	Holiday	68	7 1/2	76 1/2	84 1/2	—	—	64 1/2	—	—	2 4 pr. 4	2 dis.	—	1 1/2 dis.
3	220 1/2	67 1/2	8 1/2	76 1/2	84 1/2	—	17 1/2	—	—	—	5 10 pr. 1 dis.	par.	—	—
4	Holiday	68	—	76 1/2	84 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	8 9 pr. 1 dis.	par.	13 dis.	—
5	220 1/2	68 1/2	—	76 1/2	84 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	9 pr.	par. 1 dis.	—	—
6	Sunday	68 1/2	—	76 1/2	84 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	8 10 pr.	par. 1 d	—	1 dis.
7	—	68 1/2	—	76 1/2	84 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	10 8 pr.	par. 1 dis.	—	—
8	—	68 1/2	—	76 1/2	84 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	9 pr.	par. 1 dis.	13 11 dis.	—
9	220 1/2	68 1/2	—	76 1/2	84 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	8 9 pr.	par. 1 dis.	—	—
10	—	68 1/2	—	76 1/2	84 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	8 9 pr.	par. 1 dis.	—	—
11	—	68 1/2	—	76 1/2	84 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	8 9 pr.	par. 1 dis.	—	—
12	—	68 1/2	—	76 1/2	84 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	8 9 pr.	par. 1 dis.	—	—
13	220 1/2	68 1/2	—	76 1/2	84 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	8 9 pr.	par. 1 dis.	—	—
14	—	68 1/2	—	76 1/2	84 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	8 9 pr.	par. 1 dis.	—	—
15	—	68 1/2	—	76 1/2	84 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	8 9 pr.	par. 1 dis.	—	—
16	Sunday	68 1/2	—	76 1/2	84 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	8 9 pr.	par. 1 dis.	—	—
17	—	68 1/2	—	76 1/2	84 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	8 9 pr.	par. 1 dis.	—	—
18	220 1/2	68 1/2	—	76 1/2	84 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	8 9 pr.	par. 1 dis.	—	—
19	—	68 1/2	—	76 1/2	84 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	8 9 pr.	par. 1 dis.	—	—
20	220 1/2	68 1/2	—	76 1/2	84 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	8 9 pr.	par. 1 dis.	—	—
21	—	68 1/2	—	76 1/2	84 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	8 9 pr.	par. 1 dis.	—	—
22	222	69 1/2	—	77 1/2	85 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	8 9 pr.	par. 1 dis.	—	—
23	Sunday	69 1/2	—	77 1/2	85 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	8 9 pr.	par. 1 dis.	—	—
24	—	69 1/2	—	77 1/2	85 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	8 9 pr.	par. 1 dis.	—	—
25	Holiday	69 1/2	—	77 1/2	85 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	8 9 pr.	par. 1 dis.	—	—
26	221 1/2	69 1/2	—	77 1/2	85 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	8 9 pr.	par. 1 dis.	—	—
27	—	69 1/2	—	77 1/2	85 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	8 9 pr.	par. 1 dis.	—	—
28	—	69 1/2	—	77 1/2	85 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	8 9 pr.	par. 1 dis.	—	—
29	—	69 1/2	—	77 1/2	85 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	8 9 pr.	par. 1 dis.	—	—
30	Sunday	69 1/2	—	77 1/2	85 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	8 9 pr.	par. 1 dis.	—	—
31	—	69 1/2	—	77 1/2	85 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	8 9 pr.	par. 1 dis.	—	—

(RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. Bank-Bullion, London.)

O. S. S. Ann. Jan. 21, 68



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